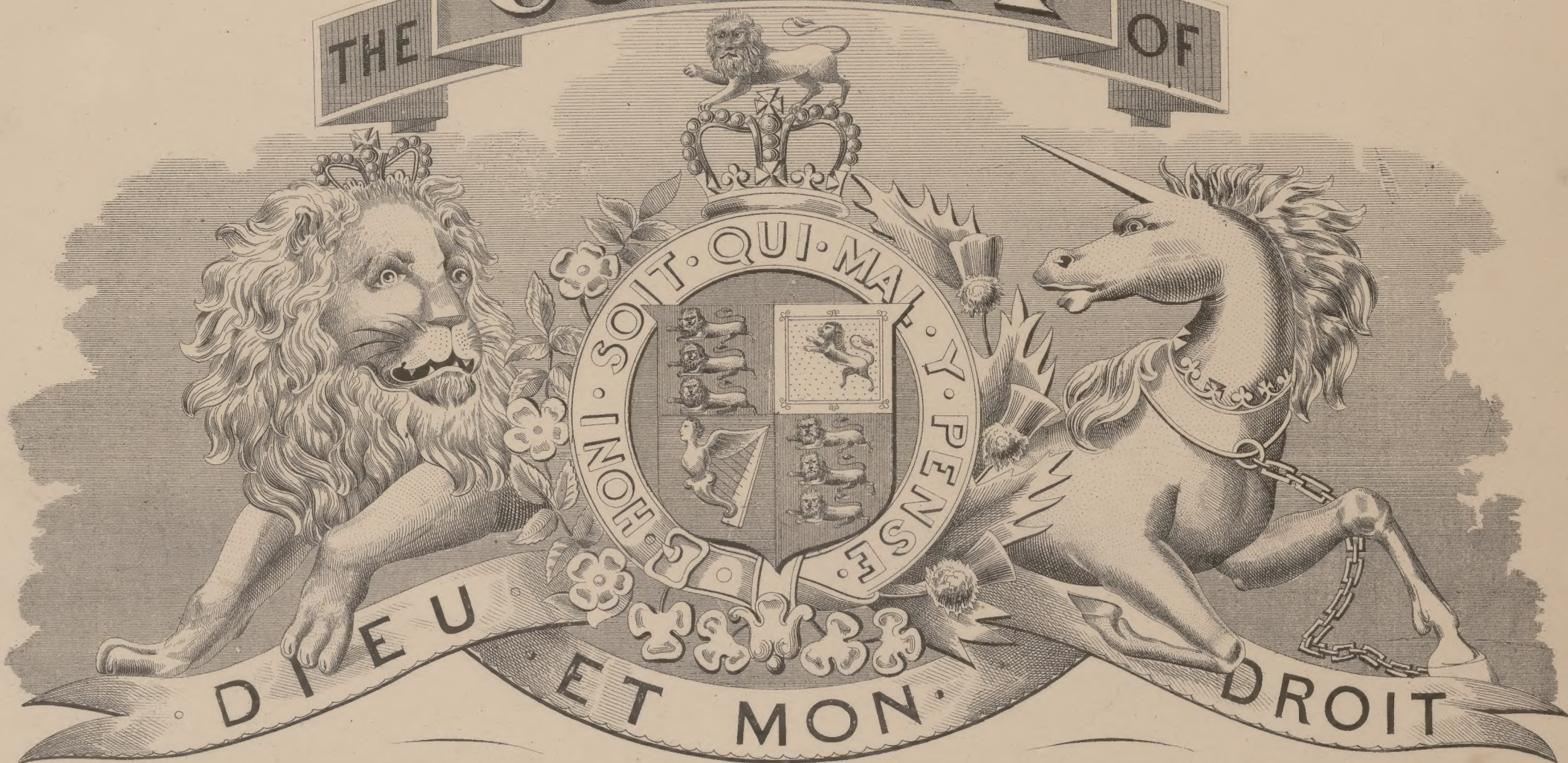


ILLUSTRATED
HISTORICAL ATLAS
OF
COUNTY



HURON

ONT.

Compiled Drawn

and Surveys

and Published from Personal Examinations

BY

H. BELDEN & CO.

TORONTO.

1879

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







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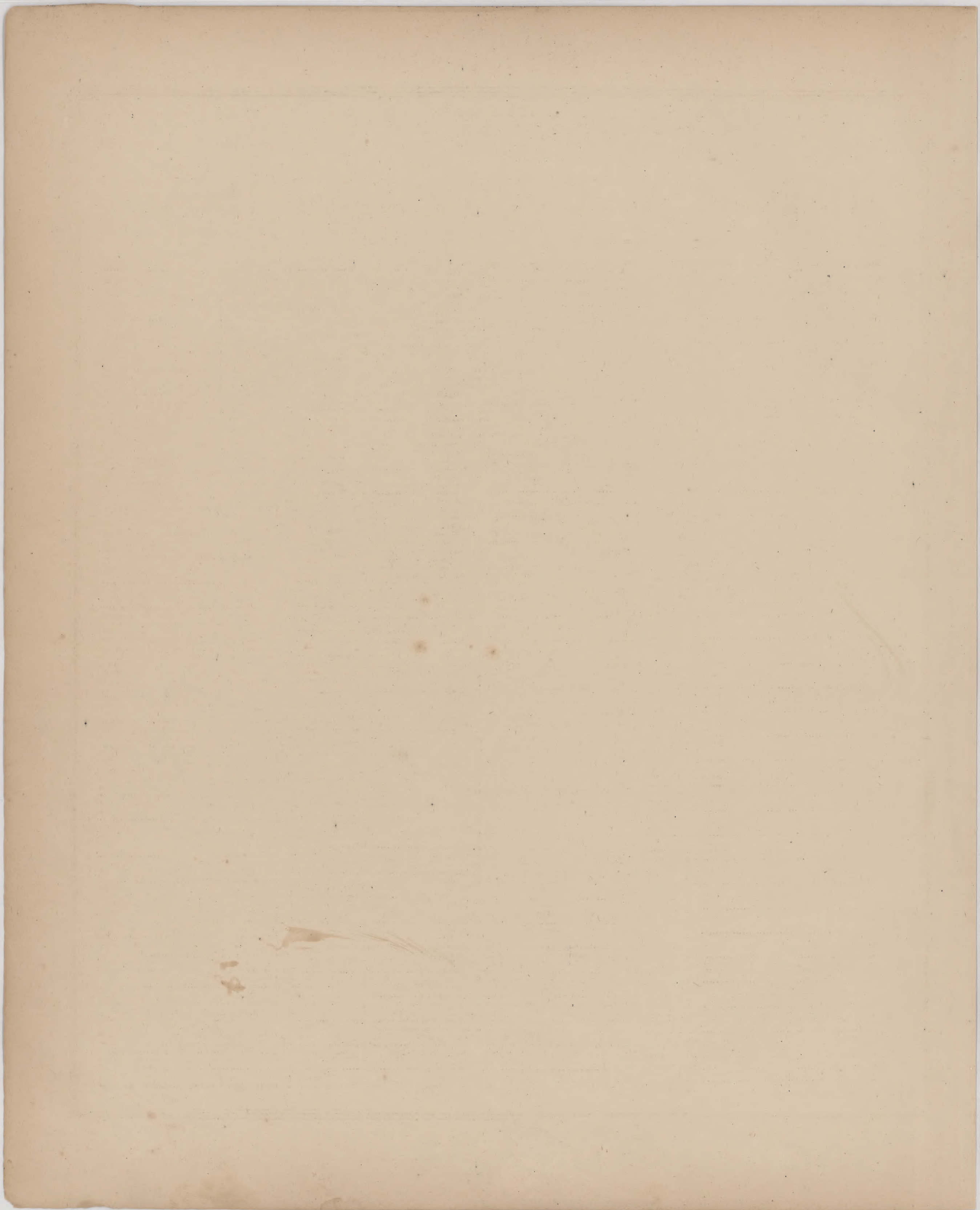
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Historical Sketch of the County of Huron.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT.

The Huron of the present is one of the forty-two counties which—with the five Districts of Muskoka, Haliburton, Nipissing, Parry Sound and Algoma—comprise the Province of Ontario. The peculiar shape of the territory (which would appear—with most of the other counties of the Province, for that matter—to have been laid out with a supreme disregard for symmetry or system) is perfectly indescribable by any other term than the word “irregular.” It has a frontage on Lake Huron—which is its western boundary, and from which it takes its name—of between 55 and 60 miles; and extends eastward from the lake shore to distances varying from 15 to 40 miles. Its northern boundary is the County of Bruce; its eastern, parts of the Counties of Wellington and Perth; and its southern, the County of Middlesex—while the Rivière aux Sables separates its south-western township (Stephen) from the Township of Bosanquet in the County of Lambton.

The superficial area included within these bounds comprises 707,082 statute acres, or 1,104.8 square miles of “occupied land,” according to the census of 1871; being the largest number of acres “occupied” at that time in any county in the Province, with the single exception of Middlesex, which reported 713,917 acres; the nearest approach to Huron, on the descending scale, being the County of Grey, which reported 622,788 acres as “occupied.”

The county seat, Goderich, which is approximately at the centre line of the western boundary, is about 15 miles south of the 44° of north latitude.

TOPOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Generally speaking, Huron is an exceptionally level country—the southern part particularly so. It is a compromise, in fact, between the almost perfectly level plains of the south-western counties bordering Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and the north-western, which are washed by the waters of Georgian Bay. And in soil and climate, the same characteristic and comparative condition may be observed. While in the south a very rich vegetable deposit, underlaid by the strongest of clay subsoils, is the general character of the land, it gradually grows lighter toward the north, with sand, gravel, and boulders occurring at more or less frequent intervals and over surfaces of greater or less extent, just in proportion as the locality recedes from the land of the sun. In no place however (with the exception of a small average of swamp, which occurs in various parts of the county) is the land so flat as not to be capable of surface drainage; the term “gently undulating” being applicable to thousands upon thousands of acres covering the bulk of its extent.

The territory is drained—or watered—(two terms directly the opposite of each other, yet both here applicable) by the Maitland, Bayfield, and Aux Sables Rivers, with their tributaries, in addition to numerous streams of little size or significance running westward into Lake Huron at different points. The principal branches of the former stream (north, middle and south) take their rise respectively in the Township of Minto in the County of Wellington, and the Townships of Wallace and Elma in the County of Perth. After traversing Howick, Turnberry, Grey and Morris, they form a confluence at Wingham, flow southward through East and West Wawanosh, and form the boundary between Colborne and Goderich Townships during the balance of its course, emptying into Lake Huron at the Town of Goderich. The Bayfield rises in the Township of Logan in the County of Perth, flows through Hibbert and Tuckersmith to Clinton, whence it forms the boundary between the Townships of Goderich on the north and Stanley on the south, emptying at the Village of Bayfield. Rivière aux Sables is chiefly in the Counties of Middlesex and Lambton; the north branch, however (which is quite a fine mill stream), runs through Usborne, Hay (south-east corner) and Stephen; and the main stream bounds the latter township on the south-west, as previously noted. There are many fine mills on all these streams; more on the Bayfield than the Aux Sables, and yet many more on the Maitland than on both—or probably more than on any other single stream in Ontario.

The land in close proximity to the above streams is more or less broken; in fact, that through which the Maitland and its branches flow is decidedly rough; and the extremely irregular course of all these latter streams is the occasion of many peculiarities which other parts of the county and of the country do not possess. For instance, there are so many necessarily travelled roads crossed by them that the number of bridges throughout the northern section of the county is something almost wonderful for the extent of territory. We notice by the Official Report of the County Engineer for 1878, that in the rural municipalities alone there are no less than ninety-two bridges kept up by the county. These vary in size from one to five spans, and cost from \$120 (the lowest) to \$10,500. In giving brief reference to the

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

Of the County of Huron, we might first observe that geologists classify the Province of Ontario in six Districts, known as: (I.) the Lower Ottawa; (II.) the Northern Townships; (III.) the Ontario; (IV.) the Erie and Huron; (V.) the Manitoulin; and (VI.) the Upper Lakes; and it is unnecessary to add that the territory comprising Huron County belongs to the fourth of these divisions—which lies immediately west of the third, or Ontario District, from which it is separated by the edge of the great “Niagara escarpment,” running from the Niagara River via Queenston, Thorold, Grimsby, Hamilton, Dundas, Georgetown, etc., to Cabot's Head, on Georgian Bay. The waters of Lake Erie, and the other lakes and rivers which empty into it, beginning (or ending) with Georgian Bay, form the other boundaries of this district, which is occupied throughout by comparatively undisturbed limestones and other Silurian and Devonian strata, with overlying drift-clays and sands, and more recent superficial deposits.

The area included, herein is essentially an agricultural section of great fertility, the greater portion of which forms an elevated tableland from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. There are

places, however, where it is much higher than the latter figure and others much lower than the former; the northern edge (along Georgian Bay) rising in places to an altitude of 1,600 feet, sloping towards the Huron shore to an altitude of 578 feet above the sea-level, and toward Lake Erie to 565 feet above the ocean. Except where cut by river-valleys, the surface of this whole district is comparatively even, and it presents a marked contrast to the Lower Ontario region by the almost total absence of lakes; though traversed by numerous and important rivers, most of which flow into the bodies of water forming its northern, western and southern boundaries, though a number run in the opposite direction, and breaking through the escarpment which bounds it upon the east, form scenes of a wild and picturesque character.

The strata of the western part of this district (in which Huron County is situated) are of Upper Silurian and Devonian series, consisting chiefly (in ascending order) of the Onondaga and lower Helderberg formations of the former series; and the Oriskany, Corniferous, Hamilton, and Chemung-Portage of the Devonian age; and those immediately underlying the Glacial, Post-Glacial, and Recent-Age deposits throughout this county are principally the Onondaga and Corniferous formations. The former extends over an area comprising a stretch of country beginning in the vicinity of Seaforth, and running in a north-westerly direction, ending at Lake Huron, near Kincardine. The territory is in round numbers fifty miles long by ten in breadth, or an area of 500 square miles. It is here where the salt deposits are found, the brine appearing to proceed from extensive underlying beds of rock-salt, which in many cases have been penetrated while boring the salt wells. It is the opinion of geologists that these deposits were largely formed from precipitates thrown down in ancient salt lakes, or bays in which an active evaporation was going on. They contain but few traces of organic remains, and these are obscure, although hopper-shaped and prismatic casts, derived from crystals of ordinary salt, soluble sulphates, &c., are not uncommon. There are also in this formation deposits of thinly bedded yellowish and drab-coloured dolomites and greenish calcareo-argillaceous shales, interstratified with irregular beds of gypsum. The economic value of this formation, besides the salt product, extends to valuable material for the manufacture of hydraulic cement, obtained from the dolomitic and argillaceous shales, the gypsum above mentioned, and the dolomite proper, which furnishes excellent building stone of a colour between buff and drab.

The Corniferous formation, which covers a portion of Huron County, consists of greyish limestones, enclosing quantities of fossil corals, and the strata in this region are estimated at 160 feet in thickness, though in Eastern Michigan, to which the band of this formation extends, it is said to be at least 350 feet thick. This is the formation in which the petroleum of south-western Ontario is believed by geologists to originate, afterwards ascending and accumulating in the next one above.

The southern part of the county is distinguished by the “Hamilton” formation, called by Canadian geologists the “Lambton,” from its prevalence to so great an extent in the county of that name. The thickness of the strata is estimated at over 250 feet, but it is very much obscured throughout this region by overlying clays, sands, and other drifts and superficial deposits.

Deposits of the Glacial, Post-Glacial, and Recent Ages are spread very generally over the Silurian and Devonian Strata of the Erie and Huron District—particularly in the County of Huron. These deposits are classified (ascending order): (1), Lower Drift Clay; (2), Upper, or Stratified Drift Clay; (3), Lower Freshwater Clay and Sand; (4), Upper Freshwater Clay and Sand; and (5), Recent deposits proper. Those which most abound throughout Huron are the first, second, and fifth; the first being found more in the northern part of the county, the second more towards the south, and the fifth occurring without regularity or system in various localities of both sections. The extreme southern portion of the county approaches the third and fourth above named formations, which prevail more throughout Western Middlesex and Lambton, still further south, and most of the counties bordering Lake Erie.

EARLY HISTORY.

With this term we are naturally inclined to associate only the early settlement of the country by the present dominant race. But that the country and even this county had a history, modern—very modern—compared with the events unfolded by geological research, yet ancient in comparison with the “early settlement,” is apparent to all, though the details are familiar to but few. It is not proposed to here trace the incomings and the outgoings of the race which immediately preceded us, or to dwell upon the mysteries of still another race of men, the evidence of whose existence upon this or adjacent parts of the American continent thousands of years before “the Creation” is proven clear as noonday by the many evidences they have left for the science of geology to unearth, any further than to state that the original race, long since—though none can tell how long—extinct, inhabited that portion of Canada distinguished as the Laurentian formation, in parts of which—noticeably among the silver, copper, and iron mines of the Lake Superior region—abundant evidences, in the shape of tools and articles of common use, have been found imbedded among the rocks, in some cases hundreds of feet below the surface, which show they were a race possessed of the knowledge of working the metals; though the balance of evidence is in favour of the theory that they were not acquainted with the science of working them by heat. However, this subject is so vast as to be almost incomprehensible in every detail except its very truth; and for this reason, as well as in consideration of the fact that it was probably already a matter of history centuries before the section of country which now includes Huron County arose from out the depths, we will simply refer briefly to that aboriginal race with whose history we of the present day are more familiar.

And comparatively familiar as we all are with the history of these latter, the time and circumstances of their advent to this western continent, and the place of their origin, is a subject on which even “doctors

disagree.” Whether, therefore, they came by migration from the north-west, across Behring's Straits, as some scientists assert is proven by tradition, legend, and geography combined; or whether, as is quite as stoutly affirmed by others who bring forward similar arguments to establish their theory, they were descended from the Norsemen, whose inclination or necessities brought them to the south-west, is a matter which no amount of research seems now likely to establish. Nor is it matter of importance, so far as this local history is concerned, how it comes that the Indians with whom more recent discoveries have shown the greater bulk of the North American continent, and particularly Canada, to have been peopled, are of a different race, with characteristics in direct antagonism to those of the more southern tribes described by Columbus, Cortez and Pizarro. The former found the West Indies populated by a pleasant, peaceful people, ruled over by caciques, enjoying existence, and knowing nought of war-cry, stake, or crimson trophy. Cortez found the Aztecs in a still more progressive state—residents of cities, advanced in the arts of civilization, builders of causeways, dwellings and temples, and tillers of the soil; while on the southern continent Pizarro conquered a nation who were only inferior to their conquerors in the arts and artifices of war, deceit, and dishonour. In fact, the Mexican and Peruvian were admitted types of a civilization which ere long would have emulated, if not surpassed, eastern stages of progression, had not a more cruel and warlike race crushed out the national instinct, and planted its germs upon the ruins.

Having briefly referred to some of the uncertainties connected with the aboriginal tribes, we might say that the first authentic knowledge we possess of those tribes inhabiting Western Ontario—particularly the Lake Huron shore—resulted from the trading explorations and warlike expeditions of Samuel de Champlain, a Frenchman, the founder of the flag and empire of Old France in the New World—the father and first governor of New France—an adventurous explorer, a successful discoverer, a prosperous trader, a valiant soldier, a chivalrous gentleman, a devoted patriot to his native France, and the first of his race who looked upon Lake Huron, or ever bivouacked upon the shores which confine its waters towards the east. Champlain was chief of a company of French traders who set out in the year 1603 with the primary object of exploring the St. Lawrence with the view of establishing a dépôt for the fur trade. How he formed an alliance with the three great Indian nations to the north of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence (known as the Algonquins, Outaouais and Hurons, and called by the French the Northern Iroquois); how he fought their battles against the five great confederated Indian tribes to the south of this chain of waters at times with success, and again with most disastrous results; all these are facts so intimately connected with the early history of our country as to make it here unnecessary to repeat them, further than to mention the circumstances under which he—the first of his race to set foot upon the territory of the Huron District—was led at this early day so far from his base of operations on the Lower St. Lawrence. It will be remembered that on one occasion, during the summer of 1615, Champlain ascended the Ottawa (then called Rivière des Outaouais, after the tribe of that name who inhabited its banks), and the Matawan; thence crossing the portage to Lake Nipissing, following the outlet of that body of water to Georgian Bay; thence proceeding via the River Severn, Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, the River Talbot, Balsam Lake, and down the chain of lakes and rivers which flow hence into the Bay Quinté, crossed the Prince Edward Peninsula and afterwards Lake Ontario to the present site of Oswego, in New York State, where he fought a battle with the Southern Iroquois, was disastrously defeated, and escaped, wounded, to the north shore with the remnant of his followers, whom he had gathered up at various points along the above route from the three northern tribes above mentioned. After sustaining this defeat, he was seized with a desire to form an alliance with the “Neutral Nation,” who lived in what is now Northern Ohio and Southern Michigan. He therefore returned to Georgian Bay the way he had come, and thence coasted around that body of water to Lake Huron, which eastern shore he followed to its outlet via River and Lake St. Clair, halting near the present site of the City of Detroit, where he spent the winter of 1615-16 in holding councils with the Neutral Nation. It was during his progress on this mission that he first visited Huron County—camping, as tradition informs us, both in going and returning, at the spot where Goderich now stands.

It should have been before mentioned that the Indian tribe known as the Hurons were the ones to give the name to the second in size of the great chain of American Lakes; or rather the early French inhabitants named Lake Huron after this tribe (so called by themselves and the other tribes of the Northern and Southern Iroquois), who dwelt upon its banks. This tribe was one of the bravest, and their individual members were among the most noble savages, of any who composed either of the confederated hostile Indian Nations known as the Iroquois du Nord and Iroquois du Sud. And when we say this we give them a character not only justly deserved, but one which placed them in a higher scale than almost any of the primitive barbarian nations of the Eastern Hemisphere, as well as at the head of the aborigines of the Western World. For whereas we find that further south, instead of improvement following the Spanish conquests, their victories seemed but the beginning of gradual and national decay; although we find that traits of the conquerors still occupy a first place in the characteristics of their own descendants and those of the conquered, with whom they intermingled and became amalgamated; although a people combining the qualities of cruelty and treachery in a more marked degree are scarcely anywhere to be found in the civilized world to-day, not even in Spain itself; and although this last imputation rests to a certain extent upon all American Indians since the days of their intercourse with the whites; yet all writers agree in describing the aborigines of the North American continent as a race possessed of both bravery and honour in a very marked degree. And this is so generally admitted in the case of those tribes before spoken of as inhabiting the territory on either side of the Great Lakes, that students of history and character unite in applying to the Iroquois the *soubriquet* of the “Romans of the Western World;” and

whether judged by the extent of their conquests or the wisdom and eloquence of their chiefs, their impatience of control, their treatment of the vanquished, or their passion for war, the comparison is well taken.

This tribe—this splendid specimen of the “noble savage”—which gave Lake Huron (and subsequently the “Huron District”) its name, were dispersed and almost utterly annihilated by the Iroquois du Sud, who invaded their territory and swept their villages with the brand and tomahawk in the year 1649; from which time the scalp-locks of their chiefs hung at the belts of the warriors of the “Five Nations,” so called by the English from the fact of their consisting of that number of powerful tribes—the Mohawks, Cayugas (or Cayugas), Onadagas, and Senecas; to whom were afterwards added by adoption the Tuscarawas (sometimes called Tuscarwas), making the celebrated “Six Nation Indians” with whose history Canadians are all so familiar. These “Five Nations” possessed from time immemorial the territory covering that part of New York State between the Niagara River and Lake Champlain, and were beyond all comparison the most powerful Indian Nation on the American Continent; and the terror of their name inspired the breasts of all the tribes as far south as the Potomac and the Ohio, as far west as the Mississippi, and as far north as the habitable regions extended, both long before and long after the advent of Champlain and his followers to New France.

Subsequent to the first visit of Champlain to the site of Goderich, the territory continued to be visited at intervals of lesser or greater duration by the fur-traders of his successors, and casually by the early missionaries and Jesuits, those devoted patriots of France and the Romish Church, whose energy was soon apparent in the chain of prosperous settlements established along the “water-ways” connecting the Ottawa with the Upper Lakes. After the annihilation of the Hurons, however, and the contemporary destruction of the Jesuit settlements along the south shore of Georgian Bay in 1649, we have no further evidence of the white man's trail upon the sands of the Huron shore until the first settlement of Goderich by an Indian trader named Gooding, an account of which may be seen in the proper connection.

Most closely associated with the history of Huron County from its very earliest settlement to the present day, and most intimately identified with its “manifest destiny” and manifold material interests, was the “Canada Company,” a huge land monopoly of English capitalists. John Galt, the father of Mr. Justice Galt and Hon. Alex. T. Galt, was the originator of this Company, in which Lords Goderich and Colborne, Lt.-General Cockburn and Col. Sir John Hawley, were influential shareholders; as well as Messrs. Biddulph, Bosanquet, Blanchard, Davidson, Downie, Easthope, Ellice, Fullarton, Galt, Hay, Hibbert, Hullett, Logan, McGillivray, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Tucker Smith (which was always spelled as two words), Usborne, Williams, and others, after many of whom townships in the old “Huron Tract” were afterwards named. By the provisions of 31st Geo. III., cap. xxxi., one-seventh of all lands surveyed after March 1st, 1824, were reserved by “His Majesty,” and known as “Crown Reserves;” another seventh being also set apart as “Clergy Reserves,” for purposes implied by the name. By an agreement between Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Secretary of State, and this proposed Company (which was entered into 26th November, 1824), the latter were to receive a quantity of land, estimated at 829,430 acres, of the Clergy Reserves, besides over a million acres of Crown Reserves, in Upper Canada, at the nominal price of 3s. 6d. per acre, or a total of £145,150 5s., for the Clergy Reserves alone. This excited the hostility of the “Clergy,” by which term is meant the magnates of the “Established” or Anglican Church, who, with Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Strachan at their head, exerted sufficient influence with the Home Government and with the directors of the Canada Company to procure a modification of the agreement. The terms of the new agreement formulated between Earl Bathurst on behalf of the Government, and Messrs. Downie, Fullarton, McGillivray, Logan, and Galt on behalf of the Company, were contained in a dispatch to Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Lt.-Governor of Upper Canada, dated Downing Street, 24th May, 1826; and the general features of the scheme may be judged from the following extract from the despatch: “* * * In lieu of the before-mentioned 829,430 acres (of Clergy Reserves), His Majesty's Government will grant and convey to the Canada Company for the same price (£145,150 5s. currency) a block of land containing one million acres in the territory lately purchased from the Indians, in the London and Western Districts. One-third part of the before-mentioned sum of £145,150 5s. currency shall be expended by the Canada Company in public works and improvements within the said block of land; and the remaining two-third parts only of the said sum of £145,150 5s. currency shall be actually paid to His Majesty's Government. By the terms ‘public works’ and ‘improvements’ will be understood canals, bridges, high roads, churches, wharves, school-houses, and other works undertaken for the benefit of His Majesty's subjects resident within that part of the Province of Upper Canada, in contradistinction to works intended for the use and accommodation of private persons.” It should be here mentioned that the new arrangement did not interfere with the original one in respect to “Crown Reserves,” which, to the extent of 1,384,413 acres, scattered throughout almost every county then surveyed in Upper Canada, the Company still retained, as formerly agreed upon.

It is only our design here to bring the history of the county to the point at which actual settlement commenced under the direction of this great landed monopoly. The townships which they became possessed of *en bloc*, under the terms of the second agreement with Earl Bathurst, were Bosanquet, in the County of Lambton; Biddulph, McGillivray, and Williams, in the County of Middlesex; Blanchard, Downie, Easthope, Ellice, Fullarton, Hibbert, and Logan, in the County of Perth; and Colborne, Goderich, Hay, Hullett, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Tucker Smith (as it was originally and for many years called, but now Tuckersmith), and Usborne in the County of Huron.

Opinions are as varied as those who form them as to the particular amount of credit or discredit which the Canada Company earned in the operations which followed their occupation of the “Huron Tract.” It should be remembered by those who offer, as the chief argument in their favour, the fact of their giving the people so many public improvements, &c., that they were spending thereby only the one-third share of the price of the land, as they were bound by the original agreement with the Government to do, and that a very large proportion of these works were paid for by the sale of this very same land which they had bought for 3s. 6d. per acre (payable, one-third in improvements, and the balance in money, in sixteen years), at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre. The balance of evidence, in fact, which we have been able to obtain goes to prove conclusively that the “Canada Company” were, through and through, the most unconscionable and

unscrupulous ring of “land grabbers” which this country at least had any knowledge of; and it is the opinion of all candid-minded men acquainted with the circumstances, that the great success attending the early settlement and subsequent development of the “Huron Tract” was due solely to the great natural advantages of the territory and the enterprise of the settlers, and was accomplished rather in spite of the monopolists than by their aid.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

What is now the County of Huron formerly formed a part of what, up to the year 1850, was known as the District of Huron, which comprised, in addition to the present County of Huron, the territory which has since been erected into the counties of Perth and Bruce, together with the townships of Biddulph and McGillivray, at present annexed to Middlesex County. Previous to the formation of the Huron District, the local government of that section of the Province was carried on by a Board of Magistrates, who met at London; but at the first session of the first Provincial Parliament of Canada an Act was passed, entitled, “An Act to provide for the better internal government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, by the establishment of local or municipal authorities therein,” under which the District was formed, and Dr. Wm. Dunlop, M.P.P., was commissioned by the Government as the first Warden of the District.

The representatives of the different townships in the district met at Goderich, the seat of local government, on the 8th of February, 1842, when, according to the minutes, “The Acting Clerk read in open Council the commission of Wm. Dunlop, Esq., M.P.P., as Warden of the District of Huron. Daniel Lizars, Esq., read his appointment by the Warden, constituting and appointing him Acting District Clerk, in pursuance of the 28th section of the above recited Act.”

“The Clerk read the names of the Councillors returned: Messrs. Chalk, Dickson, Daly, Galt, Geary, Gordon, Helmer, Holmes, R. Hodgins, J. Hodgins, Hawkins, McIntosh, McConnell, Sebring.

“On the motion of Mr. Geary, Mr. John Hawkins was proposed to act as Chairman in the absence of the Warden, seconded by Mr. McConnell. Mr. Galt proposed as an amendment that Mr. Chalk do take the chair; seconded by Mr. Dickson. On the question being put, the following members voted for the motion, viz.:—Messrs. Chalk, Geary, Holmes, R. Hodgins, J. Hodgins, McConnell; the following for the amendment, viz.: Messrs. Dickson, Galt, Gordon, Hawkins, McIntosh. Motion carried by a majority of one. Mr. John Hawkins then took the chair.

“Mr. Galt moved that the Clerk be instructed to examine into the qualifications of the Councillors in terms of the 15th and 16th sections of the Act; seconded by Mr. Chalk.—Carried. The qualifications of Mr. Chalk were then presented, consisting of oath of Chairman of Committee for Townships of Tuckersmith and Hullett, certified; oath of allegiance, oath of office, etc. The qualifications of Mr. Dickson, consisting, etc., Townships of Hibbert, McKillop, and Logan. The oath of the Chairman of election of Mr. Dickson not being produced, Mr. Galt moved, ‘Whether this Council be guided by the Statute or not?’ seconded by Mr. Chalk.—Carried without a division; when the Council temporarily adjourned.

On resuming, *vide minutes*, the Acting District Clerk communicated to the Council a message from Wm. Dunlop, Esq., the Warden, of his arrival; and requesting, in consequence of the fatigue of his recent journey, that the Council would adjourn till to-morrow at ten o'clock, at Rattenbury's Hotel. The Council unanimously agreed that if accommodation was to be afforded for their meetings during the present session without charge, the Warden's proposition be adopted; if otherwise, and to avoid unnecessary expense to the public, this Council shall continue to meet in the Court-room; whereupon the Council enjoined as a standing order, that the meetings do continue to be held during the present session at 10 o'clock, a.m. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

(Signed) JOHN HAWKINS, Chairman.

It will be noticed that no record appears of the particular municipalities represented by the different members, except Messrs. Chalk and Dickson. This omission on the part of the Clerk is continued up to the session of 1850, this being the first year in which the minutes were printed; but inquiry among old residents reveals the fact that of the other members of the first District Council, Mr. Daly came from Downie, Mr. Galt from Colborne, Mr. Holmes from Goderich Township, Mr. Hawkins from Ashfield, Mr. J. Hodgins from Biddulph, Mr. McIntosh from Williams, Mr. McConnell from Usborne, Mr. Sebring from Ellice, and Mr. Helmer from South Easthope.

The first Auditors appointed for the district were W. F. Gooding and — Hyde, the former by the Warden, the latter by the Council.

The first Clerk was David Don, who was selected by the Governor from a list furnished him by the Council, containing, in addition to his own, the names of Geo. Fraser and Daniel Lizars. Mr. Don took charge of the office May 6th, 1842, relieving Acting Clerk Lizars.

For 1843 the list of Councillors appears to have been: W. Chalk, Tuckersmith; C. Van Egmond, Hullett; W. W. Connor, Stanley; James Cairns, Stephen; M. P. Gallagher, Goderich Township; J. Hodgins, Biddulph; J. C. W. Daly, Downie; John Hawkins, Ashfield. The names of Messrs. R. Hodgins, Holmes, Haw, McConnell, McIntosh, and Alex. Young also appear; while in the minutes of the year 1844 we find the names of Messrs. J. C. W. Daly, C. Van Egmond, Andrew Sebach, David McConnell, Wm. May, David Clark, Robt. Hodgins, John Holmes, John Longworth, W. W. Connor, Dr. W. Chalk, A. Dickson, D. M. McIntosh, Jno. Hicks.

In 1845 the minutes contained the names of Messrs. Chalk, Connor, Clark, Holmes, R. Hodgins, J. Hodgins, Hawkins, Helmer, Hicks, Jank, Dickson, McCullough, McIntosh, and Van Egmond; and in 1846 the members were Messrs. W. Chalk, David Clark, John Hicks, John Hawkins, John Holmes, James Hodgins, Geo. Hyde, John Longworth, James Murray, McPherson, McCullough, H. Jank, D. H. Ritchie, and James Simpson.

The Council for 1847 was composed of Messrs. Jas. Barber, W. Chalk, Wm. Clark, Robt. Donkin, Chas. Girvin, John Holmes, John Hicks, John Hawkins, Jas. Hodgins, Robt. Hays, Andrew Helmer, Geo. Hyde, Thos. Lamb, John Longworth, H. K. Jank, W. F. McCullough, Wm. Piper, Jas. Rankin, John Sparling, Jas. Simpson, and C. Van Egmond.

The law providing for the election of the Warden by the Council came into effect in 1847, and in the minutes of the first meeting we find it was “Moved by Mr. Van Egmond, seconded by Mr. Simpson, that Dr. Chalk be appointed Warden of this District. Moved in amendment by Mr. McCullough, seconded by Mr. Hawkins, that

“John Longworth, Esq., be the Warden of the District. On the vote ‘being taken, Dr. Chalk was elected by a majority of four.’”

Up to the present time, Dr. Dunlop had continued to hold the office of Warden, by virtue of his original commission from the Government.

For the year 1848, Messrs. Chalk, Balkwill, Carter, Clarter, Clark, Daly, Donkin, Fryfogle, Gibbons, Girvin, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hicks, Hodgins, Holmes, Hays, Lamb, McIntyre, McPherson, Murray, Piper, Ritchie, Rankin, Sparling and Thompson composed the Council. Dr. Chalk was re-elected to the Warden's chair.

For 1849 the Councillors were: Messrs. Carter, Chalk, Christie, Donkin, Fryfogle, Gibbons, Girvin, Hays, Hawkins, Hicks, Holmes, Jas. Hodgins, John Hodgins, Hamilton, Lamb, McIntyre, McPherson, Piper, Rankin, Ritchie, Shoebottom and Thomson. During this year an Act was passed by Parliament by which the district was dissolved, and the three counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce erected in its stead; and at the last session of 1849 it was “Moved by Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. Daly, that this being the last meeting of the Huron District Council, the members do unanimously return thanks to our Warden for his uniform kindness to each individual member, and for the very proper and dignified manner in which he has conducted the proceedings of this Council as Warden;” which motion was carried unanimously.

Notwithstanding the dissolution of the district, Goderich continued to be the county seat for the “United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce” till 1853, at which time, the County of Perth having erected the necessary county buildings, an Order in Council was made setting it aside as a separate county, and from that time till the setting aside of Bruce as a separate county in 1866, Goderich was the seat of government for the “United Counties of Huron and Bruce.”

For the year 1850, the first Council for the United Counties was composed of Messrs. Annand, Chalk, Clendenin, Daly, Donkin, Elder, Fisher, Hays, Helmer, Henry, Hicks, Hill, Hodgins, Holmes, Johnson, Ritchie, Scott, Smith and Wallace, though no record exists in the Clerk's office to show what townships they respectively represented.

In 1851 Mr. D. H. Ritchie was appointed County Clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Otto, who had previously succeeded Mr. Don. From this time forward we find the county records in better shape than formerly, the minutes for this year showing for the first time—except perhaps the previous year, as no record of the first meeting of 1850 exists in the Clerk's office—the Huron municipalities and their representatives, as follows: Ashfield, Wawanosh, &c., Chas. Girvan; Biddulph, Daniel Shoff; Colborne, John Annand, jr.; Goderich Township, John Holmes; Goderich Town, Wm. Wallace, jr.; Hay, Robert Bell; McGillivray, Reeve, Wm. Carter, Deputy Reeve, P. Flannigan; McKillop and Hullett, Robert Hays; Stanley, D. H. Ritchie; Tuckersmith, Wm. Chalk; Usborne and Stephen, Thomas Lamb. Dr. Chalk was again unanimously elected Warden.

For 1852 the Huron members of the Council were: Ashfield, Robert Davidson; Biddulph, W. H. Ryan; Colborne, John Annand; Goderich Township, John Holmes; Goderich Town, William Wallace; McKillop and Grey, Robert Hays; McGillivray, John Corbett; Stanley, H. W. Cole; Stephen, Alexander Walker; Tuckersmith, W. Chalk; Hay, Robert Doig; Hibbert, Thomas McGoey; Usborne, Thomas Lamb; Wawanosh, John Pentland. Dr. Chalk was re-elected to the Warden's chair without opposition.

From this time forward the counties' Council bore such a numerical similarity to a parliament, that to give the names of all the members during the next twenty-six years would require a volume. The numbers kept increasing until, in 1865, the year before the withdrawal of Bruce from the Union, there were 53 members at the board; but after Bruce assumed the reins of self-government, the number was reduced to 37, since which it has kept steadily increasing till it reached 45, at which it now stands. The following is a list of the Wardens from 1852 up to the present year:

1853. Wm. Chalk, this being the seventh consecutive year that Dr. Chalk had held the office. At the first meeting in 1854, Mr. John Strahan, Reeve of the Town of Goderich, was elected Warden, and at the first meeting of the following year it was “Moved by Dr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Hays, that, taking into account the long services of Mr. Holmes in this Council, and, prior to its existence, in the District Council, services well and faithfully performed, with unwearied zeal and patience, we are of opinion that the gentleman is worthy of the highest honour which we can confer upon him. Resolved, That ‘John Holmes, Esq., be our Warden for the present year. Carried unanimously.’” Mr. Holmes was again elected Warden in the years 1856, 1857 and 1858. In 1859 Mr. Robt. Gibbons, the present Sheriff, at that time Deputy Reeve of Goderich Town, was elected Warden by a majority of 16 over Mr. Dickson, of Tuckersmith. Mr. Gibbons appears to have got a monopoly of this honourable office, for he was re-elected Warden twelve consecutive years, making thirteen years in all, a period of continuous service unequalled by that of any other Warden which has yet come to our notice. It is also worthy of note that during the greater number of these years Mr. Gibbons was the unanimous choice of the Council, and on the few occasions when he was opposed, his opponent was invariably distanced in the race for honours. During this entire term he continued to represent Goderich Town either in the capacity of Reeve or that of Deputy Reeve, principally the former.

In 1872 and 1873 respectively, Mr. Archibald Bishop, Reeve of Usborne, was Warden, while for the years 1874 and 1875 Mr. William Young, Reeve of Colborne, filled the Warden's chair. Mr. John Leckie, Reeve of Brussels, held the gavel in 1876; G. Edwin Cresswell, of Tuckersmith, in 1877; Chas. Girvin, Reeve of West Wawanosh, in 1878; while for the present year Mr. Thos. E. Hays, Reeve of McKillop, was elected Warden.

The complete list of the present County Council is herewith given: Ashfield, Robt. Webster, Reeve; James Grant, Deputy. Bayfield, W. W. Connor, Reeve. Blyth, Wm. Clegg, Reeve. Brussels, John Leckie, Reeve. Clinton, Joseph Chidley, Reeve; D. R. Menzies, Deputy. Colborne, Richard Jewell, Reeve; Thos. Gledhill, Deputy. Exeter, Launcelet Hardy, Reeve. Goderich (Town), James T. Garrow, Reeve; Fredk. W. Johnston and John C. Deflor, Deputies. Goderich (Township), Gabriel Elliott, Reeve; Joseph Whiteley, Deputy. Grey, Thos. Strachan, Reeve; Saml. Slemmon, Deputy. Hay, Geo. Buchanan, M.D., Reeve; J. C. Kalbfleisch, Deputy. Howick, John Kaine, Reeve; Benj. S. Cook and David Wier, Deputies. Hullett, John McMillan, Reeve; John Mason, Deputy. McKillop, Thos. E. Hays (Warden), Reeve; Alex. Kerr, Deputy. Morris, Geo. Forsyth, Reeve; Francis Clegg, Deputy. Seaforth, D. D. Wilson, Reeve. Stanley, Thos. Simpson, Reeve; Geo. Castle, Deputy. Stephen, Septimus Hogarth, Reeve; Chas. Eilber, Deputy. Tuckersmith, David Walker,

Reeve; John Hannah, Deputy. Turnberry, Saml. Black, Reeve; James Hennings, Deputy. Osborne, Leonard Hunter, Reeve; Thos. M. Kay, Deputy. Wawanosh East, James Potter, Reeve; Robt. Currie, Deputy. Wawanosh West, Chas. Girvin, Reeve; Edwin Gaunt, Deputy. Wingham, Peter McDonald, M.D., Reeve. Wroxeter, Alex. L. Gibson, Reeve.

The county officials are as follows:—County Court Judge, W. R. Squier; Junior Judge, Isaac F. Toms; County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Ira Lewis; Clerk of the County Court, Surrogate Clerk, and Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Daniel McDonald; Master in Chancery, Henry MacDermott; Sheriff, Robert Gibbons; Governor of Gaol, W. Dickson; Registrar, James Dickson; County Clerk, Peter Adamson; County Treasurer, A. M. Ross; County Auditors, W. N. Watson, Arch. Dickson; Inspectors of Public Schools, Arch. Dewar, J. Robertson Miller; County Engineer, A. Bay.

In connection with the newly established "Maritime Court of Ontario," the following gentlemen have been appointed for the Huron District to the positions marked opposite their respective names: Surrogate Judge, Isaac Francis Toms, Esquire; Deputy Registrar, Henry MacDermott, Esq.; Deputy Marshal, Mr. Sheriff Gibbons; Assessors, Capt. Wm. Cox, Capt. Alex. McGregor, John McCollum, Esq. This Court has, with a few exceptions, the same jurisdiction as the British Vice-Admiralty Courts of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The history of that portion of Canada which in 1841 was erected into the District of Huron as a political constituency, dates from the first parliamentary election therein in 1835. The political questions which agitated the public mind at that time were chiefly the reforms proposed by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, and advocated by his colleagues—reforms diametrically opposed to the interests and principles of the notorious "Family Compact," if indeed it can truthfully be said that the "Compact" was possessed of any principle—but which have long since passed into law, and been transmitted to posterity as an heirloom of freedom, thanks to the "men who knew their rights, and knowing, dared maintain," during the turbulent times from 1831 to 1838.

The election of 1835 resulted in the return of 34 Reformers and 24 Tories to the Assembly—among the latter Capt. Robert Graham Dunlop, who had retired from the Royal Navy. The hustings were erected on the octagon in Goderich, but the night before the election they were burned by a party of rioters, supposed to consist of "malcontents" who were dissatisfied with the doctrines of either party. The Returning Officer on this occasion was Mr. Henry Hyndman, subsequently the first Sheriff of the District.

The opponent of Capt. Dunlop on this occasion was Col. Anthony Van Egmond, who is deserving of more than a passing notice in this work; for besides being one of the earliest settlers of the district, the record of his life and circumstances of his death are fraught with interest to all admirers of gallant military feats, or of the men through whose influence, applied at the proper time, Canadians were granted a degree of civil liberty unsurpassed by that of any nation on the globe. Born in Holland towards the close of the last century, Mr. Van Egmond possessed a good share of the patriotism which has ever characterized the Dutch nation. Himself a lineal descendant of the Count Van Egmond, who was one of the leading spirits in the troubles which culminated in the fall of the Dutch Republic, he retained with his noble lineage a military enthusiasm which found him, when his native country was invaded by Napoleon, holding a commission in the Dutch army; and during the war referred to he many times distinguished himself by performing most difficult and arduous military services. After the subjugation of Holland by the French, that country was obliged to furnish Napoleon with a contingent of troops when he went to war with Russia; and in this contingent Col. Van Egmond commanded a regiment, and followed the Emperor through his disastrous campaign in Russia and memorable retreat from Moscow, being one of the few who survived the enemies' bullets and the severities of the Russian winter. After the retreat of the French army from Moscow, in 1813, the Colonel found a means of leaving the French army, and returning to Holland, received the rank of Lt.-Colonel in the "Allied Armies," which were then operating against the French, being in the command which Blucher led at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded and carried from the field, of which circumstance his eldest son still retains the certificate. This military career covered a space of twenty-five years of perhaps the bloodiest period of modern European history; and during this career he was wounded fourteen times and covered with scars.

Soon after the defeat of the French he emigrated to America, and settled in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, where he carried on farming and trading quite extensively, having brought with him from Holland considerable means. He resided eight years in Pennsylvania, where several of his sons were born; but Constant, the eldest, who now lives at Egmondville in this county, is a native of Holland.

At the end of the time referred to, the Colonel came to Canada and settled for a short time in Waterloo County, where he lived when he contracted to build the Huron Road, which subject is referred to in our Highway History. He further contracted to build three houses for the accommodation of parties moving in to settle on Canada Company land; one of the houses being built just west of the Wilmot line in South Easthope; the next was at Sebach's, twenty miles further on in Ellice; and the third was three miles north-west of Seaforth, on Lot 4, north side of Huron Road in Hullett, and is now owned and occupied by Mr. Francis Fowler.

The Canada Company gave a cash bonus of £40, £50, and £60 respectively for each of these houses, on condition that travellers should be entertained therein at prices usual in the old settlements. After coming through the country Col. Van Egmond liked it so well that he left his home in Waterloo and settled in the Huron tract, where he had built the tavern last above mentioned, and here he continued to reside until his death, which will be referred to anon.

Col. Van Egmond was a man of great enterprise and energy. Anticipating a rush of emigration, he laid in a stock of about 500 barrels of flour during 1831; in the winter of 1831-2 his anticipations were realized, and this proved a most profitable business venture, and for some time after this he kept twenty four-horse teams on the road between Toronto and Goderich, to bring in immigrants and their goods.

During the political excitement attending the attempts of the Reform party to rescue Canada from the grasp of the oligarchy, the Colonel fully endorsed the doctrines of the Reformers, which led to his being selected as their candidate at the first election in the district above alluded to. As time passed, and the grievances of the Reformers

were multiplied instead of being removed by the duplicity and general incapacity of Sir Francis Head, at that time Lieut.-Governor of the Province; and as evidence daily increased of the necessity of an ultimate resort to arms in order to secure responsible government—the boon for which the Reformers agitated—Colonel Van Egmond remained firm in his adherence to the party whose doctrines he had originally espoused, and when the crisis arrived, he flew to the assistance of the oppressed patriots. Owing, however, to the confusion in fixing upon a date for the proposed descent upon York, the necessary concert of action on the part of the patriots was prevented, under circumstances with which all Canadians are familiar; and although they were not attended with military success, the object of the insurrection was gained by the advent of responsible government soon after.

Col. Van Egmond, however, was captured soon after the skirmish at Montgomery's tavern, and thrown into Toronto gaol, where he died before his contemplated trial for treason. It was reported and believed by many that his death was caused by poison, which he took voluntarily to escape the death which at that time threatened every one who could be convicted of entertaining Liberal sentiments; but we do not vouch for the correctness of this supposition. But the bitter hate of the so-called "Loyalists" towards the Colonel did not end with his death, for while his remains were being brought home by his friends, the coffin was twice broken open by armed men, under the pretext of "searching for arms."

Col. Van Egmond was a gallant soldier, an enterprising pioneer, a generous friend, and an educated gentleman. He was a personal friend and companion of Sir John Colborne, when both were officers in the "Allied Armies" at and preceding Waterloo; and although he died in prison with a charge of treason hanging over him, he gave his life for what he firmly believed the sacred rights and liberties of the people—those rights which, though long denied, were forced by the universal agitation caused by the death of him, and such as him, from those petty tyrants and personifications of old-time Canadian Toryism, the "Family Compact."

At the next election, which occurred in 1841, the candidates for the District were Dr. Wm. Dunlop, a brother of the Captain, and subsequently the first Warden of the District, and James Magill Strahan; the former being, like his brother, a supporter of the Tory Administration, while the latter advocated the sentiments championed by Robert Baldwin and his colleagues. Mr. Strahan was this time declared elected; but his election being petitioned against, the Government sent a committee of three lawyers up from Toronto to sit as an Election Court, and as a result Dr. Dunlop was "counted in" and took his seat in the first Parliament of United Canada, which was convened at Kingston on the 13th of June following.

The House was dissolved in 1844, and Dr. Dunlop having about this time accepted the superintendency of the Lachine Canal, brought Mr. (afterwards Hon. William) Cayley up into the district and introduced him as the "coming man" for the suffrages of the Tory party in the district. He was accordingly their candidate at the election of that year, and was elected over Mr. John Longworth, who ran in the Reform interest. In 1851 Mr. Cayley was successfully opposed by Hon. Malcolm Cameron; but after the dissolution of the House in 1854, he defeated Mr. Thos. McQueen, of the *Huron Signal*, the candidate of the Reformers, having been resurrected from the political oblivion to which his former defeat in 1851 had consigned him. Mr. Cayley again offered himself as a candidate in 1857, but was defeated by Mr. John Holmes, of Goderich Township. Mr. Holmes came to Canada from County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1830. He represented his township in the District and County Councils many years, and served several terms as Warden.

In 1861 Mr. Cayley suffered his third defeat in this constituency; this time at the hands of Mr. James Dickson of Tuckersmith, who was elected by acclamation in 1863, after the dissolution of the House, and continued in office till Confederation in 1867. Mr. Dickson probably represented a greater number of constituents during his two terms of office than any other member of any Canadian Parliament, as at that time the Counties of Huron and Bruce were united for parliamentary as well as for municipal purposes, and contained upwards of 80,000 people. At the close of his parliamentary career Mr. Dickson received the appointment of County Registrar, an office which he still retains.

By the "Redistribution Act" Bruce was set apart by itself, and Huron divided into the two Ridings of North and South Huron, for election purposes, and each of these ridings sent a member each to the Commons and the Legislature. The old Huron Road formed the dividing line between the two, and the first general election under Confederation witnessed a triangular contest in the North Riding, the candidates being Messrs. Joseph Whitehead, Independent; John Holmes, Reform; and Thos. Farrow, Tory; for which latter term, by the way, the more elegant but less appropriate one of "Conservative" was about this time substituted. In the South Riding the candidates were Messrs. Malcolm Colin Cameron and D. H. Ritchie, the former being elected by the Reformers.

By the census of 1871, Huron was found to contain sufficient population to entitle the county to three members in the Commons; and the manner in which it was "gerrymandered" in order to secure the return of Conservative members from the North and South Ridings respectively (it being divided into North, Centre, and South Ridings), provoked much criticism both in the House and throughout the country at large; and Mr. Rymal, the humorous member for Wentworth, in the course of a characteristic speech in the House, displayed the map of the county as it was proposed to divide it, and declared that to worship it would not be at all inconsistent with orthodoxy, since it bore no resemblance to "anything in the heavens above or the earth beneath." It was equal to Mark Twain's map of Paris, as there was "nothing like it in the Vatican."

The county was divided as proposed, however, and at the election in 1872 Mr. Farrow was again elected for the North Riding; this time over Mr. Somerville, who ran in the Liberal interest. In the Centre, Mr. Horace Horton, Reformer, was elected over Mr. Whitehead, who ran as an Independent; while in the South, the election of Mr. M. C. Cameron over Mr. Greenway, the Conservative nominee, proved that the disciples of Gerryman had reckoned without their host.

In 1874 Mr. Farrow defeated Dr. Sloan of Blyth in the North Riding; Mr. Greenway was elected by acclamation in the South; and Mr. Horton defeated Mr. Chris. Crabb in the Centre. In 1878 Mr. Farrow was again elected in the North, defeating Dr. Sloan the second time; in the Centre, Mr. Horton defeated Mr. Samuel Platt, the Conservative candidate; and in the South, Mr. Cameron was elected in opposition to Mr. Porter, who ran as an advocate of "Protection."

Mr. Horton resigned his seat soon after the election, however, and the Liberals selected as their candidate to fill the vacancy the Hon.

R. J. Cartwright, who was opposed by Mr. Platt, but elected by a good majority.

The Ontario Legislature was created by the "British North America Act," the same which called the Dominion into existence, and Huron became entitled to two representatives in this body also.

The same metes and bounds were observed in the formation of the ridings for the Local House as those for the Commons; and at the first election in 1867, the candidates for the seat in the North Riding were Messrs. Thomas Gibson, Reformer, and ——— Hayes, Conservative; the latter being elected. In the South Riding the same year Mr. Robert Gibbons, the present Sheriff of the County, defeated Mr. Isaac Carling, and held the seat during two sessions, at the end of which time, owing to an alleged informality in receiving the votes of some unnaturalized residents of Hay, Mr. Gibbons' election was declared void, and Mr. Carling assumed the seat. In 1871, however, when the same two gentlemen opposed each other in the same riding, Mr. Gibbons was elected by a decisive majority; but after having served two terms in the House, he received the appointment of Sheriff, and the South Riding was once more the scene of a spirited contest; this time between Messrs. Archd. Bishop, Liberal, and ——— Case, Conservative, the result being the election of Mr. Bishop.

The candidates in the North Riding at this election were Messrs. Thos. Gibson, Liberal, and ——— Hayes, Conservative; Mr. Gibson being again successful on this occasion.

The seats in the Local Parliament were "redistributed" during the second Parliament, and by this process Huron became entitled to three members in that body also. The seats were assigned in a manner entirely different from that followed when assigning the seats in the Commons; and the ridings were in this case designated respectively East, West, and South. In the former of these ridings, at the election of 1875, Mr. Thos. Gibson was opposed by a Mr. Van Norman, of Brantford, who ran in the Conservative interest; but the former was returned by a considerable majority. In the West, Mr. Robert Davidson, Conservative, was defeated by Lt.-Col. Alex. M. Ross, County Treasurer, and Manager of the Goderich branch of the Bank of Commerce, who ran in the Liberal interest.

In the South, the same year, Mr. Bishop again distanced Mr. Case in the race for the seat; and at the present writing, all of the Huron County members of the last Parliament are candidates for re-election; and the question who will represent the respective ridings in the next Parliament will soon be settled by the ballot—

"The weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod,
Yet executes the freeman's will
As lightnings do the will of God."

EDUCATIONAL.

It is a fact which the splendid educational institutions of the present makes it difficult for us of to-day to comprehend, that in the early settlement of the country, one of the very greatest disadvantages under which the pioneers laboured was the entire absence of facilities for the instruction of their children. When the question of keeping soul and body together had once been solved by the broadening of the little clearing; when the corn, waving over the spot which required toil and suffering unspeakable to conquer from its primeval state of nature, and transform into fertile fields smiling with promises of a bountiful harvest, told of no more immediate want of the bare necessities of life; when the adjuncts of a generally improved domestic condition began to fill the place of discouragement and want, and their children were growing up in ignorance of the most primitive literary accomplishments which add a grace to the natural intellect; it was then that the need of the school, that great adjunct of enlightenment which till now had been a thing with them more ardently to be wished than seriously hoped for, began most gravely to be felt, and the means for supplying the want most earnestly to be sought.

The Legislature too seems early to have recognized the fact that upon the completeness and efficiency of our educational institutions must rest the hope of a healthy national development and our country's future greatness; and as early as 1816—long before a white man, other than the early French discoverers and their more immediate successors, had set foot within the limits of the great "Huron Tract"—Parliament passed the first Common School Act, the general provisions of which required the election of three trustees for each township, whose duties were defined as including the hiring of teachers, selection of books, &c., &c.; but the great question of *means* to carry on the work was left almost entirely to private and individual enterprise and liberality, till the year 1841, when the Hon. S. B. Harrison brought in a Bill, which subsequently became law, providing for an annual grant of \$200,000 to the various counties of the Province in proportion to their school population, and conditional upon the said counties supplementing the said respective sums by like amounts for similar purposes. Shortly afterwards, in 1843, the Hon. (now Sir) Francis Hincks, introduced a Bill making a number of amendments which two years' experience of the working of the above had suggested. By this Act provision was made for dividing townships into school sections; and various other reforms were organized which, still remaining in our present school law, give the above Act (commonly known as the Harrison Hincks School Act) the precedence of being the corner stone on which our present magnificent school system rests—an Act whose wise provisions make it the foundation of a structure which, improving with years, and being at various periods amended to coincide with the altered conditions of the times, elicits from disinterested and capable judges the opinion that Ontario now possesses the finest school system in the world.

But although the foundation of our present system was the work of Messrs. Harrison and Hincks, the success of its working, the application of all its details, and its splendid and extraordinary results are due, more than to any other or all others combined, to the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., whose name for more than half a century has been a household word in every home in our country. Of U. E. Loyalist descent, this gentleman had experienced what all the pioneers of Canada were obliged to in the way of the difficulties of obtaining an education. A self-made man, with a most sincere devotion to the cause of education, coupled with the advantages of early experience, possessing an energy and determination which never relaxed till the objects for which he strove were accomplished, and a physical constitution which no amount of toil or exertion could conquer, and a spirit which neither difficulties nor discouragements could subdue, Dr. Ryerson was beyond a doubt the best fitted man in all Canada to deal with the intricate problem of public instruction as he found it in 1844, on his appointment to the office of Assistant Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. Such was his title, though in reality he

was *Chief Superintendent*, the Provincial Secretary *pro tem.* holding the latter title simply *ex officio*. Having commenced his work by making such minor changes as his experience suggested, he soon made tours, periodically, of the most advanced, in an educational point of view, of the United States, and afterwards of the most enlightened European countries, for the purpose of making a close inspection of their various educational systems. Subsequently he framed a Bill which embodied the best points, as suited to the circumstances of Canada, of the various school systems of the different countries through which he had passed, and the chief features of this Act still form the groundwork of the present educational system of Ontario, from which the other Provinces of Canada have very largely copied.

To all whose personal knowledge of Canadian history dates back to the time when Dr. Ryerson took in hand the educational interests of the country, it is not difficult to understand how herculean a task was his; and that it required more than the framing of a Bill or the passing of an Act of Parliament to bring order and symmetry out of the existing chaos is so patent to all as to make it matter of astonishment how he ever so successfully accomplished the object nearest to his heart. But a faithful adherence to the purpose aimed at, aided by a gradual conversion of those opposed to the scheme—as there always will be to any scheme of progress and advancement necessitating the expenditure of money—backed by the increasing wealth and advantages which a higher state of development always brings, gradually swept away the most stubborn obstacles, and has given us, in the place of a few scattered and dilapidated log shanties, a sufficient number of commodious school houses of modern design; while the places of the teachers of those days—of whom very many were possessed of the most indifferent scholastic attainments—have been supplied, by means of the splendid Normal and Model Schools which the liberality and patriotism of our legislators have given us, with others who are a credit to the system and to the country which supports it; in a word, the Public School system of Ontario, “from a condition of perfect infancy, has ripened within the compass of a generation into one which will compare favourably with any similar system in the known world.”

In regard to Huron County particularly, it might be said that the early settlers in the older townships had all the discouraging experiences of the first period, marked by any legislative action, of the old Provincial School system, or, more correctly, entire want of system. Fortunately for the county and its inhabitants, however, the provisions of the Harrison-Hincks Acts relieved them, ere many years, to a very great extent from the drawbacks of the first period of their settlement; and since the operation of Dr. Ryerson's amendments thereto, the people of this part of the country have occupied a position in regard to educational advantages which (to use a diplomatic expression) is equal to that of the “most favoured nation.”

With the minutiae of the thousand and one details whose observance has brought the educational system of Huron County, as of the Province, from chaos into symmetry, we do not propose to deal. So far as has been been practicable, we have gleaned facts connected with the earliest schools in the various minor municipalities, which will be elsewhere briefly noted. We might just say here that the very first school-house in the whole “Huron Tract” was a log building erected by the Canada Company for that purpose in Goderich, on the spot where Rev. Mr. Fraser's Presbyterian church now stands. John Ford, one of the very earliest settlers in Goderich, was the builder, at a time when the town contained scarce a dozen families, and it was used for the purposes of a school for many years; but with the advance of improvements, it finally gave place to more suitable and more imposing structures.

In 1847, the first year of which we have been able to discover any official record of the working of the school system in this particular section, we find that in that portion of the Huron District comprised in the present County of Huron there were 23 public schools, as follows: Ashfield, 1; Colborne, 1; Goderich, 9; Hullett, 1; McKillop and Hibbert (which were at that time united, though the latter is now in the County of Perth), 3; Stephen, 1; Tuckersmith, 3; Osborne and Hay (then united), 1; and Wawanosh, 1. The legislative grants to these several townships amounted that year to a total of £152 6s. 1d., and the total amount of salaries paid to teachers to £914 10s.: an average of £39 15s. 3d., or \$159.05, per annum.

Coming down to more recent dates, we find the same experiences, the same difficulties to be met, the same methods applied to surmount them, and the same or like results as in other similarly situated portions of the Province. We had hoped to be able to give some statistics of sufficiently late date to make them of fresher interest than the last published Report of the Minister of Education for Ontario, laid before Parliament at its Session of 1879. This is defeated, however, by the extremely incomplete (and insufficient as they seem to us) Reports of the Inspectors of Public Schools, of whom there are two in the county, which is divided into two inspectorates, the western being in charge of J. Robertson Miller of Goderich, and the eastern of Arch. Dewar of Seaforth. The Official Reports from the Department of Education for 1877 show the amount of moneys received in aid of Public Schools in the County of Huron, and expended in their support, to be as follows: Total receipts, \$122,453.17, of which \$8,645.00 were described as Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries; \$618.82 as Legislative Grant for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries; \$14,848.73 as Municipal School Assessment; \$75,090.78 as Trustees' School Assessment; and \$23,249.84 as Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources. The expenditures include \$76,413.89 for Teachers' Salaries; \$1,272.18 for Maps, Prizes, &c., &c.; \$22,175.76 for School Houses and School Sites; and \$11,785.02 for Rent, Repairs, Collectors' Fees and Sundries; making a total of \$111,646.85 of expenditure, and leaving a balance of \$10,806.32 to be carried forward to the next year. In addition to above should be noted the expenses connected with the inspection, which would probably increase the total by another \$3,000 at least. The above Reports also show that the number of children of “school age” (between 5 and 16 years) in the county was 20,893; the number who actually attended school during the year, 20,936, of whom 11,172 were boys and 9,764 were girls; and the actual average attendance for the whole school year, 9,170. It should be added that the above figures do not refer to the towns, of which Goderich, Clinton, and Seaforth (Wingham was then only a village) together contained 2,702 children of school age, and had an actual and average attendance of 2,400 and 1,364 respectively. The total cost of the Public Schools of these towns for 1879 was: Goderich, \$5,881.71; Clinton, \$2,816.92; and Seaforth, \$3,023.47; making a total expenditure for the whole county, including the towns, but exclusive of the whole cost of both county and local inspection, of \$123,368.95.

In addition to the above are the High Schools of Goderich and Clinton (Seaforth having only been opened the present year). The expenses of the former for 1877 were \$2,104.51, of which \$1,585.00

went to pay teachers' salaries; and of the latter, \$7,071.43, of which \$2,088.00 was for teachers' salaries, and \$4,323.13 for building. The attendance at the former school was 85, and at the latter 119.

The substance of the Public School Inspector's Reports for 1877 is to the effect that the schools are in a generally and increasingly prosperous condition as regards school accommodation, qualification of teachers, and general educational advancement; and, what is also of very great importance, an increasing average attendance of pupils. It is also encouraging to notice that, notwithstanding all these improvements, the aggregate cost to the county has been, in the abstract, materially reduced; and, by comparison of results, very much lessened during the past year, a fact reflecting credit upon the ability and practical business tact of the inspectors; and while the former circumstance will retain and strengthen in the minds of the masses their affection for a comprehensive plan which is giving the rising generation of the county educational advantages second to none, the latter will have a tendency to restrain and lessen a late growing opposition on the part of a very inconsiderable minority to what they mistakenly consider an expensive and even extravagant system.

HIGHWAYS.

The first highway constructed, or rather chopped, through the old Huron District was the still more ancient Huron Road, which was surveyed through from Stratford in 1828 by the Canada Company's engineers under the direction of Dr. Dunlop, who was at that time “acting under a roving commission from the Company.”

The Superintendent of the Canada Company's affairs in Canada at this time was Mr. John Galt, the originator of the Company, and the father of Hon. Alex. T. and Mr. Justice Galt, as well as the late Mr. John Galt, who represented Colborne Township in the first District Council, and subsequently was Registrar of the County of Huron. It were well perhaps to explain in this connection that at the time of which we write Mr. Galt was subjected to all the impediments and restrictions which a pusillanimous Court of Directors, utterly ignorant of the nature and needs of the district which they had sent him out from London to develop, could well impose. His every step was jealously watched, and his every expenditure in the Company's interest criticised by the over-exacting Court; and, in short, he was subjected to a sort of “back-stairs” interest, the accountant of the Company being sent out and kept in Canada as a spy upon his movements. Hence the Huron Road was not put in as good condition, by any means, as it would have been had Mr. Galt's enterprise and liberality been allowed free scope. John McDonald and a party of ten or twelve men did the surveying, and there were two pack-horses and “pack” Indians who brought up the rear with a supply of provisions and other necessities. The late Senator Donald McDonald was also engaged on this survey under his uncle John; his age at that time was only about twelve or fourteen years.

Col. Anthony Van Egmond, who is referred to at length in the Political History of the District, was the contractor for the building of this road; but as the Canada Company at this time shut off their supplies of money to Mr. Galt, and his determination to carry out the enterprise being thereby increased instead of abated, he was compelled to resort to the Company's land, of which he still held control, as an article with which to pay the contractor, and he in turn was obliged to pay his sub-contractors in the same commodity. We quote from Mr. Galt's account of his operations in Canada, to show the state of health prevailing among the labourers on this road. He remarks: “But ‘though the magnitude of the ‘Caesarean operation’ on the woods ‘was gratifying to the imagination, it occasioned some painful tugs to ‘humanity. One morning, upwards of forty of the men came in ‘afflicted with the ague. They were the colour of mummies, and by ‘hardships frightfully emaciated. I had written to the directors to ‘let me hire a doctor for a year to the settlement, but no attention ‘was paid to the solicitation; however * * * I ordered a surgeon to ‘be engaged as a clerk, and made him a compensation for his skill.”

The first point of contact of this road with the present County of Huron was at the south-east corner of McKillop Township, where Carronbrook is now situated, whence it took its course along the southern boundaries of McKillop and Hullett, and through the southern part of Goderich Township in an almost direct line to Goderich Harbour; consequently its original location in the vicinity of the town was further south than at present. It was over this road that most of the early settlers came in, many of them before it was chopped out, until which time the “blazed” trees were the only guide-boards.

The next important highway constructed was the Goderich and London Road, running from the former place, through Clinton, Brucefield, and Exeter, to London. This road was cut through by the Government, but its construction was only imperfectly accomplished, until it was assumed some years later by the county, who gravelled it in what they termed second-class style; and from Brucefield they constructed two branches—the one to Bayfield on the shore of Lake Huron, and the other through Seaforth and the present Village of Brussels to Wroxeter, both of these branches being constructed in first-class style, and toll-gates placed thereon. The only private corporation who ever controlled Huron County roads was the “Northern Gravel Road Company,” the only road owned by them being the Goderich and Lucknow highway, 22 miles in length. The county, however, bought out the interest of this Company, and abolished those local scourges known as toll-gates which had been located on the line; and there being still 80 miles of “first-class” county roads on which toll was collected, a by-law was passed by the County Council in 1873 abolishing all tolls throughout the county. In addition to the first-class roads alluded to, the county owned 100 miles of “second-class” road which had been gravelled, but not in strict conformity with the statute providing for the imposition of tolls; though we would remark in this connection that their condition was and is generally superior to the majority of toll roads in other counties. Among the second-class roads might be mentioned the Goderich and Kincardine Road, which was opened by the Government at a comparatively recent date, but afterwards assumed by the county, and the Goderich and London Road, before referred to, which, along with all the other county roads, were subsequently transferred to the respective townships through or between which they run; reserving, however, the control of all bridges on what had formerly been county roads, together, of course, with the responsibilities which attach to the dignity of ownership.

The value of the bridges at present owned by the county is \$110,000; and when it is explained that from fifteen to twenty per cent. of their value is annually expended in keeping them in repair, it becomes questionable whether the “responsibilities” alluded to do not outweigh the “dignity.”

The good roads of Huron are not an expensive luxury. The nature of the surface, which is generally level or nearly so, renders the con-

struction of highways comparatively easy, while the nature of the soil is such that it does not retain the water on its surface to any great extent; in which respect it differs materially from the soil in the counties further south, notably that in the vicinity of the River Thames; and added to these advantages, is the still greater one of having ample beds of first-class gravel located in all parts of the county within convenient distance of each other, only a drive through the different townships being necessary to demonstrate the fact that a liberal and beneficial use has been made of the product of these beds. In short, there is probably no county west of the Bay of Quinté that can boast such uniformly good highways at all seasons of the year throughout its entire length and breadth as can the County of Huron.

RAILWAYS.

The wonderful progress made by railways in Canada, when once the building of them had been entered into, is even at this late day of stupendous public works considered a most remarkable epoch in the history of the development of the country. This stage of development did not, however, immediately succeed the “invention,” so to speak, of railways. In fact twenty years had passed since the memorable 6th October, 1829, when the performances of Stephenson's “Rocket” on the new line from Manchester to Liverpool first electrified the world, before scarce a move was made in the direction of placing that great “modern civilizer,” as the railway has been aptly named, within reach of the people of the North American Provinces; and even as late as 1850, there were scarce a half hundred miles in operation throughout the whole country. During the next decade, however, the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern, Midland, and a large number of others were completed and put into running operation; and ever since that time the development has been so rapid, that Mr. Brydges, the late General Superintendent of Government Railways, reports, as now owned and operated in Canada, 5,574½ miles of road, of which 4,362 miles are of the “standard” or 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, 539½ miles of the “broad” or 5 feet 6 inch gauge, and 672½ miles of narrow, or 3 feet 6 inch gauge. The total cost of these railways was \$326,328,976.18, divided as follows:

Ordinary Share Capital.....	\$113,702,126	82
Preference “.....	68,876,867	31
Bonded Debt.....	79,676,382	44
Loans and Bonuses from—		
Dominion Government.....	\$55,320,802	28
Ontario “.....	1,733,817	02
Quebec “.....	441,681	00
New Brunswick “.....	2,163,000	00
Municipalities.....	5,689,299	00
	\$65,348,599	61
Less paid-up Securities, above included.....	1,275,000	00
	64,073,599	61
	\$326,328,976	18

These railways are laid with 2,783½ miles of steel rails, 2,765½ of iron rails, and 25½ of wooden rails. They owned and operated 995 locomotives, 497 passenger coaches, 294 second-class cars, 241 baggage, mail, and express cars, 14,712 cattle and box cars, 6,927 platform cars, 1,050 coal cars, and 13 grain elevators. The gross earnings for the year were \$18,742,053.48; the working expenses, \$15,290,091.48; leaving net profits of \$3,451,962, the expenses swallowing up 81.59 per cent. of the gross receipts, leaving the balance sufficient to pay only 4.33 per cent. on the bonded debt alone, to the entire exclusion of all share capital and Government and municipal loans. The average earnings per mile were \$3,362, and the average expenses \$2,764.

Coming down to our own county, the chief road traversing it—though not the one owning most miles within its limits—is the Buffalo and Lake Huron branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. Anything like a complete history of the Grand Trunk, which combines under one management by far the greatest length of road of any company in the Dominion, and is one of the most powerful railway corporations in the whole world, would require a large volume, and could not be attempted in a simply local work. Suffice it to say that it is the amalgamation of a number of lines, each very important in itself, among which were the original “Grand Trunk” between Montreal and Toronto, which was first composed, however, of the “Kingston and Montreal” and “Kingston and Toronto,” and the “Toronto, Stratford and Goderich,” the course of which was, however, changed to run from Stratford to Sarnia; in the east, the “St. Lawrence and Atlantic,” and the “Quebec and Trois Pistoles;” and in the west again, the “Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich,” afterwards the “Buffalo and Lake Huron;” besides the extreme eastern and western divisions lying respectively in the States of Maine and Michigan. Most of the above roads were amalgamated by the 16 Vict., cap. xxxix., passed at the Session of 1852; and it was not till 1869 that the “Buffalo and Lake Huron” became part of the Grand Trunk system.

This road enters the county at the town line of Hibbert and Tuckersmith, and runs through the entire length of the latter township and the Township of Goderich to the Town of Goderich, where the Company have splendid terminal facilities, including docks and elevators. The distance traversed within the limits of the county is between 27 and 28 miles.

It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the local sketches of the various points along the line of this road, to be convinced of the immense boon it offered to the county at large, and most particularly to those sections lying adjacent to its route.

The next railway in point of time, though not in importance, which was built in the county was what is called the Western Division of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, a narrow-gauge road, organized in 1867, to run from Toronto to Owen Sound, with a branch from Orangeville to Teeswater. This branch is the Western Division referred to. It enters the county at the eastern boundary of the Township of Howick, runs through Fordwick, Gorrie, and Wroxeter in that township, and bears away north-west through the Township of Turnberry, in which there is a station called “Wingham Road,” about five miles from that town.

About the same time as the above division was built, the “South Extension” of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway was also constructed. This was really but an extension of the Guelph branch of the Great Western. Entering the county at the eastern limit of the Township of Grey, it traverses that township and the Townships of Morris and Turnberry, taking Brussels, Bluevale, and Wingham in its course.

The London, Huron and Bruce Division of the Great Western is perhaps at the present time the most important, from a county point of view, of all the railways which are located within its limits. Enter

ing it at its extreme southern border, it traverses the Townships of Stephen, Hay, Stanley, a corner of Goderich, Hullett, Morris, and part of Turnberry, joining the South Extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Division at Wingham, and passing, *en route*, the villages of Centralia, Exeter, Hensall and Brucefield, the town of Clinton, and further on, the villages of Londesboro', Blyth and Belgrave—the entire distance traversed within the county being 50 miles. It is an indication of the great comparative benefits derived from this road to repeat what is stated by those who know whereof they speak, that the London, Huron and Bruce Railway is, in proportion to its length and cost of construction, the best paying piece of railroad property in the Dominion of Canada.

It is fairly claimed that no county of the Province has now more ample railway facilities than has the one of which we write; and that those advantages were appreciated at their true worth by the people of the county is sufficiently proven by the liberal bonuses granted to the different lines by the several municipalities chiefly interested in each and all of them, a brief allusion to which may be found by reference to their individual sketches elsewhere.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MATERIAL RESOURCES.

A perusal of the foregoing remarks will have demonstrated to even those possessing no previous knowledge of the facts, that the development and progress of the County of Huron, whether considered by comparison or simply in the abstract, is of the most remarkable character; while to be convinced of the vastness and magnificence of its present "material resources" only the most casual acquaintance with the locality is necessary. It is still within the memory of men of but middle age, when nought but nature's solitudes echoed back the scream of the eagle and the yelping of the wolf throughout this splendid district, now containing a half score of large and prosperous incorporated towns and villages; more than double that number of busy little towns and villages not yet incorporated; and nearly a score of populous and wealthy townships. How many can remember when, for miles on all sides of the county town, then the *chef lieu* of the whole "Huron Tract," scarce a human habitation existed, or had a white man taken up his abode in what was then the undisputed hunting grounds of the aborigines.

Coming down a little later, how many can recall the time when the first little clearings began to dot the landscape at scattered points along the "Huron Road," when Goderich was for years the only "settlement" of any account within the whole limits of the district; when roads scarcely existed, schools had not yet been seriously thought of, and churches were but among the pleasant remembrances of a former civilization abandoned for the life of backwood pioneers; and, later still, when neighbourhoods commenced to be formed by the gathering together of a few families within a radius of as many miles, and the settlers first commenced to think of the necessity of the intellectual training of their children, and to supply it as best they could by the temporary winter school—taught probably by one of the settlers in his own log cabin—where the rising generation of the settlement first learned the rudiments of "reading, riting, and rithmetic," which was all that many of them ever got a chance to learn.

Even as late as the year 1852 a celebrated descriptive author wrote thus of the now magnificent country lying on and adjacent to the London Road: "There is no semblance to even a village throughout the whole extent of the London and Goderich Road. An attempt has lately been made to start one (to which the name of Brucefield has been given) at the spot where the Bayfield Road crosses the London Road, 18 miles from Goderich. Most of the land along the road is very flat, and probably no road of similar length in the county has so much corduroy on it. The clearings are for the most part small, and the houses, &c., very inferior, as might be expected from the general surroundings." Even yet, in a very few instances, the bogs and swamps which separated the embryo settlements remain to tell us of the early lack of facilities of intercommunication, and to remind us of one of the many disadvantages under which the pioneers of Huron laboured; while the splendid highways on all hands observable are existing monuments to the energy, perseverance and well-directed industry of those who have conquered a desolate and inhospitable wilderness, and made it what it is—one of the most desirable in many respects of all the counties of a Province admitted the first in everything pertaining to prosperity and national greatness within the broad Dominion.

Many bear living witness to the changes which have occurred under their own eyes within a generation—changes so vast as to rival fiction in their wonderful reality; who have seen large towns arise from the forest and a wide expanse of trackless wilds give place to wealthy and populous communities; and a population, which would not then combined exceed that of a suburb for a country town, now augmented, till over a score of independent municipalities within the county count their inhabitants by the thousands; who have seen the miseries and sufferings incident to the early settlement of a wilderness replaced by comfort, plenty and affluence, and the embryo settlements grow broader and more broad under the blow of the woodman's axe, till now in many parts but an occasional grove of native forest dots here and there a landscape embracing far-stretching areas of waving corn and luxuriant meadow, instead of an almost unbroken wilderness, interspersed at no oft-recurring intervals with small patches of stump-covered clearing surrounding primitive log huts.

These facts are all so patent as to leave little to be said in their support; yet as some say figures are the most stubborn facts—though all are agreed that statistics are extremely "dry"—we will endeavour to give a few which bear upon the case, and "moisten" their dryness, so far as may be, by making the columns very short; and we might premise this by saying that the description of the present condition of the various localities, to be found in the respective local sketches, will be sufficient exemplification—taken in connection with the dates and circumstances of the early settlement of the same—of the development of their material resources; so that we are left the simple task of here showing the advance of the population of the district during the several stages of its unprecedented growth.

The first official record we have of any white settlers within the present limits of Huron County is in the Census Returns of Upper Canada for 1833, at which time there appears to have been a total population of 685 souls, including 404 males and 281 females. Of these latter, 156 were over and 125 under sixteen years of age; and of the former 259 were over and 145 under that age.

And it is in order here to remark that changes in the limits of territorial divisions—whether municipal, political, or otherwise—which

are constantly taking place, as must necessarily be the case in the circumstances of the country, render it extremely difficult, if not in some cases impossible, to make one census conform to preceding ones in the classification of territorial divisions. This difficulty has been overcome, however, so far as it was at all possible to do so, by Messrs. S. Drapeau, W. H. Johnson, and Rev. Dr. Tanguay—all experts in historical and census statistics—who were employed in connection with the Department of Agriculture of Canada, from 1865 till the census of 1871 was completed (some years following the latter date), in searching, revising and arranging statistics as applied to the several territorial divisions now in existence throughout the country. In regard to Huron, their part of the task was neither so tedious nor so difficult as to leave the slightest room for any inaccuracies in the figures resulting from their labours.

Following the development of the county—or that part of the district which is now the County of Huron—down through the several years for which reliable official figures have been gathered, we find that another census was taken in 1834, which shows the population to have increased by 483, making a total of 1,168, of whom 681 were males and 487 females. We then have statements of the increase each year, till 1842, the date of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, as follows:—1835, 1,016 males and 756 females—total, 1,772; 1836, 1,783 males and 1,383 females—total, 3,166; 1837, 1,929 males and 1,566 females—total, 3,495; 1838, 2,027 males and 1,827 females—total, 3,854; 1839, 2,460 males and 2,060 females—total, 4,520; 1840, 2,801 males and 2,423 females—total, 5,224; 1841, 2,996 males and 2,419 females—total, 5,415; 1842, 3,995 males and 3,195 females—total, 7,190. It will be observed from this that the increase was both rapid and uninterrupted; and this remark equally applies to each succeeding year up to the time of the last census (1871), from which we find the county contained 66,165 souls, of whom 34,207 were males, 31,958 females. Of these 20,166 were married, 533 widowers, 1,050 widows, and 44,416 unmarried and children. This population lived in 11,379 houses—there being other 125 in course of erection, and 222 uninhabited. The division of the above population at that time was as follows: Goderich (town), 3,954; Clinton (village), 2,016; Seaforth (village), 1,368; Ashfield, 3,893; Colborne, 2,429; Grey, 3,855; Goderich (township), 3,615; Hay, 3,897; Howick, 5,417; Hullett, 3,678; Morris, 3,952; McKillop, 3,808; Stanley, 3,804; Stephen, 4,349; Tuckersmith, 3,699; Turnberry, 3,201; Osborne, 3,831; Wawanosh East, 2,651; Wawanosh West, 2,748. All the other existing independent municipalities were then within the municipal jurisdiction of the several townships in whose geographical limits they were situated.

The field products of the above population for the year preceding the census comprised 618,452 bushels of wheat, 362,462 of barley, 1,209,830 of oats, 1,453 of rye, 542,228 of peas, 1,571 of beans, 1,455 of buckwheat, 3,591 of corn, 608,322 of potatoes, 1,106,738 of turnips, 242,142 of other roots, 4,573 of grass and clover seed, 847 of flax seed, and 83,719 tons of hay. The domestic products amounted to 1,569,832 lbs. of butter, 68,243 lbs. of home-made cheese, 18,059 lbs. of home-dressed flax, 389 yards of home-made linen, 22,053 yards of home-made cloth, 375,607 lbs. of maple sugar, 1,012 lbs. of tobacco, 7,121 lbs. of hops, 109,454 bushels of apples, 8,950 lbs. of grapes, and 9,501 bushels of small fruits. In the line of furs the county produced 4 beaver, 3 bear, 9 otter, 739 mink, 212 foxes, 83 deer, 1,653 musk-rat and 1,051 other skins. The forest products comprised 64,133 cubic feet of white pine square timber and 7,017 of red, 28,707 of oak, 1,000 of tamarac, 7,094 of birch and maple, 233,304 of elm, 500 of black walnut, 1,066 of hickory, 538,459 of other timbers, 33,388 pine logs, 85,830 other logs, 4 spars, 689,000 staves, 184 cords laths, 4,497 cords tanbark, and 188,319 cords of firewood. The Goderich and Bayfield fisheries yielded 2,111 barrels of herring, 2,316 of whitefish, 2,334 of trout, 52 of other fish, and 317 gallons of fish oil. A summary of the various industrial establishments shows that there were 1,967 hands employed in enterprises which involved a capital of \$1,023,571 as a permanent investment. These hands received yearly wages amounting to \$443,453; worked up raw material of the value of \$1,865,545; and turned out manufactured products valued at \$2,854,780.

Since the period to which the above statistics relate, the progress of the county has been as rapid as during any similar previous space of its history; and it will be seen from perusal of the several sketches of the various towns and villages, that their development has been of a most extraordinary character, being scarcely impeded even by the financial depression and commercial stagnation under which the country as a whole—and not only the country, but the whole North American continent, and even the entire commercial world—has been suffering for the past few years, with effects more visible in every part than the one of whose advancement the above is designed to be a truthful record and unprejudiced description.

TOWN OF GODERICH.

More than two centuries previous to the first settlement of a representative of the Anglo-Saxon race at the place where the handsome town of Goderich now stands, the locality was visited by Samuel de Champlain, the most daring adventurer who ever held his way through the unbroken and unexplored forests, or paddled his canoe up the noble rivers and over the magnificent lakes of Canada.

That famous explorer landed at the mouth of the Menesetung—as the Maitland River was called by the Indians—in the year 1618, while on his way from the eastern part of the present Province to Detroit; the route taken by him on this occasion, and indeed the only one known for scores of years afterwards, being from the Upper Ottawa to the Georgian Bay, whence he coasted around into and down Lake Huron, through the River and Lake St. Clair and Detroit River to Detroit. After this visit of De Champlain, the mouth of the Menesetung grew to be a frequent calling place for those indefatigable workers, the Jesuit priests, in their expeditions to and fro between their settlements on the shores of Georgian Bay and those farther down towards Detroit. But it is not our purpose to give in this place a history of the Jesuits who visited, or the Huron Indians who inhabited the site of the present town of Goderich, further than to say that the Hurons were exterminated by their enemies, and the Jesuits, who were practically their allies, became extinct about the same time and in much the same manner as the Hurons. For very many years afterwards the visits of white men to the Menesetung were few and far between; and we have no record of a settlement being made by a white man at that place till two hundred and ten years after the first visit of De Champlain, above referred to.

In the year 1826, W. F. Gooding, accompanied by a Frenchman named Frank Dechamp, left the mouth of the Grand River in a small vessel, loaded with such goods as they considered necessary for the establishment of an Indian trading post, and sailed along the southern

coast of south-western Canada, up through the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers and Lakes St. Clair and Huron to the mouth of the Menesetung—thenceforward called the Maitland River, in honour of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lt.-Governor of Upper Canada—and there they disembarked, secured their vessel, and erected a small cabin or "store" where Ogilvie's mill now stands.

Here they remained more than three months before seeing the face of a white man, and it was not till 1828 that any other settlers came in; but in that year Mr. Galt, the Superintendent of the affairs of the Canada Company, by whom the entire Huron Tract was owned, determined to plant a settlement at the mouth of the Maitland. This determination was probably formed by the recommendation of Dr. Dunlop, who had previously visited the place, guided by an Indian named Captain Jacob, and who was very intimate with Mr. Galt.

But a road to the proposed settlement was a prime necessity; so a company of surveyors and axemen were collected at Galt, and, under the direction of Dr. Dunlop, surveyed and cut out the Huron Road, alluded to at some length in our Highway History. In the meantime, Mr. Galt proceeded from York to Penetanguishene on Georgian Bay, where the British gun-boat *Bee* was placed at his disposal. Mr. Galt had received a letter from the Admiral, in which that functionary had displayed his knowledge—or, more correctly, his ignorance—of geography by stating that the *Bee* would carry Mr. Galt "on Lake Huron in *Lower* Canada."

The object of the Government in sending the boat was apparently to make surveys necessary to the establishment of a permanent harbour. From Mr. Galt's description of their sail around Cabot's Head and down Lake Huron we quote as follows: "On the afternoon of the following day we saw afar off, by our telescope, a small clearing in the forest, and on the brow of a rising ground a cottage delightfully situated. The appearance of such a sight in such a place was unexpected, and we had some debate if it could be the location of Dr. Dunlop, who had guided the land-exploring party alluded to. Nor were we left long in doubt; for, on approaching the place, we were met by a canoe, having on board a strange combination of Indians, velvetens and whiskers, and discovered within the roots of the red hair the living features of the Doctor. Here we landed, and cheerfully spent the night in the log cottage which the Doctor had raised." It appears that after giving the surveyors the necessary instructions as to the course of the road, Dr. Dunlop had gone forward with a small party and met Mr. Galt, as described by that gentleman. It is from this time that Dr. Dunlop's settlement at Goderich dates; and as he was for many years closely identified not only with local but also with public affairs, a brief sketch of his character, achievements and peculiarities may be interesting. The first record we have of him is, that at Galt, the evening before the present City of Guelph was founded, he met Mr. Galt, the founder of that city, by whom he is described as "holding a roving commission under the Canada Company." The next day, April 23rd, 1826, he accompanied Mr. Galt and his party to the site of Guelph, and soon after sunset, to use Mr. Galt's own language, "a large maple tree was selected, on which, taking an axe from a woodman, I struck the first stroke, * * * and the silence of the woods that echoed to the sound was as the sigh of the solemn genius of the wilderness departing forever. The Doctor followed me, if I remember rightly, and then Mr. Prior and the woodman finished the work." Thus it appears that Goderich was not the first Canadian town that the Doctor was instrumental in founding. From that time forward we have no special record of his doings till he assumed charge of the survey of the Huron Road; nothing of special interest marked his career from that time till the rebellion broke out in 1837, when he warmly espoused the cause of the Loyalists. In 1841 he was elected to the Assembly, and at the close of his term in that body, received an important appointment on the Lachine Canal, then in process of construction. When the District of Huron was erected in 1841, he received from the Government the commission of Warden of the District, which office he held till wardens were made elective, in 1847. The Doctor was a firm friend, and enjoyed considerable personal popularity. He was both facetious and eccentric, and his will reflects a fair share of each of these qualities. We quote from it to show the apparent levity with which he regarded approaching dissolution. He says: "I leave all the landed property I may die possessed of to my sisters Helen Boyle Story and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop; the former, because she is married to a minister, whom (God help him!) she henpecks; the latter, because she is married to nobody, nor is she likely to be, for she is an old maid and not market-rife. * * * I leave my silver tankard to the eldest son of old John. * * * I would have left it to old John himself, but he would melt it down into temperance medals, and that would be sacrilege; however, I leave my big horn snuff-box to him; he can only make temperance horn spoons out of that. * * * I leave my brother Allen my big silver snuff-box, as I am informed he is rather a decent Christian, with a swag belly and a jolly face. * * * I leave John Cuddle a silver teapot, to the end that he may drink tea therefrom to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife."

The manner in which Goderich received its name was as follows: After Guelph was located and named by Mr. Galt, the Directors of the Canada Company in England disapproved of his action, and instructed him to change the name of Guelph to that of Goderich, in honour of a nobleman of that name who was a prominent member of the Company. Mr. Galt replied, that as the place had already been the scene of legal transactions, an Act of the Provincial Parliament would be necessary to effect the change; but as they neglected to apply for the Act, that town retained its name, and Mr. Galt bestowed the name of Goderich on the Lake Huron settlement, as a "peace offering" to the Directors.

Reverting, then, to the early settlement of Goderich, we find that the road surveyors, immediately after their arrival, laid out the town in its present novel shape, according to a plan which had been prepared in the Company's office in York. Many of the labourers who came through with the surveying party took up land and settled in the vicinity, and many more settlers followed as soon as the road was made passable. Among the first to arrive after this was Alex. McGregor, who came through the woods from Zorra, in Oxford County, bringing several yoke of cattle, with which he worked on the Company's roads. During this year also there arrived John Wilson, who built a house and tannery on the harbour flat, this being the first tannery in the Huron Tract. Mr. Wilson, in company with Jacob Coomer, Valentine and Michael Fisher, and some others, were sent up from York in a schooner at the expense of the Company. These were all Yonge Street men. Before the establishment of a post office, Wm. Reed used to make semi-monthly trips to Guelph to bring the letters for the Company's agents; and any settlers who were so fortunate as to receive letters were charged extra for their carriage from Guelph.

Of course, during this time the new settlers were obliged to endure the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life—hardships which

are too well understood to require a recital here; but they were undertaken and borne with a degree of patience and perseverance that soon began to bear fruit in the shape of substantial comforts, such as only unremitting toil can produce. The Canada Company erected some cheap buildings—which should properly be called sheds—near the harbour, for the accommodation and shelter of settlers until they could erect houses for themselves; and in these sheds, in 1830, Wm. Reed fitted up the first tavern or public-house with which Goderich was blessed. We say blessed, because in those days the benefit of the accommodation offered by such houses outweighed the baneful influence of the liquor which was sold. About this time W. F. Gooding, before referred to as the first white settler and trader, was joined in the mercantile enterprise by his brothers Jasper and Edwin R.; and soon after Benjamin Hale arrived, and opened the second store in the place.

In 1832, George Fraser, at present living on the Huron Road, in the eastern suburbs of the town, arrived, in company with the Sturdy family, William Rutledge and wife, and Andrew Whitely and family. They had driven through from Hamilton, where, the night before they left, the father of the Sturdy brothers, whose names were respectively John and Christopher, died in the hospital. So with their mother and brothers-in-law, Rutledge and Whitely, they proceeded onward toward their new home in the woods. The next year the Canada Company built the steamer *Menesetung*—whose name was changed a year later to the *Goderich*—at this point, and Capt. R. G. Dunlop, who arrived the same year, was given command of the craft. During the balance of that season and the next she plied between Goderich and the ports of Lakes Erie and Ontario; but during the season of 1835 she was imprisoned in the harbour, being unable to pass out over the bar at the mouth of the river.

By 1833 the settlement gave great promise of future rapid development, and the whole Huron Tract was thereafter rapidly settled; while Goderich, constituting as it did the base of supplies for a very large portion of this tract, became the centre of a large trade, and assumed an aspect in keeping therewith.

The first sermon preached in Goderich was by a Methodist preacher, whose name we could not learn, but he had been sent from Goderich as a missionary to the Indians at the Saugeen as early as 1832, in which year another Methodist minister, Rev. Mr. Whitehead, arrived, and preached his first sermon in the dwelling-house of Jacob Coomer; and the fall of that year was marked by the arrival of the first Roman Catholic priest, Father Dempsey. It was in this year also, as nearly as we could learn, that the first school-house in the settlement, or indeed in the whole Huron Tract, was built, its location being where Rev. Mr. Fraser's Presbyterian church now stands; and here Dr. Scott taught the young idea how to shoot, having been engaged by the Company to fill the combined offices of pedagogue and "medicine man" to the settlement.

At that time the Company's affairs here were in charge of Mr. Chas. Pryor; Mr. John Longworth, who is still living in Goderich though at a very advanced age, being at that time the Company's engineer.

Goderich Post Office was established about 1833, with Edwin Griffin as Postmaster, the location being in a store kept by E. C. Taylor, on West Street, near the octagon.

The couple who first contracted matrimony—being residents of the settlement—were W. F. Gooding and a Miss Goode. The event occurred during 1829; but as there was no parson in the place, they went to Detroit to have the ceremony performed. It is a coincidence worthy of remark that the three brothers Gooding married three sisters Goode, the only circumstance approaching this in similarity within the knowledge of the writer being that of four brothers bearing the unusual name of Smith, and residing near Dexter, Mich., who married four sisters of the same name. The first child born in Goderich was John, son of Samuel Gibson, and he received a grant of one hundred acres of land from the Canada Company.

Not to dwell too minutely upon the events of the village from this time forward, we would say that after the erection of the Huron District, in 1842, the unincorporated Village of Goderich controlled, in a great degree, the municipal elections in Goderich Township, within which it was situated; but in 1850 it was incorporated as a town by special Act of Parliament, without having passed through the "ordeal" of village government. The following gentlemen composed the first Town Council, viz.: Messrs. Benjamin Parsons, Daniel Henley, Chris. Crabb, Horace Horton, Wm. Wallace, James Bisset, James Watson, Dixie Watson, Morgan Hamilton, Wm. B. Rich and James Gentles. At that time mayors were elected by the Councils; and at the first meeting of the Goderich Council, Mr. Benj. Parsons was unanimously elected Mayor. The following were the other civic officers for that year, viz.: Thos. Kydd, Clerk; R. G. Cunningham and George Fraser, Auditors; Rev. Charles Fletcher, Superintendent of Schools; P. McDougall, M.D., Coroner; Angus McKay, Collector; Henry Reid, Wm. Reid, Duncan Lambert and John McLean, Constables.

During 1851 Mr. Parsons again filled the chair. In 1852 there arose serious disputes at the Council Board regarding the qualifications of members; and on Mr. Ira Lewis being proposed for Mayor, a protest was entered against his return by Messrs. Strachan, Watson, Campbell, Rattenbury and Black. Nevertheless, Mr. Lewis was elected; whereupon the five members named "seceded," formed a Council of their own, and elected a full set of municipal officers. There was no meeting of the Council from May 26th till October 6th of this year, but at the meeting on the latter date, we find that Mr. Strachan was elected Mayor "in place of Ira Lewis, removed." During 1853, 1854 and 1855, Mr. Robert Gibbons was Mayor, and was followed by Mr. P. A. McDougall, who held the office during 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859.

In 1860 the first Mayor was elected by popular vote, Mr. Malcolm Colin Cameron being honoured by his selection to fill that office, while Robert Gibbons and P. A. McDougall were elected Reeve and Deputy Reeve respectively. Mr. Cameron was re-elected Mayor in each of the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. In 1864 James Watson was elected, and was succeeded in 1865 by John V. Detlor, who held the office during the two succeeding years. Hugh Johnson was elected in 1868, Chris. Crabb in 1869, and W. T. Hays in 1870 and 1871. Mr. Horace Horton occupied the civic chair during the next three years; John Davison in 1875, James H. Tinlay in 1876 and 1877, and Samuel Pollock in 1878; while the following is a complete list of the principal town officials for the current year, viz.: Mayor, B. L. Doyle; Reeve, J. T. Garrow; 1st Deputy Reeve, F. W. Johnson, all elected by acclamation; 2nd Deputy Reeve, J. C. Detlor. Councillors: St. Patrick's Ward (all elected by acclamation), Samuel Sloan, John Acheson and William Mitchell; St. George's Ward, — Hutchison, Malcolm Nicholson and T. F. Jordon; St. David's Ward, T. N. Dancy, John Mitchell and W. M. Hilliard, the latter three being a tie at the poll; St. Andrew's Ward, E. Bingham, Wm. Seymour. Clerk, James Thomson; Treasurer, E. F. Moore.

Goderich is one of the most pleasantly situated towns in Canada, the land on which it stands being a high though very level tract, which retains its altitude of more than one hundred feet above the level of Lake Huron till it reaches its very shore, where it breaks into abrupt banks. The fine natural harbour which the town possesses has been considerably improved by the aid of liberal grants from the Government, advanced with a view to make this a safe harbour of refuge, which object appears to have been well accomplished. At the harbour are located two fine elevators, the one owned by the Grand Trunk Railway, whose Buffalo and Lake Huron division has a terminus here, with a storage capacity of 100,000 bushels; the other owned by Ogilvie & Hutchison, with a capacity of 175,000 bushels. This latter is owned in connection with one of the finest flouring mills in the Province. It is supplied with ten run of stones, and has a grinding capacity of 400 barrels per day. The motive power is steam, and the "exhaust" steam is utilized to produce the evaporation of brine pumped from two salt wells in the immediate vicinity, which will be more fully referred to when treating of the Salt Interest. This manner of making salt is both cheap and convenient. The pipes through which the steam is pressed are laid parallel along the under surface of the "pan" which holds the brine, and the steam, which would otherwise be wasted by the "exhaust," now passes to and fro under the pan in its course to the open air, and thus serves the double purpose of running the machinery and boiling brine.

THE SALT INTEREST.

It was the discovery of salt within her limits in 1866 that elevated Goderich from the ranks of commonplace-country towns, and raised it to a commercial prominence which, although for a time highly satisfactory to the friends of the town, has of late deserted it to a considerable extent, for reasons which will be hereafter explained. The history of the discovery of this staple, and the development of the interest, is but another demonstration of the beneficial commercial results which sometimes spring from pure accidents. The one individual to whose pluck, perseverance and energy the discovery of salt at Goderich is attributable is Mr. Samuel Platt of that town, and the history of the enterprise is pretty much as follows: In 1866, when the oil excitement was at its height in Western Canada, and speculators were sinking wells in different parts of the western peninsula in hopes of being able to "strike it," a company was formed at Goderich with the same laudable object in view. The company, in which Mr. Platt was a leading spirit, had \$10,000 capital subscribed, and commenced boring on the north bank of the Maitland, just east of the large bridge. After boring to the depth of 700 feet, mostly through a series of layers of harder or softer greyish limestone, and meeting with no encouragement in the form of oil, the stockholders determined to abandon the apparently useless task, and the appeals of Mr. Platt (who had taken the contract for boring) failed of the desired effect of causing them to reconsider their determination of abandonment, and they refused to pay any further calls upon their stock. In the meantime the County Council had offered a bonus of \$1,000 if they would bore to the depth of 1,000 feet; and the double prospect of finding oil and obtaining this bonus led Mr. Platt to continue boring at his own expense. And subsequent discoveries amply rewarded his well-directed efforts; for at a depth of 960 feet from the surface he encountered, not oil, the object of his search, but a saliferous rock of a rather soft texture, into which he bored a distance of sixty feet, thus completing the one thousand feet, and securing the bonus above mentioned.

As soon as the bonanza was struck, the gentlemen who, only a short time previous, refused to further prosecute the enterprise, manifested an ardent desire to pay up their stock and proceed with the manufacture of salt. This Mr. Platt allowed them to do, and the company was thereafter known as George Rumball & Co. The capital was increased from ten to fourteen thousand dollars, and they commenced pumping in September, 1866. In the meantime, a sample of the brine had been forwarded to Prof. Hunt, of Montreal, to be analyzed. His report says: "The brine tested was obtained on the 24th of August, 1866; its specific gravity was found to be 1.205, equal to 100 degrees salometer." This report was highly encouraging, as it embodied the additional fact that the brine was almost entirely free from the substances of gypsum, chloride of calcium and chloride of magnesium, which taints the purity and retards the manufacture of salt in many localities. In fact, both Prof. Hunt and Prof. Goessman of Syracuse, who subsequently visited the works, pronounced the Goderich brine to be "the most concentrated possible, and the purest known."

Rumball & Co. immediately constructed two "blocks" of 52 kettles each, the capacity of the kettles ranging from 120 to 140 gallons, giving them a capacity of about 100 barrels of salt per day. At the end of six months' operations they declared a dividend of 15 per cent., and six months later this was supplemented by a further dividend of 36 per cent., making a clear profit of 51 per cent. for the first year, in spite of the many incidental expenses arising from a first attempt at starting an entirely new business. The price obtained for the salt at this time was \$1.25 per barrel at the works. This company soon discarded the "kettle" for the English or "pan" system of boiling, on which system all blocks subsequently erected were conducted. As might be expected, the success of the pioneer well induced the speedy construction of other blocks and sinking of other wells, and during the next summer the valley of the Maitland was dotted with derricks from above the bridge nearly to its mouth. From this time forward the salt interest of Goderich assumed gigantic proportions; and about the year 1872 the following blocks, with the enumerated capacity in barrels per day, were in full blast, viz.: The "Goderich," 200 barrels per day (this was the pioneer well); "Maitland," 100; "Prince," 100; "Victoria," 100; "Huron," 100; "Dominion," 200; "Ontario," 150; "Tecumseh," 150; "Hawley's," situated near Ogilvie's mill, as before mentioned, 200; "Inniskillen," 200; "International," 600; and Platt's, 150. Mr. Platt had meanwhile severed his connection with the "Goderich" well, and constructed works of his own. About this time a very brisk competition sprang up between the manufactures of Goderich and those of Seaforth and Clinton, at which latter places fully as good brine had been discovered; and it was found that, owing to the cheaper price of fuel at these latter places, they could supply the limited demand in Canada at a lower price than their Goderich competitors, a discovery which reflected most injuriously on the Goderich works, and in consequence of which many of them were compelled to suspend operations.

At the present time there are only four of the twelve Goderich works in operation, as follows: Platt's, making 150 barrels per day, half of which is common and half dairy salt; "Tecumseh," owned by A. Hodge, 75 barrels; "Hawley's," 200 barrels; and the "International," 400 barrels. These last mentioned works deserve more than a passing notice. They are operated by Mr. Peter McEwen, and their capacity of 600 barrels per day is the greatest of any salt works in Canada. Situated on the bank of the lake, about a mile south of the harbour, at

a place where a deep ravine runs down to the lake, the ravine is utilized through which to run a railroad or tramway down to the wharf owned by Mr. McEwen; and here, when the lake is calm, large vessels are loaded with the salt from these works, which, in common with the greater part of Goderich salt, finds its chief outlet in Chicago and Milwaukee, since being shut off from the eastern markets by the product of the Seaforth and Clinton wells. The well of these works is over 1,200 feet deep, having penetrated the first layer of salt at a depth of about 1,050 feet, after which about 100 feet of limestone formation was encountered before reaching the second layer of saliferous rock, the thickness of which is at present undetermined. Connected with the "International" are four "pans," of about 110 x 30 feet, and eighteen inches deep; but only three of these are in operation at present. About twenty cords of wood are used each twenty-four hours, and a force of thirty men employed. All the other "blocks" in town, with the three exceptions above named, are now in disuse; and while many of them are going to ruin, their smokeless chimneys stand as monuments of departed prosperity.

Apart from the salt works, Goderich can boast of but few manufactures; the principal of which is the foundry and machine shop of Runciman & Co. on East Street, where steam engines, agricultural implements, and other articles incident to the trade, are manufactured. There are also fine carriage factories, planing mills, sash, door and blind factories, and a large number of blacksmith and other mechanical shops of lesser importance.

The educational interest receives the attention to which its importance entitles it, the town being well supplied with school buildings of a superior order, the High School on Waterloo Street being a specially fine one. For some years past the rate of promotion from the Central to the High School has been the highest of any town in Ontario.

An efficient Fire Brigade of ten paid firemen affords sufficient protection against the devouring element. They are supplied with a "Silsby" steam engine, and other equipments of a first-class quality.

The financial status of Goderich may be at least partially determined from the following: Their liabilities are \$64,000, including their debt to the Municipal Loan Fund; some of the principal items of the debt are \$5,500 of High School Debentures, to mature in ten years from their date, and for the payment of which a sinking fund of \$260 is established; \$6,000 of Park Debentures, to mature in twenty years, to meet which a \$300 sinking fund is provided, and \$1,200 of Road Improvement Debentures. The assets consist of the school buildings, park and fire apparatus.

The assessed valuation of the town is \$1,114,045. The amount of taxes collected in 1878 was \$19,223.50, which required a rate of 1 1/2 cents to be levied. The population is 4,663.

Indications lead to the belief that spiritual matters are well attended to, for there are churches of all Protestant denominations as well as one Roman Catholic church, the most imposing structure of the kind being that recently erected by the Presbyterians. The press has two able representatives here, the oldest of which, the *Huron Signal*, was established in 1848 by Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and is at present conducted by Messrs. Allen & Gissing, under the name of the "Signal Publishing Company." This paper effectively advocates Liberal doctrines, and enjoys a large circulation. The other paper is the *Goderich Star*, a journal whose establishment dates from a much more recent period than that of its contemporary. It is a good local paper, and ultra-Conservative in politics.

Secret fraternities flourish here, and among them two lodges of Free Masons, the oldest of these being "Goderich" No. 33, the other "Maitland" No. 112. "Huron" Chapter No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, is also located here. Oddfellowship is represented by "Huron" Lodge No. 62; and "Huron" Encampment No. 28, I.O.O.F. There are also good lodges of the I.O.G.T. and S. of T., and the fine Temperance Hall on North Street is the joint property of these two bodies. The usual number of Orange and Young Briton lodges found in places of like size may also be reckoned among the Goderich fraternities.

This is likewise the headquarters of the 33rd "Huron" Regiment of Infantry, the following being its staff officers: Lieut.-Col., Alex. M. Ross, M.P.P.; Majors, Timothy T. Coleman and W. W. Connor; Adjutant, Henry Cooke (M); Quartermaster, Frank Jordon (Capt.); Surgeon, Wm. J. R. Holmes, M.D. This regiment is composed of the following companies, viz.: No. 2, Wingham; No. 3, Seaforth; No. 4, Clinton; No. 5, Brussels; No. 6, Exeter; No. 7, Porter's Hill; No. 8, Gorrie; No. 9, Dunganon. The original No. 1 company was organized in 1862 by Col. Ross, and was some years since converted into a battery of Garrison Artillery, with headquarters at Goderich.

The situation and plan of Goderich are exceedingly pleasant and convenient. In the centre of the town is located a public plot of octagonal form, and in its centre the County Court-house, a large and handsome stone edifice, is located. From this octagon streets radiate towards the eight principal points of the compass. It is surrounded by a broad and handsome avenue, one-third of a mile in extent, on the exterior side of which are situated the principal business houses and hotels of the town. The beauty of the centre of Goderich is materially marred by a very inferior market building, which stands on the north-west part of the octagon. The salubrity of its climate, coupled with the cheap rates of living at the superior hotels of the town, and the healthful effects of excursions on Lake Huron, has won for Goderich quite a reputation as a summer resort.

In regard to the commercial importance of the town, it is by no means equal to that of many smaller places less favourably situated geographically, the amount of Customs duties collected at this port in 1877 being but \$5,033.98, and the expense of collecting this amount was \$1,795.54; as against \$7,101.66 collected at Galt, \$10,919.31 at Amherstburg, \$23,248.29 at Chatham, \$23,157.54 at Sarnia, and \$34,674.78 at Stratford; the proportionate cost of collecting the duties at Goderich being greater than at any of the other ports mentioned.

There is a considerable lack of public enterprise here; in support of which statement we would observe, that though the town has been incorporated for almost thirty years, they have never as yet erected a town-hall, nor, indeed, is there any public hall worth the name in the town. It is also worthy of remark that there is not, nor has there ever been, any gas works in Goderich, and in consequence the streets and buildings are still lighted with coal oil. In short, everything about the town points to the belief that not only the early but the present generation of Goderich were and are a decidedly conservative class of people; and if its present aspect is ever to be discarded for that of prosperous activity, we must look to the enterprise of the rising generation to effect the transformation.

TOWN OF CLINTON.

The geographical position of Clinton would seem to have insured for it, from the very first, at all events a local ascendancy. Located at the junction of the London and Huron Roads—the first, and still the chief highways which traverse what was once the Huron District—and almost at the central point of the territory now comprising the County of Huron, nothing seemed wanting, so far as superiority of geographical position was concerned, to ensure also a predominance in commercial conditions. Yet for a very long time after the first settlement of the district, no one seemed to have been attracted by the advantages of location which the place offered; and it was left to that modern civilizer, the railway, to inaugurate a new era in its progress, which has developed Clinton since then into a most flourishing and prosperous town, promising at no distant day to become one of the leading centres of general trade in Western Ontario, as it already is among the chief points of local commerce.

The first settlers within the present limits of the town were Jonas Gibbings, from Toronto Township in the County of Peel, and Peter and Stephen Vanderburg, from Yonge Street, back of Toronto. Mr. Gibbings left Toronto in the month of June, 1831, coming by water to Goderich, and out the Huron Road to its junction with the proposed London Road, which had not yet been opened; and in fact the Huron Road, from Goderich, in, was only chopped out, and in many places not yet logged up. The Vanderburgs came through by land, arriving at the same time as Mr. Gibbings, who settled on Lot 23, Huron Road, Township of Hullett; while Peter Vanderburg settled on the corner lot of Tuckersmith, and his brother Stephen on the Goderich side, just opposite. Peter Vanderburg built a log house, or shanty, which he used for a tavern, the first anywhere within many miles. After some years one of the Vanderburgs died, and the other moved away to the United States, being succeeded by a man named Read, commonly known as "Yankee Read," who kept the tavern and also a store from that time till William Rattenbury bought him out, and located at the place in 1844.

Long previous to this time the country surrounding "Vanderburg's" had become tolerably well settled to the north (on the "base-line"), to the south on the London Road, and to the north-west and south-east on the Huron Road; but the immediate neighbourhood of "The Corners" possessed not a single inhabitant except those mentioned above, till subsequent to Mr. Rattenbury's advent. This gentleman, who was really the founder of the town, is a native of Devonshire, England, whence he came to Canada in 1831, and to the Huron District in 1835. He first settled on Lot 42, London Road Survey, Tuckersmith, whence he subsequently removed to Goderich, where he lived for eight years, moving to the present site of Clinton in May, 1844. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had been working chiefly for the Canada Company since his settlement in the Huron District, during which time he had helped to build most of their mills, wharves, stores, &c., at various points. Recognizing the advantageous position of "Vanderburg's," he purchased lots on three of the four corners where the two roads crossed, and laid out a village as early as 1855, which he called CLINTON, in honour of Lieut.-General Lord Clinton, upon whose estate in Devonshire his father was a large tenant farmer.

Soon after this settlers began to come in and buy lots from him. Among the first were Bartley Lavin, a blacksmith, and one Higgins, a shoemaker. Geo. Palmer was then living on the south side of the Huron Road, just outside of the present north-west limit of the town. He was an Englishman who came into the "bush" with more money than experience of "roughing it," and after a while succeeded in making an exchange of the two commodities, and also changed his residence and his flag at the same time, by following the advice of Horace Greeley. Another of the very first settlers in the neighbourhood was also an Englishman, now widely known. The incidents related of Joseph Whitehead on his first advent to the backwoods are as amusing to others as some of his earlier experiences with the "bloomin'" swamps, and stumps, and snakes, and mosquitoes, and fire-flies, must have been perplexing to himself. But Mr. Whitehead readily adapted himself to the change of climate and of circumstances, settling on the base-line in Hullett about a mile north of the junction of the Huron Road. Both before and since his advent to Canada, Mr. Whitehead's experience has been such as to give him a prominence amounting to general interest. He was a mechanical engineer by profession, and it is related on good authority that he was the man who "fired" the first trip of the first engine ever built by Stephenson; and while that great discoverer handled the throttle of the "Rocket" on the celebrated run from Manchester to Liverpool, ever memorable in the history of science, Whitehead performed the duty of stoker. After settling near "The Corners," he engaged in farming, but chiefly in making potash, until the building of the Great Western Railway, when he took a contract on that road in the neighbourhood of Dundas, and did so well there that he was enabled shortly afterwards to compete successfully for a very heavy contract on the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway from Brantford to Buffalo. Following this he became a resident of the village—was one of the most active and enterprising of all its citizens in the promotion of its material interests, and held the chief positions of honour and trust in the gift of the people, among which was that of first Reeve of the village after its incorporation.

Among the earliest and most enterprising settlers in the place were Samuel and Thos. Rance, who came about 1852, started a store, kept the Post Office, and built a mill—the present Fair mill—which gave quite an impetus to the village. The Post Office had been previously kept at Richard Twaites', a considerable distance up the Huron Road. As early as 1832, Henry Ransford (now in England), whose sons now carry on the "Stapleton Salt Works," settled on the next lot to the corner of Tuckersmith. He took up several thousands of acres of land from the Canada Company, and was for many years a very active man in the conduct of private business enterprises tending to develop the prosperity of the place, as well as being largely identified with the management of public local affairs. Malcolm McTaggart was also an early settler, and one to whom the town owes a very large share of its early development; in fact, previous to his advent, the promise of a successful future in store for Clinton seemed a wild prophecy. He established an extensive fanning-mill factory, which gave employment to a large number of men. This establishment continued to grow and develop, and at the same time to add to the growth and development of Clinton. It is now considered one of the largest and best establishments of the description in the country.

The mill built by the Rance Brothers was the first in the neighbourhood, the nearest previously being at Egmondville, the next nearest at Bell's, near the south boundary of Tuckersmith on the London Road, and the next at Goderich. This latter was often the one the people here-

abouts were obliged to patronize, on account of occasional or frequent failures of the water supply at the other places.

The first store in the place was kept by "Yankee Read" previous to the advent of Mr. Rattenbury, and the next by the Rance Brothers.

William Gibbings was the first male child born in the place, though there had previously been a girl born in each of the Vanderburg families. Mrs. Jonas Gibbings is now the oldest living resident in Clinton or vicinity. Her husband, who was its pioneer settler, died on the old homestead some seven years since, after a busy and useful life, much of which was devoted to the improvement and development of his adopted village. We find his name in very many places, as connected with positions of honour and trust, while looking over the official records of the municipality.

Another very old settler was John Gordon, who, with his wife, was killed in a railway accident while on a visit to friends in the United States, leaving an adopted daughter, now the wife of Wm. Perrin of Clinton, one of the largest produce and commission merchants in the country.

The first who ever taught the young idea was a Mr. Estin, an Englishman, who settled on a farm at Bridgewater, now Holmesville, and used to walk from there to attend to his daily duties. The old log house erected for the training of the youth under Mr. Estin's instruction stood near the present site of the English Church. It was erected about 1842, the year of the passage of the first "School Act" by the Legislature of Upper Canada. It stood idle much of the time for the first few years for want of a teacher, or want of money to pay one. It was also used as a "meeting-house," the first who preached a sermon therein, or probably in the whole village, being Rev. Mr. James, a Bible Christian minister. People got married, however, before there were any ministers to perform that interesting ceremony. The first event of the kind which transpired in this neighbourhood was the wedding of John Freeman and a Miss Harris, who lived a short distance out the Huron Road, towards Goderich—both members of families who were amongst the very earliest settlers in the neighbourhood. The rite was performed at Goderich, by Mr. Prior, the Canada Company's agent, in his capacity as magistrate.

The first church, built specially as such, was erected near the same spot as the old school above mentioned. After it had been partially completed, a dispute arose as to the title of the land, and it stood for many years in an unfinished condition. During this time services were wont to be held in it in the summer season, and the first to hold religious services therein was Rev. Mr. Cooper, an Episcopalian minister, who settled some two miles south of "The Corners," on the London Road, in Stanley, and followed farming as an occupation, having exchanged the sacerdotal robe in England for the axe and ox-goad in the backwoods of the Huron District.

With the building of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway came such a rapid increase in the population of Clinton, that steps were taken to incorporate it as a village in 1857, and on the 1st January, 1858, it became a separate municipality. We give extracts from the minutes of the first meeting of the village Council below.

"The Returning Officer presented the poll-book used at the municipal election, held on the 4th and 5th of the current month, 'with a certificate and sworn statement thereon, from which it appeared that Joseph Whitehead, George Fulton, Samuel Rance, William Rowell, and Jonas Gibbings had been elected, and these gentlemen being present, recorded their oaths and qualifications of office, when it was

"Moved by Samuel H. Rance, seconded by George Fulton, that 'owing to the deep interest taken by Joseph Whitehead in the welfare and prosperity of Clinton, this meeting is of opinion that he is the most fit and proper person to advocate its interests; therefore Resolved, that he be Reeve for the current year; which resolution was carried, and the Council adjourned for half an hour to enable the Reeve to be sworn in.'

At this meeting Thomas Stevenson was appointed Clerk; Edward Dinsley and H. J. Middaugh, Assessors; O. S. Doan, Collector; Malcolm McTaggart, Treasurer; Wm. Rowell, John W. Kerr, and Wm. Coates, License Inspectors; Edward Dinsley and Thomas Plummer, Inspector of Highways. We find the following record:

"Moved by Samuel Rance, seconded by George Fulton, that the 'Clerk be authorized to rent a town-hall for the use of this Council, and for a Court-room; rent not to exceed \$6 per annum.' By another resolution, the salary of the Clerk was fixed at £5; that of the Assessors at £3 each; and the Collector's, £2. The whole contrast between the then condition of the place and its present status may be fairly judged from a previous perusal of the above resolution and subsequent inspection of the really fine town-hall, built in 1870 at a cost of \$11,000. It is a large and handsome brick structure of modern design, and contains the Public Hall, Council Chamber, Steam Fire Engine-house, Mechanics' Institute Library, and various public and private offices.

To revert to the municipal history. We find that Joseph Whitehead was Reeve by re-election in 1859, and George Brown in 1860, after which Mr. Whitehead was again returned to the position, and continued therein for each succeeding year up to and including 1867, being the first Reeve elected by the popular vote. William Wallace Farran, the present Division Court Clerk, was then elected to the Reeveship, retaining the position from 1868 to 1872, inclusive; being succeeded in turn by Robert Callender, who held the position for two years, and was chosen the first Mayor, on incorporation, in 1875.

The full list of Councillors for the first year of incorporation as a town included Messrs. Barton, Chidley, Coates, Doan, Irwin, Johnston, McDonald, Searle, Sheppard and Smith. Of the above, Mr. Chidley was elected Reeve for that year.

The Mayors and Reeves for the several years succeeding incorporation as a town were: 1876, A. S. Fisher and Joseph Chidley; 1877, S. Malcolmson and Joseph Chidley; 1878, W. C. Searle, Joseph Chidley and D. R. Menzies, the town being entitled this year to a Deputy Reeve; and for the year 1879, the same gentlemen fill the position of Mayor, Reeve and Deputy; the other members of the Council being Messrs. Cantelon, Corbett, Erwin, Forrester, Glasgow, Gibbings, Leslie, Montcastle, Moore, Sheppard, Stevenson and Turnbull. Mr. Nelles, the Village Clerk, was re-appointed.

Mr. Nelles having resigned the Clerkship, John Callender was appointed to the position, being selected from a large number of applicants. The Treasurer for this year is Nicholas Robson; Assessors, Hugh Scott, Ferdinand Whiting; Collector, W. J. Paisley; Auditors, R. M. Racey, Jno. McGarva; Chief Constable and Inspector of Licenses, W. J. Paisley; Chief Engineer, Fire Brigade, Hugh Scott; Pound-keeper, Bell-ringer and Caretaker, John Wheatley.

As a manufacturing town, Clinton has assumed within the past few years a position of leading prominence. Chief among these industries in present importance, as well as in past value in furthering the material interests of the town, is the salt business. There are two extensive establishments in this line—the "Stapleton Salt Works" and the "McGarva Salt Works." The former are situated a short distance out of the Corporation, on the G. T. Railway. They are owned and operated by the Ransfords, and are capable of turning out over 300 barrels per day. The last mentioned "Blocks" are located on the G. T. Railway, near the depot. They are also of large extent, and between both establishments employment is afforded to a large number of hands.

The next important industry to the salt works are the agricultural works of Glasgow, McPherson & Co. This is a branch of the celebrated Fingal works of McPherson, Glasgow & Co., and the two combined form much the largest enterprise of similar character in the whole Dominion. The original house at Fingal, Elgin County, Ontario, was established in 1848, and the Clinton branch has been in successful operation since 1862. The specialty of this firm consists in steam and horse-power separators. They manufacture all the best lines of those articles, though the "Climax," a pattern peculiarly their own, has superseded most other kinds throughout Western Ontario, and is having a most successful run in every part of the Dominion, while many have been shipped to foreign countries, including the antipodes. There are nearly 50 hands employed in the Clinton works, the machinery of which is throughout of the very best description, combining all the latest improvements; and the amount of work turned out entitles the establishment to the credit of being the largest iron-working industry in the County of Huron.

Then comes the mammoth fanning-mill factory of Malcolm McTaggart, employing a large number of mechanics; Fair's steam gristing, flouring and saw-mills; and Doherty's organ factory. The latter, though a new enterprise here, has proved an exceedingly successful one; and the instruments of Clinton manufacture are fast making their appearance in all parts of the Province, and gradually in various other Provinces of the Dominion.

There are two steam saw-mills, a steam bending factory, three steam planing mills and sash, door and blind factories, two large tanneries, a steam "dog" factory (an article used in saw-mills)—the only one in the Dominion, steam carding and fulling mill, extensive plough factory, steam wagon works, three carriage shops, over a half-dozen blacksmithing establishments, two pump factories, one broom factory, a large steam flax mill, a number of furniture factories, and various small manufacturing establishments in various lines.

One industry, peculiar to Clinton alone, deserves mention—that is, the manufactory of Grant's "Excelsior" horse hay-fork. This is the patent and sole property of one of the townsmen of Clinton; and they are all proud to tell that it was awarded a gold medal at the Centennial, a bronze medal at the International Exhibition at Sydney, N. S. W., and a silver medal at the Universal Exposition at Paris last year. It is stated that Mr. Grant sold the right to manufacture in the New England States alone for \$30,000.

The commercial status of the town is kept up to at least an average standard by two jewellery, two staple, and two fancy dry-goods stores; four other dry-goods establishments, which also carry other lines; about thirty-five groceries; two book, two music, and three drug stores; two saddlery and four cabinet shops; three hardware, two tin and stove, and six boot and shoe stores; three bakeries; several confectioneries, four butcher shops, and a half-dozen flour, feed and seed stores; three merchant tailor and several millinery shops. There are eight hotels, two liquor stores, two livery stables, and three barber shops. There are three law firms, four doctors, one dentist, and one very superior gallery of art; also five churches (Methodist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Bible Christian and Plymouth Brethren), High School, Public School, Mechanics' Institute, and a very enterprising and ably conducted weekly paper, the *New Era*.

Some of the churches are very fine, one, the Presbyterian, being a beautiful brick edifice, which cost \$30,000.

The High School is claimed to be one of the very best in Ontario, and is said to have turned out more "honour" students to the higher educational institutions, within the past few years, than any other in the Province. In fact, we have the authority of the High School Inspector for the statement (*vide* official report) that this institution has no superior of its kind. James Turnbull, B.A., is Principal, and the staff consists of three male and one female teachers, with an average attendance of 100 pupils. The present building was erected by the town in 1876, at a cost of \$6,000, and \$3,000 are annually paid in teachers' salaries alone. The Public School is conducted in a very fine brick building, erected in 1869-70 at a cost of \$8,000, which is allowed to be beyond the average of similar buildings in like-sized towns. It has a staff of two male and six female teachers, with an average attendance of about 600. D. M. Malloch, the head master, holds an "A 1" Normal certificate, and is one of the best qualified teachers in the whole country; \$3,837.79 were paid (chiefly in teachers' salaries) to run the school in 1878.

The extent to which various orders of secret societies has attained in Clinton is somewhat surprising. There is the "Clinton" Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 84, G. R. C.; "Clinton" Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 83; Court "Clinton Maple Leaf," I. O. F.; "Jeremiah" Tent, Kts. of Maccabees; "Clinton" L. O. L., No. 710. There is a Lodge ("Huron Star" No. 10) of the United Temperance Association, a union of the British and American Orders of Good Templars. This is a very flourishing organization. J. C. Stevenson is "Provincial Deputy" of the body, and Thos. White President of the local Society.

The temperance cause has evidently some very powerful advocates in Clinton. It is the headquarters of the County of Huron Prohibitory Association (incorporated), of which Dr. Worthington is President, and J. C. Stevenson Secretary. The "executive" all reside in Clinton, having branch societies, each with a Vice-President, in every township, town and village. There is also the "Clinton Temperance Hall Company" (joint-stock, incorporated), who own a fine public hall, costing in the neighbourhood of \$1,000, and of a description which reflects credit upon the sentiment of the people who organized and carried out the enterprise.

The public improvements of the town consist chiefly of the Town Hall, High and Public Schools, and the Steam Fire Engine, from the celebrated Chatham (now Brussels) works, with all the appurtenances of a first-class Fire Brigade. Brief reference has already been made to all the above subjects.

The official records show the assessed valuation of the town for 1878 to be as follows:

	Value Real Property.	Value Personal Property.	Taxable Income.	Total.
St. Andrew's Ward.....	\$129,460	\$25,100	\$4,600	\$159,160
St. James' Ward.....	117,430	11,000	3,300	131,730
St. John's Ward.....	101,030	27,600	1,900	130,530
St. George's Ward.....	110,360	20,400	3,000	133,760
Grand Total.....	\$458,280	\$84,100	\$12,800	\$555,180

Total population (assessors' enumeration), 2,592; and the number of resident ratepayers, 663.

TOWN OF SEAFORTH.

This flourishing incorporated town may be justly described as one of the most prosperous and progressive of a section of country where prosperity and progress have been the order of the day. Not many years ago, and within the memory of even the "rising generation," the spot which now marks the existence of this centre of trade and industry—now one of the most important places, in a commercial point of view, in Western Ontario—was a dense and almost impenetrable forest, echoing back the scream of wild fowl and the croak of reptile, the only inhabitants of what has since then been transformed into the beautiful embryo city we now see it.

Without any natural advantages of position, and with the actual disadvantages of what was in the early days considered an inferior tract of land—from being comparatively low, and therefore more difficult to bring under the subjection of the husbandman—this spot was passed by unheeded by thousands who, to use a common expression, "went further to fare worse." Its lowness constituted a serious impediment also to any approach to a "settlement" at this point; and other places grew apace, and prospered too, on all sides, and within such easy distances, that none ever dreamed of a great future in store for the "Guide Board Swamp," as the place was familiarly known, from the fact that there then stood for many years at the "four corners" a post and finger-board, pointing towards Egmondville, Ainleyville (now Brussels) and Goderich, showing the direction and number of miles to each place.

The first who ever had the courage to settle in "the swamp" was Andrew Steene, who located Lot 26, Con. 1, McKillop, at an early day in the history of that township. He made a clearing and built a log house on the south-east corner of the lot, which was the first and for a great many years the only human habitation on what now comprises the Town of Seaforth. This house stood till quite recently as originally built, but was destroyed by fire lately; a part of it, the oldest landmark of the place, yet remaining in the condition of a ruin.

At a very early day, Lot 11, Con. 1, in Tuckersmith, was purchased from the Canada Company by one McGregor, who took up his residence further west on the Huron Road, beyond Harpurhey, clearing some ten acres, however, on the corner where Carmichael's hotel now stands; and after this amount of improvement was made upon the place, he offered the whole hundred acres for \$450, without a purchaser for a long time, but finally disposed of it, at about that figure, to Christopher Sparling.

Shortly after this, Andrew McKearnan, an Irishman, purchased three acres on the north-east corner of the lot, and erected a log tavern on the very spot now occupied by Carmichael's hotel. This was the second habitation and the first public-house in the place. The above two houses were the only ones here till the inauguration of the Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich Railway, afterwards the Buffalo and Lake Huron. About this time great activity was evinced in speculation in lands in the vicinity of the supposed line of the proposed railway. Under this excitement, the balance of McGregor's lot was purchased from Mr. Sparling by Messrs. Patton, Bernard, & LeFroy, professional men from the east, who at once surveyed the whole lot into a town plot, and through whose enterprise Seaforth received its first impulse.

The name of the place was so called by the above gentlemen in their first registered village plans, in honour of the native place of one of them in Scotland, which name it has since retained.

Mr. Patton was of Scotch descent, being a son of Andrew Patton, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, a Major in H. M. 45th Regiment of the line, from which he retired after the close of the Anglo-American war of 1812-15, and settled in the County of Lennox, U. C., where his family were reared. He was at that time a law partner of Hon. Mr. Macdonald of Kingston. He is now the Hon. James Patton, and is still the partner of Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and the only surviving one of the trio who may be said to have been the founders of Seaforth. Messrs. Bernard and LeFroy were lawyers of Barrie, Ont. The former had been a regular army officer of high rank, an Irishman, who subsequently returned to his native country. A station and village on the Northern Railway, near Barrie, was named after the latter.

A brother of Hon. Mr. Patton was the first Postmaster in the place. He, in company with one Torr, were among the earliest business men, having moved here in 1861 from Wroxeter. Previous to that the Post Office had been at Harpurhey; but through the enterprise of a few men who controlled the destinies of Seaforth, Harpurhey (which until about that date had been the leading place of the two) lost the office, which was removed here as above stated. About the same time also most of the business men of Harpurhey, giving up the fight for supremacy which had been waged between the two localities for some time past, moved down to Seaforth, thereby adding to the prosperity of the latter place, and effectually settling the destiny of Harpurhey as a place of any possible future importance.

Among those who moved down at that time were Dr. Coleman (of Coleman & Gouinlock, who was the first practising physician in the place), Wm. Ballantyne (present Inspector of Licenses), James Hatt (shoe dealer, and subsequently largely identified with municipal affairs), Wm. Grassie, also afterwards closely identified with public matters; Thomas Knox (who built the Commercial Hotel as it now stands, and carried it on for some years), and Edward Hickson, of the present firm of Hickson & Bleadell, who erected a store and commenced business at D. D. Wilson's present stand.

At this time the Huron Road was a very primitive and inferior one from the western limits of the County of Perth, which had macadamized it as far as the Hibbert and Tuckersmith town line; but its extension westward, together with the adoption of Seaforth as the southern terminus of the "Grey Turnpike" instead of Harpurhey, as was originally intended, added still further to the prosperity of the place by a fresh stimulation of its development and progress.

When the Buffalo and Lake Huron Road was first built, though Harpurhey was many times the extent of Seaforth, neither place was considered of sufficient importance by the Railway Company to require a station. The people of the former place, however, built a "flag" station

themselves; and the people of Egmondville built a like station on the Egmondville and Seaforth Road—now Main Street of Seaforth. They were both used simply as flag stations for a considerable time—meanwhile both localities using their utmost endeavours with the Company to establish the real station with themselves. No action was taken, however, till Messrs. Patton, Bernard, & LeFroy laid out the village plot, and made an offer of station grounds to the Company, free of charge, on condition of their locating their station thereupon. This offer was accepted, with the additional condition on the Company's part that a station be likewise built free of expense to themselves. Thereupon the inhabitants of Egmondville and Seaforth combined, and erected the station still used, and on the spot where we now see it; and Harpurhey was obliged to give up the contest for supremacy as above narrated, though previous to this time it was quite a flourishing village, containing nearly a dozen stores, several hotels, and a corresponding number of mechanics' establishments of all descriptions.

And now began the same strife between Egmondville and Seaforth which had previously existed between Seaforth and Harpurhey. In short, the people of the first named place only assisted those of Seaforth to the ascendancy over Harpurhey, to be themselves similarly deprived of it by this now important place, whose embryo growth, if not exactly inaugurated, was at least wonderfully developed by the decadence of its two jealous neighbours.

Even subsequent to the establishment of the permanent railway station here, Egmondville was for some time by far the most populous and important place, containing nearly a dozen goods stores, with local manufactures of various kinds to correspond with the extent of its then population and mercantile trade. Soon, however, the relative position of the two places commenced to be changed, and, as in the case of Harpurhey, the merchants and mechanics of Egmondville began to exchange locations, the movement continuing till the chief part of the business men of the latter place had withdrawn from it and settled in the rival village, now fast assuming the proportions and importance of a busy little railroad town.

Among the first to remove was James Dickson, now Registrar of the County, then the leading merchant of Egmondville, and M. P. for the County of Huron. He built the first brick building in Seaforth—on the west side of Main Street, one square distance south of the "four corners," which is now occupied by Mr. Sparling.

The new town continued to develop with an unchecked growth, and the location here of some enterprising produce dealers soon gave it an enviable reputation as a grain market, which it continued to sustain, till the amount of wheat handled at this point was estimated as greater (from first producers) than at any point in Ontario, not excepting Toronto. There are single firms in the place who have handled over a million dollars worth of wheat at this point in one season, and it was an everyday occurrence to see the streets filled with teams from all points to the north for a distance of fifty miles and upwards—Brussels, Wroxeter, Gorrie, Paisley, Walkerton, &c., finding an outlet for the chief staple of the country through the Seaforth merchants.

With the building of new railways into Bruce and North Huron, a very great share of this trade has been withdrawn from here, and centred towards the above named points and others of almost equal importance, which have since then sprung into existence on all sides with the introduction of those highways of civilization and commerce. Still, the mercantile interests of the place have not been so adversely affected as might be supposed in consequence of the above causes, except with jobbing alone, which in those days was beginning to assume quite extensive proportions in some particular lines. It is the opinion of those well informed on such matters, that the retail trade has even kept on increasing, partly for the reason that the splendid stores and enterprise of the Seaforth merchants offer inducements which have attracted much local trade from neighbouring towns and villages, and partly because the tract of country to the north, immediately tributary to the town in a business point of view, has been developed during these years from an almost uninhabited forest to a thickly settled community, which fact is especially true in respect to the greater part of the fine and fertile Township of McKillop.

Thus by 1867 Seaforth had arrived at such a stage as warranted its citizens meditating incorporation as a separate municipality. This was accomplished under the general provisions of those clauses of the Municipal Act referring to independent incorporation. The by-law was numbered 9, of the year 1867, and after the usual preamble, stating that the census (taken by Wm. M. Watson) showed a population of 1,056 souls, it made provisions for carrying incorporation into force, by defining the territory in the new municipality as being composed of "Lots 10 and 11 and the east half of Lot 12 in the Township of Tuckersmith, and south-west quarter of Lot 24, the south halves of Lots 25 and 26, and the south-east quarter of Lot 27, in the first 'Concession of McKillop, covering an area of 400 acres;" and by appointing James H. Benson Returning Officer for the ensuing elections, which were held in the old village school-house, "known as Union 'School No. 5, Township of McKillop."

The various details for the carrying out of the object above set forth were duly perfected, and the Incorporated Village of Seaforth became an accomplished fact on the 1st January, 1868, the first Municipal Council being as follows:—Reeve, Dr. Coleman; Councillors, Messrs. Beattie, Hatt, McDougall, Strong; Clerk, T. P. Bull. Next year, S. G. McCaughey was elected Reeve, continuing to fill the office the two succeeding years, being followed in 1873 by James H. Benson, who was re-elected for 1874.

So great had been the progress of Seaforth during the above few years since its first incorporation, that in the year 1874 the necessary steps were taken to have it incorporated as a town, and it entered upon its new municipal existence with the advent of the year 1875; for which year A. Armitage was the first Mayor, D. D. Wilson, Reeve, and the old Clerk, Mr. Elliott, was continued in office.

In 1876, Mr. Armitage and Mr. Wilson again filled the above positions; when Dr. Coleman was Mayor for two years, M. Y. McLean being elected Reeve for 1877, and D. D. Wilson again in 1878. For the current year the municipal officers are as follows:—Mayor, T. T. Coleman, M.D.; Reeve, D. D. Wilson; Councillors, James Beattie, John Campbell, N. Cluff, John Dorsey, W. Grassie, L. Murphy, A. Stewart, A. Strong, G. Williamson; Clerk and Treasurer, Wm. Elliott; Auditors, James Cline, W. N. Watson; Assessor, Edward Cash; Collector and Chief Constable, C. M. Dunlop; Market Clerk, Wm. Dornance; Chief of Fire Brigade, James Cline.

The sight of this last officer's name reminds us that the above named Brigade consists of one hand-engine company, of which Wm. H. Cline is captain, and a hook and ladder company, commanded by George Madden. There are a dozen tanks judiciously located throughout the town, all of large capacity, and containing 1,728 cubic feet of water.

The value of the fire apparatus (exclusive of tanks) is about \$2,200. The town is about erecting a handsome fire-hall in keeping with the general attributes and surroundings, and also discussing the advisability of purchasing a steam fire-engine. Generally, it requires a costly lesson to induce young and growing towns to shelter their citizens behind an adequate system of fire protection; and it was thus with Seaforth. On the 4th September, 1877, about twelve acres of the business portion of the town was laid in ashes. The present hand-engine was then as it is now, but the trouble arose from an insufficient supply of hose and entire absence of hose-reels. These causes, combined with the fact that the buildings were nearly all of wood, resulted in the loss above described, representing a value in buildings alone of some \$100,000, the fire literally burning itself out.

This disaster formed another epoch in the history of Seaforth—first, by reason of the great misfortune itself; and secondly, by the new impetus which was thereby given to building operations, which the enterprise of the citizens has pushed forward to such an extent, that now, after the lapse of little over two years, the burnt district is again covered with buildings—not the cheap, wooden structures of the fatal 4th of September, but splendid modern business blocks of brick, which compare favourably with the average of those of the very best towns in the country, and are far superior to those in most places of equal or even greater size. In fact, they are almost enough to cause residents of some more antiquated places to desire some such accident to happen to their own town, provided property-owners were well insured.

Among the business buildings of Seaforth are many which well merit a brief description, which however we cannot append, but will merely refer to the "Cardno Block," built some two years ago by Alexander Cardno, one of the business men of the town. In it is located the celebrated Cardno Music Hall. The building is of white brick, two full storeys, besides basement and mansard; it is of very handsome design, with brown stone trimmings, and slate-covered. The central part is surmounted by a beautiful tower of rectangular superlatives, with truncated roof in two courses, in the upper one of which are circular openings for clock-dial, and the whole is crowned by wrought iron cresting resting on an ornate cornice, adding materially to the general effect.

Mr. Cardno has placed, at great expense, a public clock in this tower; and a handsomer or more conspicuous one is not to be seen in any city or town in the country. The works are from a celebrated Boston manufacturer, and cost about \$1,000, packed and ready for shipment; and the adjusting and other necessary works in connection with its erection cost an additional \$1,000. The whole structure cost over \$30,000, and is lighted throughout with gas manufactured on the premises.

There are a large number of really fine business blocks, but none so handsome or expensive as the above. Among the best may be mentioned Meyers', Scott's, Kydd's, Kydd & Mitchell's, Robertson's, Stark's, Campbell's, Whitney's, D. D. Wilson's, the Consolidated Bank, &c., &c. There are also a large number of good hotels, and some of them are well up to the standard of the times. "The Queen's," as a building, is much the best in the place, and as a hotel is not a whit behind the best in the country.

There are a large number of churches in the town, at least three of which cost between \$12,000 and \$20,000 each. The Roman Catholic, built by Rev. Father Murphy, is the finest, and represents an outlay closely approaching the latter figure.

The very large amount of retail business of the place may be faintly judged from the following showing of the number of places of business, coupled with the fact that many of them are the most complete and extensive in their respective lines:—11 dry goods stores, some of which are also general, including 2 merchant tailoring establishments; 1 fancy goods, 1 stationery, and 3 other book stores; 2 music stores, 3 drug stores, 3 jewellery stores, 3 sewing machine stores, 3 furniture, 3 hardware, 3 tin and stove stores; 11 groceries (exclusively), 3 boot and shoe stores, 3 butchers, 3 bakers, 4 confectioners, &c., &c., and some half-dozen seed and flour and feed stores, and 27 houses where groceries are dealt in, besides those noted as groceries exclusively. There are also 3 liquor stores (exclusively), 7 hotels, and 3 billiard halls, and 2 livery stables.

Manufactures claim a large share of attention. The salt interest is of course the chief. Probably the largest of the salt concerns (of which there are three very extensive ones here) is that of Coleman & Gouinlock, who first developed the salt interest of the place by the discovery of the existence of brine in 1868. Its presence had been more than suspected by scientists for some years previously, but its actual development gave Seaforth an impetus which formed the most important epoch in the history of its development. The firm of Coleman & Gouinlock constantly employ between 60 and 75 men about their works, including saw-mill, cooperage, &c., about one-half the number being engaged with salt solely. The capacity of this Company's works is 500 barrels per day, but they only average about half of that amount for want of a market—none of their product (of any extent) being shipped further east than the local points for which Toronto is the distributing centre, though they send the finer brands in limited quantities to St. John and Halifax. Their establishment is known as the Seaforth Salt Works.

Next in order of capacity are the Eclipse Salt Works, owned and operated by Gray, Young & Sparling, employing constantly 20 to 25 men, and turning out 250 to 300 barrels per day.

The Merchants' Salt Co., of which Mr. A. Armitage is the manager, have about the same capacity and do a like amount of business, or very nearly as much.

The great advantage of Seaforth over Goderich as a salt manufacturing depot consists in the comparative abundance and cheapness of fuel at the former place, the convenient location for purposes of shipment of all the "salt blocks" to the G. T. R. tracks, and the shorter distance to market. The latter advantage is almost immaterial, however, though the two first are of such immense importance to the points interested that they have paralyzed the entire trade and crippled the prosperity of the county town, to the corresponding benefit of its more lucky rival.

The capital invested in the above three "blocks" is over \$100,000, and it requires an additional sum of nearly like amount to run the business; besides which, most of the salt men have very large properties in lands throughout the country from which to draw their fuel supply. To the county and the country at large the salt industry is a most important one, but to Seaforth it is, as it were, the essence.

The milling interest is undoubtedly the one of next greatest importance. Messrs. Ogilvie & Co. of Montreal, Walter Marshall of Stratford, and Currie & Thompson of Mitchell, all have extensive flouring mills here; which, together with the mills of the Messrs. Charlesworth at Egmondville, form a very important factor in the milling interests of Ontario, now grown to such immense proportions. In addition to the above, there is a large oatmeal mill, which adds its quota to the foreign exports.

There are also two foundries, two cabinet factories, two stove factories, a couple of pump factories, two planing mills, two steam saw-mills, six carriage factories, ten blacksmith shops, and three pork-packing establishments, and last but not least in the line of manufactures, the Seaforth Flax Mills. This latter industry, which is comparatively a new one, is beginning to assume very large proportions in the country, and we here see an establishment which can compare favourably with any of the large number which have sprung up on all sides within the past decade. It is owned and operated by Armitage, Beattie & Co., who employ constantly about twenty to twenty-five hands in the business. This firm supply the seed to farmers, to whom they pay a per acre sum to raise the staple, which they pick and harvest themselves, employing from seventy-five to double that number of hands during the picking season. The part of the manufacture which they confine themselves to consists simply in dressing the article, the products being denominated "dressed flax," "coarse tow," and "fine tow." It finds a market almost solely in the United States—Boston and Paterson (New Jersey) manufacturers taking the bulk of the "make."

Matters of an educational, religious, benevolent, literary and scientific character are ably represented and carefully fostered by very efficient High and Public Schools, churches of seven different denominations, a Mechanics' Institute, Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodges, one of the "livest" newspapers in the whole country, and an adequate number of disciples of the various learned professions.

The High School was only organized on the 7th January, 1879. The building is a very fine specimen of modern school architecture; and the staff of teachers employed, and the general arrangements in connection with it, make the remark equally true when applied to it as an educational institution. The building and grounds cost \$6,000. Charles Clarkson, B.A., is the Principal. The Public School accommodation consists of a brick two story and basement, T-shaped building, containing eight rooms, all of which were filled to crowding till the opening of the High School. There are now seven teachers employed, with an attendance verging close upon 500. Leonard McFaul is Head Master. The building itself is considered a complete and commodious one for the purposes designed, the entire cost having been within a fraction of \$10,000. The receipts of the Public School Board (of which Dr. Coleman is Chairman and Wm. Ballantyne Secretary) for 1878 were \$5,137.08, and the expenditure came within \$290.78 of that amount. Of the above receipts, the municipal grant alone was \$3,200; and of the expenditures, \$2,658.30 went to pay teachers' salaries.

The Mechanics' Institute may properly be described as in a decidedly flourishing condition. Originally organized at Harpurhey, when that town "moved down" to Seaforth, the Institute did likewise. It now possesses a library of 1,500 volumes of most carefully selected books, among which are many of the most valuable standard works and books of reference; most comfortable accommodations, including library, reading and recreation rooms, &c.; and a membership of 225. Dr. Vercoe is President, and Wm. Moore Librarian.

Of the Masonic body there is a Chapter here, viz.: "Seaforth," No. 66, R. A. M., and the "Britannia" Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 120, G. R. C.; "Fidelity" Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 55, also flourishes; and the above bodies have both very excellent halls.

As already remarked, the press is very ably represented here; in fact, the *Huron Examiner* has no superior in the country, and but few equals as an enterprising live local newspaper. It is about twelve years old, is published, printed and edited by the McLean Bros., is Reform in politics, and circulates very nearly three thousand copies.

Seaforth is the seat of the Second Division Court of the County of Huron. It was established at Harpurhey over thirty years ago, with Mr. Dickson, the present County Registrar, as the first Clerk. He was succeeded by the present Clerk, Mr. Ludwig Meyer, who has now retained the position for over twenty-six years. The territory embraced within its jurisdiction is the Township of McKillop and all of Tucker-smith, except a portion of the north-west corner next to Clinton.

A perusal of the Auditor's Report for 1878 leaves the impression that the town of Seaforth is financially in a healthy condition; in fact, exceptionally favourable compared with most towns of equal aspirations. This report shows that \$8,400 were collected in taxes, \$1,574 in various licenses, and \$212 in sundry other ways; and that of the total expenditures (which amounted to \$10,282), the County rate took \$827; Education, \$3,200; Charity, \$220; Drainage and Street Improvements, \$4,300; Fire Department, \$225; Municipal Government and Sundries, \$1,500. The assets of the town include \$3,550 invested in real estate, the interest being yearly applied to school purposes; \$2,200 accumulated sinking fund on debenture loans; estimated value of Town Hall and ground, \$1,500; ditto of Public School, \$10,000; ditto of High School, \$6,000; ditto of Fire Apparatus, \$1,900; or a total of \$25,150. Against this we find liabilities of \$12,000, including the loan of 1870 (\$3,000), for street improvements; the \$3,000 borrowed in 1876, to pay as a bonus to Mr. Laidlaw for establishing a foundry here; and \$6,000 borrowed last year to build the High School. The loan of 1870 has fifteen years to run, from its date; that of 1876, ten years; and that of 1878, twenty years. \$1,500 of the 1876 loan was withheld from the foundry founder for some non-fulfilment of conditions; and \$1,000 of accumulated sinking fund on previous loans were applied to the re-purchase of one of the six \$1,000 debentures of 1878; so that really \$2,500 should be struck off the \$12,000 to show the true state of the town's indebtedness. The money noted above as drawing interest for the benefit of the school fund was a portion of Seaforth's share of the Municipal Loan Fund Surplus, the balance having been spent on local improvements. That the town is abundantly able to meet all pecuniary demands from the above liabilities, or any reasonable amount contracted in the future, is evident from the fact that the ratepayers (who number 625, and represent a population of 2,211) own real property within the Corporation assessed at the sum of \$493,270, personal property at \$64,300, and a taxable income of \$5,600, or a total of \$563,170.

Such is the past history and present condition of a town which has been and is in very many ways exceptionally favoured. Having now got a vantage start in the "race for empire," its future will be just what its citizens choose to make it; and although many of them, as individuals, are among the most enterprising men of the whole country, and although whatever share of prosperity Seaforth possesses is due to the enterprise of her citizens, yet the impression forced upon an outsider is that this enterprise is confined to them in their individual capacity, and that unless they go to work as citizens, and bring the state of public improvements (which, aside from the schools, are of a very low standard) up to the ideas of the spirit of the times, the town cannot but decline in prestige, which in time will probably be followed by more substantial losses. There however seems little danger of this view of the picture being filled, as the question of buildings for the public

offices and public markets, as well as a complete system of water supply and fire protection, is already, and none too soon, under the earnest consideration of the "City Fathers."

TOWN OF WINGHAM.

As an illustration of what individual enterprise can accomplish, even in the building of large and prosperous towns, when supplemented by the advantages of that modern civilizer, the railway, Wingham is one of the most successful examples to be found probably in all Canada. Though settlers located in its limits (or rather the limits of Lower Wingham) over 21 years ago, yet the place was scarce grown to an importance to give it a name beyond the bordering townships till the great impetus induced by the railway excitement some half dozen years ago; since which time it has grown from what may be literally classed as a backwoods village to be one of the foremost towns of the Province; offering facilities as a manufacturing centre, and possessing advantages as a shipping point for grain, flour, and manufactured products or raw material, which rank it with the higher class of our commercial towns; and insure for it, in the ordinary course of human events, and by the inexorable logic through which trade seeks its "natural outlets," a future but little dreamed of by the most enthusiastic of its admirers even as late as the beginning of the present decade.

But to begin with the early history of Wingham. We might say that the Government (as in many other cases during their surveys of the new townships) laid out a "town plot" of Wingham, consisting of several lots in concession "A" of the Township of Turnberry, where the confluence is formed by the north and south branches of the Maitland River. We have had reason to remark on other occasions that "city making" was a business at which Governments, and particularly the Canadian Government, had not usually proved successful. It was thought by many, however, that because the Government had laid out a "town plot," that was all which was required to make the place a town, and with this idea a number of people settled on the "plot" at an early day. The abuse which the Government sustains at the hands of some of these worthy citizens for being induced to come and settle in a frog-pond (as "Lower Wingham," now so called, is, and of necessity must for many years continue), is explainable when we look around us and "take in" the extraordinary stupidity of the Government engineers, who selected that locality in preference to the beautiful and advantageous position which Wingham proper possesses.

The first settler within the limits of the "town plot" of Wingham, and before any one had turned their attention to the place occupied by the present town, was Edward Farley, an Irishman, who had previously resided at Owen Sound, which place he left for the "plot" in the early spring of 1858, and arrived at the spot where he still resides on the 17th of March of that year. He relates some extremely amusing incidents in connection with his journey, which lay by water to Collingwood; thence by the Northern Railway, lately finished, to Toronto; Grand Trunk to Stratford; and then on wheels as far as he could go. This latter point proved to be Bodmin, a little settlement in the Township of Morris. On his way his "freighters" abandoned him, disgusted with the awful condition of the roads, at Blyth. It happened to be on a Sunday, and he was obliged to hunt around for a wagon, which he managed to secure, together with two yoke of oxen, and with them continued to Bodmin, where he built a raft, embarked his effects thereon, and floated down the stream to his destination, where he landed on the above named day, and at once went to work to clear land, and built the first house, a log one, which, with annexes at various times since appended, still forms his residence. The difficulties and expenses of travelling in those days may be judged from the fact that Mr. Farley paid, first and last, in the neighbourhood of \$100 in freight and transportation charges of various kinds, on about one ton of household goods. It is no wonder Mr. Farley is of those who thinks it was he who was right and everybody else wrong in building Wingham where it is, and leaving the swamps of the "plot" out in the cold. As the "oldest inhabitant," Mr. Farley has a historical interest to every one, an interest which was not abated in ourselves by the fact that we were obliged to convince him we were not a "Globe man" before we could obtain any information from him.

The first settlers in what is now Wingham were John Cornyn and family, comprising his sons, Robert, William and Thomas. They built the first house in the place, on the spot where the Queen's Hotel now stands, in the summer of 1859. It was a log building at first, but was subsequently added to, and used originally as a hotel—being the first public-house in the locality—till 1873, when it was pulled down to make room for the more pretentious structure which was erected over its ruins. Mr. Cornyn had originally lived in Mornington, Perth County; but came to Turnberry in 1856, settling on Lot 4, Con. 1, of that township, where he lived till 1859, when he settled as above. Old Mr. Cornyn died in 1868. His son Robert is now the earliest settler living within the limits of the original Village of Wingham.

Next after the Cornyns in Wingham was Edward Foley, the early part of the succeeding year (1860), who built a frame house, used first as a store and subsequently as a public-house, known as the Commercial Hotel. A child born in his family was the first born in Wingham. He was accompanied, or followed at very short intervals, by Peter and Archibald Fisher, Peter and Thomas Long, John and Thomas Gregory, and Thomas Abraham. The two first named settled at "the plot," and built the first mill at the place or in the neighbourhood; and were the means of concentrating quite an amount of trade at the spot, and building up a village which at one time promised to realize the calculations of the Government engineers by making Lower Wingham the real town. In fact, up to within six or eight years ago it was the chief place of the two in size and importance. Since the impetus Wingham received by the proposed railways, which afterwards became a reality, lower town commenced to retrograde, but it is still an unincorporated village of no mean importance, containing grist and saw-mill, cloth factory, three general stores, harness store, cooperage, two hotels, school, and nearly 500 inhabitants.

The Gregories above mentioned were the original builders of the mills now owned and carried on by Rocky & Sons, which, by the way, are among the very best in the country, driven by four of the most approved pattern of Leffel wheels, containing the newest and most labour-saving and grain-saving machinery, seven run of stones, and a fall and volume of water which make it in every way one of the finest mill properties in Canada. The capacity of the mill is 250 bbls. per diem.

Following the advent of the above-named gentlemen, came others in more or less rapid succession; and although Wingham continued to grow apace, its growth was not purely or even largely of a speculative character; and it was not till the year 1873 that the people began to seriously consider incorporation as a village. The object was attained in the usual

way, under the General Act, by by-law of the County Council, during the above year; and Wingham became a village, January 1st, 1874, the population at the time being slightly in advance of 700.

The village records show that Benjamin Wilson was the first Reeve; Dr. Tamblin, H. Davis, George Pettypiece and T. Gregory were the first Councillors; and Walter J. Hayward was chosen the first Clerk. Mr. Wilson was again Reeve in 1875, and Henry Davis in 1876; followed again by Benjamin Wilson in 1877 and also in 1878, which was the last year Wingham remained a village.

During the previous year (1877) an effort was made to incorporate as a town. A Special Act was prepared and submitted to Parliament, but was defeated by the strenuous opposition of the inhabitants of Lower Wingham, who wished to be included in the corporation. The extent of territory, however (were they included), would be greater than the Municipal Act allows, without leaving out another portion of the present corporation (that to the northward), which is looked upon as much more valuable than the low lands adjacent to the north and south branches of the Maitland. Hence the opposition—the lower town people acting on the dog-in-the-manger principle of keeping others out of a good thing because they could not procure it for themselves.

When the Special Act was defeated, the people went to work with a will and secured the necessary local legislation in the County Council to enable them to incorporate under the General Act. The various petitions, resolutions, and by-laws on the subject were duly prepared, but by an error of the Village Clerk they were forwarded to the Governor-General instead of the Lt.-Governor for his approval. The Governor-General was at the time absent from the seat of government; and the delay which arose in consequence of the above error so shortened the time, that the three months provided by the Municipal Act as necessary to intervene between the date of the issuing of the Lt.-Governor's Proclamation and the municipal elections was encroached upon; and thereby the incorporation was deferred for another year, except by the passage of a Special Act, which was again prepared, and again defeated by the political influence the people of Lower Wingham brought to bear against its passage.

Steps were again taken, however, in due time, in 1878, to accomplish the end sought for by the beginning of the ensuing year, and this time with better success. The regular petitions, resolutions, by-laws, etc., were forwarded in the month of July, soon after the midsummer session of the County Council; and the proclamation of the Lt.-Governor incorporating Wingham as a town was in due course issued, and bore date the 6th October, 1878. The enumeration of the census preparatory to incorporation resulted in a return of 2,072 as the actual number of inhabitants then within the present limits of the town.

We find the following proclamation issued by the Clerk of the Municipality, which bears on its face the particulars and personnel of the new municipal organization:

"PUBLIC NOTICE.

"I hereby give notice that the following is a correct statement of "the number of votes polled for the several candidates at the municipal "elections for members of the Council, on yesterday, the 6th January, "1879:

	"For Reeve.				Total.
	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	
"L. J. Brace	44	26	42	26	138
"Dr. McDonald	30	31	43	44	148

"For Councillors.

"Ward 1.—Green, 56; Neelands, 60; Ritchie, 62; Robinson, 67.
"Ward 2.—H. Guest, 37; T. L. Jobb 49; R. Knox, 13; H. Lemmex, 40; G. McKay, 38.
"Ward 3.—A. Bell, 15; T. Bell, 74; G. McKen-zie, 27; W. Kerr, 44; L. Kinne, 67; C. Lloyd, 36.
"Ward 4.—J. Anderson, 24; J. Elder, 26; T. Gregory, 3; T. Holmes, 1; W. W. Inglis, 59; S. Kent, 32; W. McClymont, 39; G. McKibbin, 48; J. Snell, 17; G. P. Wells, 2.

"I therefore declare the following to be the duly elected members "of the Municipal Council of the Town of Wingham for the ensuing "year:

"Mayor: Benjamin Wilson, Esq., elected by acclamation on the "30th December last. Reeve: P. McDonald, M.D. Councillors: "Ward 1.—J. Neelands, J. Ritchie, R. M. Robinson. Ward 2.—H. Lemmex, T. L. Jobb, G. McKay. Ward 3.—T. Bell, W. Kerr, L. Kinne. Ward 4.—W. W. Inglis, W. McClymont, G. McKibbin.

"B. FLYNN, Returning Officer.

"WINGHAM, Jan. 7th, 1879."

Mr. Flynn had succeeded Mr. Hayward as Clerk of the Municipality on the latter's resignation, previous to his removal from Wingham in 1877. The other officials chosen by the Council to fill the various town offices for the first year of its new existence are: Treasurer, John Dickson; Assessor, Joseph Young; Collector and Chief Constable, James Davidson; Auditors, John Williams, Robert McIndoe.

The Financial Statement for the past year shows total receipts of \$9,948.09, and total expenditures of \$9,903.28. Of the receipts, \$5,989.00 were levied in taxes, \$2,184.77 received from the sale of market debentures, and \$502.92 from fines and licenses; while of the expenditures, \$578.37 went for county rate, \$4,275.14 for schools, \$2,258.00 for purchase of market grounds, \$1,498.38 for local improvements, \$482.76 for charity, and \$601.45 for interest on debentures. There was a balance in hand at the beginning of the year of \$248.14, and at the end, \$44.81.

The assets of the town include a public cemetery (consisting of ten acres just beyond the limits, to the north-west), purchased in 1876 for \$1,000, on which nearly \$2,000 have since been expended; market property and lock-up, \$2,600; public school, \$11,000, inclusive of grounds; and old school property (estimated), \$2,000. The liabilities are within a fraction of \$21,000, and are all made up of unpaid balances of debentures given in aid of the two branches of the Great Western Railway, viz.: the south extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce division, and the Lake Huron & Buffalo division, except the market and school debentures lately issued.

As previously intimated, the above two roads give Wingham unsurpassed facilities of communication with the outside world. To the north-west, Kincardine, one of the principal ports on the Canada side of Lake Huron, is 28 miles distant; Palmerston, the junction with the main line of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, is 38 miles eastward, and London 74 south.

We have already stated that up to the time of the agitation for the building of these roads the progress of Wingham had been slow, and its history confined to the humdrum and monotony of the everyday experience of all country villages. The impetus given by the above movement, however, was simply wonderful; and the beautiful and busy town which now greets us has experienced the greater part of its entire growth and development within the past half dozen years, and

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

this during a period of time the most of which has been a season of almost universal commercial depression, not only throughout Canada but throughout the United States and even the whole world—a fact which makes the progress of Wingham all the more to be wondered at. At the time of its incorporation as a village, 1873-4, the population was just sufficient to warrant it, *i.e.*, barely over 700; while at the close of 1876 it had increased to over 2,000, and it is now estimated that it contains at least 3,000, exclusive of Lower Wingham, which increases the total by another 500. The town has become an important centre of trade, while the manufacturing interests are rapidly assuming proportions of leading importance for a place of its dimensions. There are two very extensive grist and flouring mills, one with seven run of stones; one foundry and agricultural implement factory, where all varieties of the last named articles are turned out, except separators only; one very extensive furniture factory, which has already worked up a considerable export trade, including large shipments to Manitoba; three tanneries, of which one, owned chiefly by Messrs. Hyman, the celebrated leather merchants of London, is a very extensive one, and turns out in the neighbourhood of 10,000 sides of sole leather in a season; one steam woollen factory in operation and another under construction; a carding mill; two large steam planing mills, and sash, door and blind factories; extensive steam lumber, stave, shingle, lath and heading mills; four carriage shops, some quite extensive; a large number of blacksmith shops; a pottery; two brick-yards; two lime-burning establishments; one pot-ashery; four saddleries; five shoe shops and four tailor shops.

The mercantile interests are represented by ten dry goods stores (all of which also deal in various other lines), two hardware, three drug, two book, three tin and stove, two boot and shoe, two jewellery, six grocery and two millinery stores. There are eight hotels (some of them very good ones), three liquor stores, and two livery stables. The American Express Company and Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies have offices here; and most of the best insurance and loan and investment companies are represented by local agents. There is one chartered ("Consolidated") and two private banks. There are six churches (Methodist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic), some of which are of considerable pretensions as to architectural design, mechanical execution, and general effect. The fine arts and literature are represented by three photographers, two weekly newspapers, and a Mechanics' Institute. The press of Wingham compares favourably with that of other towns of similar size and importance. The *Times*, Reform in politics, was established in 1871 by Robert Matheson, now of Clinton. It is owned and edited by S. W. Galbraith. The *Advance*, James Fleuty editor and proprietor, was established six years ago by Charles Cliffe, and espouses the Conservative side of politics. The Mechanics' Institute has been organized about two years, is in a flourishing condition, having a membership of 120, with a large and well-selected library. John Dickson is President, Jas. Ferguson Vice-President, James Fleuty Secretary, and Edward Bowers Librarian. Education is not forgotten, as the magnificent Public School building, recently erected at a cost of \$10,000, amply attests. There are six teachers (of whom James Ferguson is Head Master), with an attendance verging upon 400.

"Our field is the world" could almost be written as the legend of the secret societies of Wingham, judging from their number, there being a Masonic Chapter ("Lebanon," No. 84), "Wingham" Lodge A.F. & A.M., No. 238; an I.O.O.F. Lodge ("Maitland," No. 119); an Orange Lodge, and flourishing Lodges of I.O.G.T. and Sons of Temperance.

There are a large number of more than usually fine business buildings, among the best of which are the "Beaver" block, the "Kent" block and the "Wilson" block, built at a cost of about \$8,000, \$8,000, and \$7,000 respectively.

The last official assessment records show a valuation for 1878 of \$331,030 for real estate, \$42,100 for personal property, and \$7,200 for taxable income, or a total of \$380,330, which the town officials say will be increased by this year's assessment by between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

Altogether, we can epitomize the past history and present condition of Wingham in no fairer way than by repeating *verbatim* an extract from the sketch of an extensive traveller and descriptive writer, who says: "On all sides stretch away a country rich in every agricultural resource, with abundance of water for all purposes, including the most ample motive power for machinery. The County of Huron is justly recognized as one of the fairest, most fruitful sections of Ontario. A superior class of settlers have rapidly peopled its aforetime wilderness; the virgin soil has been made to return its heaviest harvest; smiling fields have supplanted trackless forests; and in the development of the country came the support of the town. It is apparent to every one that here was and is an opportunity to build up a most thriving centre of trade; and that the opportunities have not thus far been trifled with is evidenced by the fact that the aggregate of mercantile transactions have year by year shown a proportionate increase with the exceptionally rapid growth of the population; and the town now, both as regards the total amount of business done and the character of its business houses, need not fear comparison with any of its older rivals throughout Ontario."

THE VILLAGE OF BRUSSELS.

Geographically this village is located between the Townships of Grey and Morris, a portion of each being included in its present municipal bounds. It is on the line of the Seaford and Walkerton gravel road, being 16 miles north of the former place and 32 miles south of the latter. It is a station on the South Extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce division of the Great Western Railway, distant from Kincardine, the nearest port, 39 miles; from Harrieston, the junction of the main line, 27 miles; and from Toronto (nearest all-rail, *via* Guelph), 115 miles. By the nearest travelled road the distance to Goderich, the county town, is a fraction over 30 miles.

The location of the place is a favourable one, being on the south branch of the Maitland River, everywhere a magnificent stream, and nowhere more so than at the spot which first tempted William Ainley, the pioneer of the village, to select it as his future home; the magnificent water-power and general favourable surroundings, including a rich virgin soil, giving him faith in the "manifest destiny" of his choice.

This gentleman was a native of Yorkshire, England, coming to Canada with his parents, John and Anne Ainley, when but eight years of age, and settling at the Town of Port Hope; at which place, and in the Town of Peterboro', and the Townships of Fullarton and Logan, in Perth County, he spent the intervening years till 1852. During this last-named year he explored various parts of the then new County of Huron, and chose the spot where he afterwards settled, lived and died, and which is now within the corporation of the Village of Brussels, as his future residence. He effected a small clearing, erected a log shanty, and returned home, coming back next spring to burn off his clearing and

plant some potatoes, &c., &c., for future wants. Again returning to his home in Logan, he induced a number of his old neighbours to accompany him to his newly selected location, which he came in and occupied the 1st of November, 1853. Thomas Halliday had moved in and occupied a lot on the Morris side of the road a few days previously, but had not yet got his shanty erected. During that fall nearly thirty families came in and settled at lesser or greater distances, but all within what in the early day was looked upon as the same neighbourhood, though Mr. Ainley and Mr. Halliday were the only ones for a long time within what is the present village.

In 1855, or less than two years after the first actual occupation, the place had assumed the air of a promising settlement, and Mr. Ainley laid off what is now the south-east quarter of the village in a town plot, naming it after himself, Ainleyville, by which appellation it was known until its incorporation, though the official name of the Post-office was "Dingle." This latter event occurred during the year 1872, under the General Act, the proclamation of the Lt.-Governor which set it off as a separate municipality bearing date the 24th of December of that year, and its provisions coming into force with the beginning of the ensuing year. The first meeting of the first Municipal Council was held on the 20th January, 1873: John Leckie, Reeve; and J. C. Halliday, Benjamin Gerry, Thomas Ballantyne, and Charles Wright, Councillors. The first Clerk appointed was R. C. Cooper; the first Assessor, Donald Stewart; and the first Collector, James Knox. Subsequent to 1873, the affairs of the village have been continuously presided over by John Leckie as Reeve, who in 1877 occupied the Warden's chair in the County Council. The full list of the Council and officials for 1879 is as follows: Reeve, John Leckie; Councillors, Peter Thompson, John R. Smith, F. C. Rogers, Patk. Moore; Clerk, Finlay S. Scott; Treasurer, Thos. Kelly; Assessor, Donald Stewart; Collector, James Knox; Auditors, Donald Scott, Anson Dulmage; Constable and Health Inspector, Thos. English; Chief of Fire Brigade, Peter Thompson.

The statement that Brussels has kept pace with the spirit of the times is more than substantiated by its present condition as compared to that of other localities and municipalities whose advantages have been of a similar description. The buildings are exceptionally good as a rule, and the whole place wears an air of modern elegance, so to speak, which imparts to the stranger a most favourable impression, an impression which is but heightened and deepened by a more familiar acquaintance with the place and its people.

But this stage of progression has not been achieved without serious reverses. On two or three several occasions within almost as few years, the major part of the business portion of the village has melted to ashes before the fire-fiend; and the spirit and enterprise which have met these disasters by fresh and greater efforts, have given Brussels a place among the villages of the Province which many envy and any might possess with pride. The number, extent, and character of its business houses are matter of remark and admiration; its hotels are without exception among the finest and best kept to be found in any town in the Province; its private residences are, many of them, models of elegance and quiet comfort; its manufactures are of a character and extent which (particularly in some special lines) give the place a more than provincial or even national reputation; and its public improvements are of a class in keeping with its many other attributes and the public spirit of its inhabitants.

Among the best of the business buildings are the Graham, Holmes, Little Bros., Fletcher, and Aiment Blocks. The Queen's Hotel is one of the finest buildings we have ever seen in a place of corresponding size. The main façade shows a chief front and two projecting wings, the interval being filled by a handsome piazza of equal height with the main building, which is three stories and basement; the centre being topped by a lofty and highly ornamental rectangular tower, surmounted by a cupola whose top is protected by a handsome iron railing, the architecture of the rectangle being broken at intervals by gables and dormers, which add to the general effect, making it as a whole one of the finest commercial buildings anywhere to be found. As a sample of architecture of a fine order, we also have the "Tecumseh House," whose qualities as a hotel are fully up to its appearance as a building.

We have referred to some branches of manufacture here as being of a character to give the place a very wide reputation. We allude to the BRUSSELS STEAM FIRE ENGINE AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS, lately located here under the proprietorship of J. D. Ronald, late of Chatham, Ont. The village having decided to offer a bonus of \$20,000 to Mr. Ronald in consideration of his establishing the works here, he accepted the offer, and removed into the newly erected premises in January of the present year. He had been largely engaged in the manufacture of fire steamers and the heavier class of agricultural implements for many years. In company with another gentleman named Hyslop, he was the first to commence the manufacture of steam fire-engines in Canada, or, at any rate, to do so with success. It will be remembered that the "Centennial" engine from the Chatham works was the wonder and admiration of hundreds of thousands who assembled during 1876 to inspect the treasure offerings of a universe at the City of Brotherly Love. This engine was afterwards purchased by the Town of Paris, Ont. Another old-time specialty of the Messrs. Hyslop & Ronald was their separators. They were the first in Canada to manufacture the celebrated "Vibrator" pattern of separator, which has since then come into such general use, not only in Canada but throughout the world. We are sorry the space at our command forbids anything further than the briefest reference to these celebrated works. Conveniently located on the corner of two of the principal streets, near both railway station and river, they consist of a single building of three distinct parts. The central or main part (on the angle), consists of three stories—office, paint-shop, and pattern-room. One wing is two stories in height, containing iron-working machinery on the ground-floor, and wood-working shop above; the other is a single storey in height, and contains iron-rod, blacksmith-shop (in which is an upright steam hammer of Glasgow manufacture), furnace, foundry, and boiler-room. The engine-room is in the end of the second wing. The engine supplying the motive power is a 40-horse power of Mr. Ronald's own make, and is of the compound double-acting upright pattern—a beauty in every part, and runs without a hitch, a click, or a jar of any kind. These works send engines to all parts of the Dominion. They have a very handsome one now being completed for the town of Newcastle, N.B. Their prices range from \$3,000 to \$4,500 for engine alone, including suction-hose. The difference is in the size and power of the machine, which has a number of patented and highly valuable points peculiar to itself, one of which is the description and number of the boiler-tubes. These vary from 275 to 350, according to the size of the machine, and are of seamless copper. Full head of steam is guaranteed from cold water in *six minutes*. Though steam fire-engines comprise the specialty of these works, an extensive business is done in castings for agricultural implements, noticeably reapers, mowers, &c.

The cost of the buildings, plant, &c., was over \$30,000. The works will employ from forty to fifty hands when properly settled to business. Though only a short time in operation, they employ nearly the smaller number already. Every part of the engines is turned out from the raw material on the spot, except the suction-hose, which are obtained from Cleveland; the boiler domes, procured from Paterson, N.J.; the head-lamps and hand-lanterns, obtained from New York; and the copper boiler-tubes, which are of the very best English manufacture. The establishment is under the management of Mr. James Ronald, a brother of the proprietor.

The other manufactures comprise two steam and water gristing and flouring mills, one of which (Vanstone's) is very extensive and complete, one custom foundry, one water and one steam saw-mill, a steam planing-mill, &c., steam carding-mill, furniture factory, six blacksmith and ten carriage-shops, two pump factories, a tannery, steam flax-mill, three merchant tailor establishments, a number of boot and shoe shops and millinery and dress making establishments; and last, but not least, a corset factory, the style and quality of whose "make-up" give the establishment a wide reputation and enviable popularity.

The wants of the people of the village and surrounding country, in the way of the various lines of trade, are supplied by six general stores, five groceries, two hardware, four tin and stove, two drug, three book, four boot and shoe, and two confectionery stores. There are several butchers and bakers, and a barber shop; also two law offices, three doctors, and one dentist. Two livery and five hotels accommodate travellers, while the hotels are themselves accommodated by one large liquor store.

The village has no less than six churches, viz.: two Methodist (Canada and Episcopal), two Presbyterian, one Episcopalian, and one Roman Catholic.

Litterateurs have resort to the Mechanics' Institute to indulge their taste for literature; while literature itself has a live exponent in the *Post* newspaper. This more than usually able representative of the press was established here some half dozen years ago, the first issue of the paper making its appearance on the 10th July, 1873. As in many other similar cases, the enterprise was established under serious difficulties, which caused it to languish for a time; but the energy, perseverance and ability of the McGillicuddy Brothers, the original as well as the present proprietors, gradually worked the paper into good running shape, and established it upon a solid business basis. On July 1st, 1877, they moved into the new office built by themselves specially for the purpose, and the business and circulation have since then attained to large proportions and been followed by flattering results, though no better than the proprietors deserve. The *Post* is a live local paper, spicily edited, well printed, ably managed, and Reform in politics.

It should not be forgotten that the village has the most ample telegraphic and mail facilities. The latter is daily, over the Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway east and west, and by stage north and south. There are two telegraph offices and American Express office; and the best Canadian, American and British Insurance and Loan Companies are represented by local agents.

The various societies of a fraternal character here also find a wide field for work. There is a Masonic Lodge, viz., St. John's, No. 284 G.R.C.; an Encampment of the I.O.O.F., a Lodge of the same, viz., "Western Star," No. 149; a Court of the I.O. Foresters, viz., "Alexandria," No. 24; a Lodge of O.Y.B., No. 59; and L.O.L. No. 774. The Orange Society own their hall and other real estate, whose estimated value is about \$1,000. The Oddfellows have a beautifully furnished hall in the Graham block; and the Masons had one which was a credit to the local craft previous to the fire of April last, which destroyed the Fishley block (in which it was situated) and all their effects. By this accident the Lodge lost nearly \$600 worth of new furniture.

The village has an efficient Fire Brigade, with fire steamer complete, having a 5½ inch pump and 9 inch cylinder machine, and cost \$5,000. The villagers are justly very proud of their Fire Brigade, of which Peter Thompson, one of the "City Fathers," is chief. The Fire Company is commanded by Capt. P. Scott, with Wm. Lawson as First Lieutenant. There is a very effective hook and ladder company; and all things considered, very few villages can boast of so good a system of fire protection as Brussels, while but few have anything to compare with it in point of efficiency.

To revert again to the village as a corporation. We might state that its present indebtedness is \$31,500, exclusive of a few trifling floating debts; \$20,000 of the above was incurred by giving that amount of debentures to Mr. Ronald as an inducement to locate engine works here; \$5,000 were raised by debentures to purchase fire apparatus; \$2,200 were spent in street improvements; \$1,000 is still owing for the addition to the Public School, which, by the way, is, as an educational institution, a credit to the place—employing five teachers, of whom John Shaw, B.A., is Head Master. In addition to the above, \$3,028 is still due the townships of Grey and Morris, on the proportion set apart for assumption by Brussels as its share of the railway debt of those townships. The original amount settled to be paid by Brussels was \$2,050 to Grey, and \$2,375 to Morris.

The assets of the village may be stated at \$14,000; including fire apparatus, \$5,000; Town Hall and grounds, \$4,000; and School and grounds (estimated), \$5,000. The Town Hall was chiefly built by the village's share of the Municipal Loan Fund Surplus, which amounted (including interest) to \$3,166. The building is a handsome wooden one, containing public hall, lock-up with two cells, clerk's office, fire hall, band room, butchers' stalls, &c., &c. The Corporation own a further sum of \$250 (which should be added to its assets) in the instruments of the Village Band. They also own a public park, which was originally donated by Mr. Ainley for a market square, and which in the course of time will become a valuable adjunct to the attributes of the village, and a pleasant retreat from "city" cares, noises and turmoil.

The Auditors' Report for 1878 shows receipts of \$13,784.14, and expenditures of \$12,893.50. Among the items going to make up the latter we notice \$2,089 set down to schools, \$2,871.05 to street improvements, and \$395.65 to official salaries.

Altogether, Brussels is what we may class as a live railroad town of substantial present resources and great future promise; while the character and enterprise of its citizens is such as will not allow it to retrograde, but keep it even in advance of the spirit of the times, and in the race for empire bring it out second to none.

VILLAGE OF EXETER.

This important and prosperous place, which wears more the air of a busy town than a village but lately incorporated, is situated on the "London Road" almost midway in a nearly direct line between London and Goderich, being 31 miles north by west of the former city, 19 miles south of the junction of the London and Huron Roads, and

31 miles south by east from the county seat. In point of settlement it was almost the first in the whole Huron District, with the exception of Goderich, and possibly "Brewster's" and Bayfield, and a very few points along the Huron Road, which have never assumed the dimensions of even a country village. James Willis and wife, who located on Lot 20, London Road survey, Osborne, were the first settlers within its present limits—and indeed the first between the point where the London Road left the Township of London and its point of junction with the Huron Road, where Clinton now stands. This was in the winter of 1832, and the log house built by Mr. Willis was the first white man's habitation in a section of country extending over 20 miles in every direction from this centre.

This was in the winter of 1832-33; and towards the latter part of the same winter Wm. McConnell built a shanty on the Osborne side, near the Rivière aux Sables. This gentleman was previously a resident of London Township, and was the contractor who built (or rather chopped out, as there was no "building" for many years afterwards) the London Road for the Canada Company. He took up a large quantity of land from the Company, and was the original purchaser, from them, of land on both sides of the London Road, and on both sides the Aux Sables, where the village now stands. He built the first saw-mill in all that section of country in the fall of 1833, on the Aux Sables, where it crosses the London Road, and the first grist mill at the same place in 1834. He was for many years during the early day of the old Huron District one of the foremost citizens in the promotion of all useful enterprises of whom that territory ever boasted. A child born in his family, the first summer of his arrival, was the first within the whole region above referred to.

Mr. Willis was a native of Ireland, whence he came just previous to his settlement as above. On his way up he came through London—then a most primitive backwoods village, containing but some half-dozen log shanties—where he left Mrs. Willis till he had cleared off a bit of land and put up a shanty for himself. This old lady, now past the allotted threescore and ten, still resides in Exeter, where she has lived to see a vast wilderness, extending for many miles in all directions, transformed into a country now entirely covered with the evidences of a higher civilization. The forest has fallen before the axe of the pioneer, till the whole country presents a succession of field after field of waving corn, dotted at ever-recurring intervals with comfortable and in many cases elegant residences, which show the builder and mechanic to have been busily employed during this space of years, which has accomplished changes not seen in other climes in as many generations. The contrast between the then and the now is not less remarkable than are many of the incidents by and through which the vast change has been effected; and Mrs. Willis can relate innumerable episodes of the pioneer settlements and settlers, rivaling the most thrilling adventures of "Life on the Western Borders." It is stated that when Mr. Willis got his shanty up, and had brought his wife up from London to live in it (it being then spring time), he returned all the way to London to purchase a hoe to plant his potatoes with. He had just exactly one English shilling left in money; and finding on his arrival at London that the cheapest hoe he could procure would cost at least three times that amount, he returned without one, and planted his potatoes among the stumps with his axe. It is satisfactory to know that this method of husbandry was followed on that particular occasion by most flattering results—the crop being at least equal to any Mr. Willis had ever seen upon the "ould sod" of his native county, Armagh.

All kinds of fish and game were very plentiful in those days—the latter ranging in size and value from the squirrel to the deer. So also were bears and wolves, and these used sometimes to inflict substantial damage on the pigs and sheep, and even cows, of the settlers—when they began to be blessed with facilities for the possession of such luxuries—to say nothing of the "consequential damages" to the nervous system, by keeping the women (who were often left alone for weeks at a time by their husbands, in the necessary pursuit of their avocations) in a state of fear and dread and wakefulness by "making night hideous" with their howls. On one occasion, during her husband's absence, Mrs. Willis was roasting a piece of venison over the fire on the hearth. The door of the shanty was open, and while she was in the act of changing the position of the "roast" a monstrous grey wolf bounded into the apartment, quick as lightning snatched the savory morsel from her hands, and as quickly disappeared with its prize, leaving the victim of the robbery to compose her ruffled nerves and meditate on the selfishness of the denizens of our Canadian forests. Among the incidents peculiar to pioneer life was the quite common, and in fact almost general necessity of the first settlers being obliged to log and clear their land *by hand* alone; and in this way Mr. and Mrs. Willis together cleared off over five acres—the first clearing within the present limits of the village.

For a long time after the first settlement of what is now Exeter, there was absolutely no improvement in the place, or in the immediate locality, if we except the mill built by McConnell. The cause was not far to be sought—the country near the crossing of the Aux Sables being low, and, during the time it was a forest, for a great portion of the year partially under water. It was not till the arrival of Isaac Carling, in 1847, that the place ever gave promise of being even a country village. He thought he saw a future for the spot, and events have proved the wisdom of his conclusions. He erected a tannery here immediately on his arrival, and also started the first store in the place. This he soon gave up, however, and followed the tanning business exclusively for many years. The amount of business he succeeded in building up also built up the village to an extent which soon gave it an appearance in open contrast to its sometime quondam condition; in fact, the success which attended this gentleman's business affairs was shared by the village at large, in whose interests he has ever been one of the most zealous workers, and of whose prosperity he has been among the chief promoters. Another man whose history has in great measure been the history of Exeter is James Pickard. An Englishman by birth, he came to Canada poor, and to Exeter, in 1852, with little but his natural qualities to fit him for a fight with the world in what was even then a comparative wilderness. He at once opened a store on a very small scale, and by fair dealing and strict attention to business, his trade gradually assumed such proportions as have placed him in the position of one of the most prosperous merchants of the Province. And with his success, Mr. Pickard did not forget the duty he owed to the country which gave it to him; he has been ever active in the encouragement of every enterprise, whether of a religious, educational, or commercial character, which promised to develop or improve or benefit his adopted village. Several of the large manufacturing establishments in the place are now chiefly owned and operated by him.

Among the earliest settlers now living in Exeter is George McLeod,

a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. He came here in 1843. He is said to be the oldest Freemason in the County of Huron. When the first lodge was organized at Goderich, in the old Huron District, he was one of the charter members. At that time there were but six other Masons in the district, including the present Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce. He was for years a "wood-ranger" for the Canada Company, his duties in that connection extending over their whole tract now included in Lambton, Middlesex, Perth and Huron.

There was a post office at Exeter at a comparatively early day, and the place was so named by the inhabitants when the post office was established, the great majority of those in the neighbourhood having originally come from the town of that name in Devonshire England. Wm. Sanders, one of the oldest settlers, was the first Postmaster. He was always an extremely active man in all affairs pertaining to the general interests of the locality, and was particularly forward in the substantial encouragement of all matters, agricultural and educational. He was one of the oldest and most popular magistrates in the district until his death, which occurred some two years since. The mail was first carried by John Rattenbury, on the route between London and Goderich, his brother Isaac having the mail contract from the Government for a number of years. In good weather and with good roads—as good roads went then—he made the round trip in a week, though it oftener required a fortnight to accomplish it.

For several years previous to its incorporation Exeter had acquired a status which gave it the reputation abroad of being one of the "livest" country villages in the western section of the Province; and about six years ago the idea of a separate municipal existence forced itself upon the inhabitants as one of the best levers to operate for the building of the London, Huron and Bruce Railway, then being agitated, but as yet by no means certain to be built. The incorporation was effected by Special Act of the Ontario Parliament, being the 36 Vict., cap. liv., assented to March 29th, 1873. We quote the second clause thereof, showing the superficial limits of the Corporation:

"(2.) The said Village of Exeter shall comprise and consist of the following lots and parcels of land, that is to say: the south half of Lot 1 in the first concession of the Township of Hay; the north half of Lot number 20, Lots 21, 22, 23 and 24 in the Township of Stephen; and the north half of Lot 15, Lots 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and the south half of Lot 21 in the Township of Osborne."

The preamble stated that the Villages of Frances and Exeter, of which the new Village of Exeter was formed, contained over 1,000 souls, and the third clause appointed Wm. Bailey Returning Officer to hold the approaching elections, the result of which may be seen from the following extract from the minutes of the first Council meeting:

"The Council elect met at the Orange Hall, Exeter, April 16th, 1873, at one o'clock p.m.

"Isaac Carling, Esq., Reeve elect, and Messrs. James Pickard, W. H. Verity, John Trick, and Edward Drew, Councillors elect, subscribed "to the declarations of office in the presence of Joseph Acheson, Esq., J. P."

Michael Eacrett was appointed Clerk at this meeting; Robert Sanders, Treasurer; Joseph Acheson and George Kilpatrick, Assessors. George Willis was elected to the Reeveship in 1874 and 1875, and Wharton Hodgson in 1876; since which time the position has been filled by the present incumbent, Lancelot Hardy. The following are the municipal officers for the current year: Reeve, L. Hardy; Councillors, — Bissett, Edward Drew, James Pickard, John Sanders; Clerk, Michael Eacrett; Treasurer, George Eacrett; Auditors, John McDonnell, P. O'Byrne; Constable, John Gill.

On withdrawal from the Townships, Exeter assumed 1-27th of the debt of Stephen (amounting to \$1,619), on which an annual interest of \$97.05 is paid to that township, and a sinking fund of 5 per cent. raised; also 1-26th of the debt of Osborne (amounting to \$1,000), on which interest and sinking fund amount to \$110 per annum. The village gave \$10,000 on its own account as a bonus to the L. H. and B. R., and pay \$1,100 yearly towards interest and sinking fund on this debt. The Municipal Loan Fund Surplus, amounting (inclusive of interest) to \$4,000, was expended in the erection of a Public School; and \$4,000 additional were raised by sale of debentures for the completion of the building, which is a real credit to the place, costing in excess of the above \$8,000. Over \$1,200 of the \$4,000 are already paid.

The amount raised last year for school purposes was \$2,403. There are six teachers in the school, with salaries ranging from \$560 to \$225.

The total amount of taxes levied last year was \$7,993.18, of which \$586.31 went for county rate, and the balance for schools, local improvements, municipal government, and interest and sinking fund on debentures.

The assessment for 1874, the year of incorporation, was \$105,515, and in three years (1877) it had increased nearly 500 per cent., or to \$482,355. On account of the prevailing shrinkage in values, the assessment for 1878 is scarcely so high as the previous year.

A market was erected last year on the public square cornering the street leading to the Railway Depot, the ground being presented by Isaac Carling and others. The former gentleman also presented the Railway with ample and commodious grounds for their station, &c., when that enterprise was in progress.

There are two very good fire companies in the village, their engines being of the hand pattern.

The principal business part of the village is on the old London Road, and extends 1½ miles from the south end of the old Village of Exeter to the old Village of Francetown, at the corner of the Township of Hay, where there is still a post office retained, under the name of Hay Post Office.

The business houses comprise seven general stores (all large), three hardware, six grocery, two drug, two book, two jewellery, five boot and shoe, three tin and stove, four furniture, six harness, four merchant tailors, and several millinery stores. There are six hotels, two liverys, a liquor store, several barbers, butchers, bakers and confectionery shops, &c., a music store, two photographers, two lawyers, six doctors, two chartered (Exchange and Molsons) banks, one private bank, and two post offices, two telegraph offices, a weekly newspaper (the *Times*), public school, and five churches—Methodist, Episcopal, Bible Christian, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. There are also some first-class specimens of local manufactures, which include two large gristing and flouring mills, two steam planing mills, one steam hub and bending factory, one foundry and agricultural implement factory, one woollen mill, one flax mill, two cooperages, one steam saw-mill, five waggon and carriage factories, and a large number of blacksmith shops.

The buildings are generally of an exceptionally good class for a place of the size, many of the stores being such as would be an ornament to any of our best cities of 10,000 inhabitants.

Exeter is the seat of the Fifth Division Court of the County of Huron, of which Thomas Trivitt is Clerk, and Wharton Hodgson Bailiff.

The South Riding Agricultural Association have their grounds here. They comprise an extent of ten acres of land supplied with the usual accommodations of a good class, the whole being valued at \$2,500. There is also a Driving Park Association, owning a fine half-mile course.

Previous to the building of the L. H. and B. R., the produce of the section was teamed as far east as St. Mary's and Stratford to find a market. Now Exeter is admittedly one of the best grain and produce markets in Western Ontario; and the facilities it offers for shipment taken in connection with the really magnificent stretch of country by which it is on all sides surrounded, have already secured for it a local ascendancy which it seems bound not only to maintain, but to increase; its natural and acquired advantages, promoted by the enterprise of a most public-spirited class of citizens, standing Exeter in good stead, as the present nucleus of a future great commercial centre.

VILLAGE OF WROXETER.

The earliest actual settlement within the present limits of this now flourishing village was made by Thomas and Robert Gibson, who first purchased Lot 29, Con. B, Howick, in the month of February, 1856, at the same time obtaining Lot 26, same concession, on which they settled, and also the water privilege where the present mills are situated. The purchase of the latter property was effected from Hon. James Patton, present law partner of Sir John A. Macdonald, who, in company with Messrs. Boys and Torr, had previously acquired from the Government the land on which the chief part of the village now stands. The improvements made by the Gibson brothers (the two above-mentioned being followed at short intervals by other three) constituted the entire development of the place until 1858, when Andrew Patton, brother of Hon. James Patton, located here, and on behalf of his brother laid out the village. He himself surveyed the first streets which were laid out, and built the first frame house the first season of his residence. Through the influence of his brother a post office was established about this time, and Mr. Patton was appointed the first Postmaster. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, and the store he opened at the above date was the first one in the settlement. During the same season John Condy put up the building now occupied by James Orr as a hotel, and kept the first public-house.

The first mills erected were a grist and saw-mill combined, on the present site of the oatmeal mill. These mills were, considering the time and circumstances, of a very superior class; but with the advance of improvements in the mechanical arts they have long since given way to more modern structures, until where there was but one small mill, there are now a number of extensive ones, all got up with a view to offering the greatest facilities in their respective lines. In fact, the application by the Gibsons of the principle of keeping abreast with the times exercised a most potent influence on the development of Wroxeter, which owes its origin to their enterprise, and its progress and present condition to their energy and public spirit. After 1858 the future of the village seemed assured, although it was of no mushroom growth, "slow but sure" being apparently the legend borne by the place, as it has always been of the sturdy sons of that land which gave it originally a founder, and subsequently the greater portion of its best citizens.

The locality of Wroxeter was chiefly settled by Scotchmen or those of Scotch descent, while the greater portion of Howick, of which township it formed a part, was chiefly settled by Irishmen or those of Irish extraction. This difference in nationality extended itself into political and even municipal matters, and the village was placed so completely at the mercy of the other portions of the township, and was in many cases so unfairly used (as they themselves considered) by the majority, that they took advantage of the earliest opportunity afforded for incorporation under the General Act. This presented itself during the construction of the Western Division of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. A special census taken by Wm. Smith preliminary to incorporation found the population to number 764; and application being made to the County Council in the usual manner, that body passed a by-law which granted the prayer of the petitioners by setting off into the Incorporated Village of Wroxeter certain territory therein described as "5 acres along the south side of the east half of Lot No. 25, Concession A, and that portion of the west half of the same lot that is not covered by water, containing 48 acres; all that portion not under water of Lot 26, Concession A, containing 85 acres; all of Lots 27 and 28, and 5 acres in the north-west corner of Lot 29, Concession A; all of Lot 25, Concession B, excepting 15 acres under water, and ten acres of Park Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, subdivisions of said Lot 25, Concession B, north of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, containing 70 acres; 24 acres of the south part of Lot 1, Concession IX., being all that portion of said lot south of the northern limits of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway that is not under water; all that portion of Lot 26, Concession B, that is north of the River Maitland, containing 1½ acres; 10 acres of the west part of Lot 27, Concession B, and 3 acres of the north-west corner of Lot 28, Concession B—covering an area of 451 acres in the Township of Howick; 2 acres of the south-east corner of Lot 24, Concession C, Turnberry; 6 acres of Lot 25, 6 acres of Lot 26, 6 acres of Lot 27, 6 acres of Lot 28 and 6 acres of Lot 29, all in Concession C of Turnberry and fronting on the gravel road, making 32 acres in Turnberry, and covering an area in both said townships of 483½ acres."

The above by-law was dated December 4th, 1874. It provided for its coming into operation on the first of the year ensuing; and bore the signatures of Peter Adamson, County Clerk, and Wm. Young, Warden; and from the last above-mentioned date Wroxeter entered its independent existence as a separate municipality.

En passant, we might observe that the rather peculiar territorial description of the new village is accounted for by the fact that considerable manoeuvring was required to get in population enough to incorporate it without a Special Act, and at the same time keep within the territorial limit (as to area) which the General Act prescribes. It will be noticed that that part of the land covered by the waters of the Maitland (which was considerable) was still left in the township; and this state of things made it so very inconvenient for both municipalities, that an Order in Council was subsequently procured to be passed, whereby that portion reverted to the village, also enough of the balance of Lot 26, Concession B, to make 43½ acres. This Order in Council bore date of 25th September, 1877.

Although the by-law of incorporation provided for its coming into effect the beginning of the ensuing year, it was necessary to pass a Special Act of Parliament to confirm this provision, on account of the intervening time being shorter than provided by the General Act. The

confirming Act was passed by the second Parliament of Ontario at its fourth session, was assented to on December 15th, 1874, and is known as the 38th Vict., cap. lxxix.

The incorporating by-law provided that Wm. Smith, who took the preliminary census, should be the Returning Officer for the first municipal elections ordered to be held; and the gentlemen returned as the first representatives of the new village were: Reeve, Alex. L. Gibson; Councillors, Messrs. Black, Clarke, Paulin and Smale. Wm. Small was chosen first Village Clerk, and Samuel Hossack the Assessor and Collector.

Very soon after incorporation a difficulty arose between village and township in regard to division of liabilities previously incurred, and resort was had to arbitration. James Shaw (now M.P. for S. Bruce), barrister, of Walkerton, was chosen by Howick; D. D. Hay (M.P.P. for N. Perth), of Listowel, by Wroxeter; and Judge Toms, of Goderich, was the referee. The decision was that Wroxeter should be entirely relieved from its portion of the general township railway indebtedness. In addition to this, however, Wroxeter and Gorrie (under what was known as the "Grouping Act") had voted aid to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway to the extent of \$5,000, of which Wroxeter had issued debentures to the amount of \$3,500 and Gorrie \$1,500. Subsequently, and previous to incorporation, \$1,000 (two debentures) of the Wroxeter share of the indebtedness had been cancelled by the township; and the arbitrators decided that this also should stand just as it was, allowing Wroxeter to redeem the balance of its own debentures, or \$2,500. The above is now the only liability of Wroxeter excepting two different lots of debentures, the one for \$1,500 and the other for \$2,000. These amounts were loaned, the first to N. Allen, a cabinet manufacturer, in consideration of his rebuilding and continuing his business in the place after the destruction of his premises by fire; and the second to William Jolly, as an inducement to establish a foundry. Both loans are secured by liens on real estate, to run ten years. In addition, we might also include the small amount of \$108 still due the Township of Turnberry as Wroxeter's share of that township's indebtedness for the portion (32 acres) transferred from the one municipality to the other at the time of incorporation.

Since 1875 the village affairs have been managed from year to year by the following gentlemen: 1876—Reeve, A. L. Gibson; Councillors, Messrs. Smale, Clark, Black and Sanderson. 1877—Reeve, A. L. Gibson; Councillors, Messrs. Clark, Black, Sanderson and Paulin. 1878—Reeve, A. L. Gibson; Councillors, Messrs. Sanderson, Paulin, Harron and Forsyth. 1879—Reeve, A. L. Gibson; Councillors, Messrs. Sanderson, Paulin, Forsyth and Sanders. Of the above, Mr. Gibson has been elected every year by acclamation. The other municipal officers for the current year are as follows: Clerk, William Small; Treasurer, William M. Robinson; Assessor, Robert Fox; Collector, the Treasurer; Auditors, Ezekiel Evans and D. M. Walker.

The public improvements of Wroxeter are, like the village itself, in their infancy. The Public School is about the only thing they have in that line, and it is, as a building, of an inferior description for a place of the size. The educational advantages offered are, however, of a high order. There are three teachers, of whom D. M. Walker is Head Master.

Two very good wooden truss bridges span the main branch of the Maitland within the limits of the village. They are both kept up by the county.

This river affords magnificent water-power, which is liberally taken advantage of by factories of various kinds, the manufacturing interests of Wroxeter forming a chief and important adjunct to the place. Among these may be mentioned a flouring mill with four run of stones, an oatmeal mill with two run of stones, a woollen factory doing a rather extensive local trade, a large steam sash, door and blind factory, steam shingle mill, steam saw-mill, large cabinet factory, a cooperage, a tannery, and several blacksmith, waggon and carpenter shops, one harness shop, shoe and tailor shops.

The general business of the place is transacted through three general stores, one hardware, one drug, one tin and stove, one book and stationery, and two grocery stores. There are butcher's, baker's and barber's shops, auctioneer and commission store, three hotels and a livery stable.

Wroxeter is a station on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, or rather, Wroxeter and Gorrie (2½ miles distant) have a station about midway between them. It is called "Gorrie and Wroxeter" Station, and is 13 miles from Teeswater, the present terminus of the Western Division of the above road, 60 miles from Orangeville, the junction with the main line, and 100 miles from Toronto.

There are offices here of the Montreal Telegraph Co. and American Express Co., and a daily mail to and from the east, west and south. The latter connection is by stage to Seaford, 25 miles distant.

The medical and legal professions are represented by two physicians and two conveyancers. There are three churches (Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian), and a very flourishing branch of the Mechanics' Institute, possessing a library of nearly 1,000 volumes and a membership of nearly 100. Andrew Patton is President, William Murray Secretary, Thomas B. Sanders Treasurer, and William Small Librarian.

The village is also the seat of Masonic, Oddfellows' and Orange-Lodges, represented respectively by "Forest" Lodge, A.F. & A.M., No. 162, G.R.C.; "Montana" Lodge, No. 176, I.O.O.F.; and L.O.L. No. 1,091.

As to Wroxeter generally, it may fairly be stated that it possesses the elements of prosperity and substantial indications of continued progress. The assessed valuation of real property for 1878 amounted to \$117,655; of personal, to \$26,840; or a total of \$144,495. It is the seat of the Ninth Division Court of the county, George Gibson being Clerk, and Stephen Playford Bailiff. It is the centre of a respectable and growing local trade; and among its attributes are many of those properties which point to substantial development and local supremacy in the future.

VILLAGE OF BAYFIELD.

This place, which has been but a short time an independent municipality, and is in fact the youngest of the whole family which make up the County of Huron, had yet a "local habitation and a name" nearly a generation previous to the existence of what are now among the largest and most prosperous centres of trade within the bounds of the whole of the old "Huron Tract." Both the local habitation and the name were given it by a celebrated English engineer named Bayfield, whose professional services the Baron De Foile enlisted to come to Canada and select a place in the territory of the Canada Company whereon to found and build a town. The arrangement was made between the Baron and the chief officers of the Canada Company as early as 1828, and during the ensuing year Mr. Bayfield came to Canada, and

after exploring the large tract of country then owned by that ring of land monopolists, selected the site of the village which has ever since borne his name as a place offering advantages which, if properly fostered, might one day fulfil the anticipations of the originators of the project, by becoming a great centre of trade and commerce. And if these great expectations have fallen short of consummation, it is only so much the worse for the place, without detracting from the professional ability or perception of the gentleman making the selection; for none can deny that in natural location and surroundings Bayfield possessed greater advantages than many now much more important places than it can ever, in the nature of things, hope to be.

The location being once decided upon, Baron De Foile purchased in 1830 from the Canada Company, at 3s. 9d. stg. per acre, 1,500 acres on each side of the mouth of the beautiful stream here emptying into Lake Huron, which, as well as the "town," received the name of Bayfield. This land was surveyed into a town plot in 1832, but nothing was done in the way of improvement till 1833, when a small clearing was made on the south side of the river, and a small log-house built upon "the point," and occupied by one Riley, who kept a boarding-house for the Baron's men who were employed in getting out timber, &c., &c., and making general preparations for the building of the town. E. C. Taylor, one of the first settlers and earliest merchants of Goderich, was the Canadian agent of the Baron, who himself never came out to see how his "town" was getting along; and we find that upon the Baron's death, in 1836, the timber which had been got out for mills, piers, store-houses, &c., was lying about the river bank rotting, while the only house yet in the place up to 1835 was Riley's, previously mentioned, and that of John Morgan, who kept a kind of store for the Baron as early as 1834, and possibly in the latter part of 1833. At the time of the Baron's death contracts had been let to one William Gray, a noted contractor on public works, for the erection of various public improvements as above at Bayfield; but though his death delayed the enterprise, yet the mills were erected some time subsequently by William Allen of Guelph, under direction of the young Baron, the first dam across the river having been already built by Gray. These mills are the same now in operation here, though they have been at various times added to and improved.

In the spring of 1835 two more log buildings were erected by Geo. Morris and John Boyle—those of Riley and Morgan being the only ones up to that time—and during the summer W. W. Connor built a log house on a lot which he had taken up the previous autumn. During this summer, also, the timber on the "market square" and Main Street was chopped down and logged off by the Baron's men. Up to this season there was no clearing toward the north, short of Goderich; toward the south, to "Brewster's," now Grand Bend; and toward the east, to the London Road.

During the summer of 1837 Atkinson and Hodgins, contractors, of London, had a number of men employed in clearing and levelling off streets, &c.; John Morgan had some fifteen or twenty employed at various duties, on account of Taylor, the Baron's agent; and a surveyor named Smith (under Mr. McDonald, Chief Engineer for the Canada Co.) had a surveying party laying off lots, &c.; so that altogether there were about seventy-five men in the settlement. But they were mostly only "transients," as when the call was made for military service in the Rebellion, only fifteen able-bodied men were to be found in the "settlement," including W. W. Connor, D. H. Ritchie, John Morgan, Riley, Geo. Morris, John Boulton, Geo. Mathieson, John Carruthers, Robt. Russell, Christopher Johnston, Henry Hacke, Wm. Boulton, and another (name forgotten) from Bayfield; and John McNaughton and Thomas Wells, who had lately settled further east, at Bannockburn. These were in the Company of Capt. Lizars of Goderich (Lieut. Biscoty), and were stationed during the winter of 1837-1838 at the corners where Clinton now stands. Dr. Dunlop was Colonel of the regiment. The road between here and what is now Brucefield, on the London Road, had been chopped, but not cleared, the logs lying as they fell.

The first school teacher in this settlement, and indeed in the whole Township of Stanley, was Edward Templeton, whose father was a very early settler on the Huron Road. He taught in a log building erected near the river bank as early as 1836. It was built of cedar logs, and is yet standing—being used as a private residence by Henry McCann, having been improved by recent repairs. "The Baron" gave two village lots for school purposes, and the villagers erected the building.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper (Episcopal), elsewhere referred to, held the first religious services in the settlement. He used to visit it monthly, and always preached in the house of Mr. Connor.

The present English and Methodist Churches were the first built—both the same season, but not for some years later than the above.

John Boulton's son John, now living in Petrolia, was the first white child born in the settlement, and probably also the first in the township.

The present village does not contain all the land designed for it by "the Baron," though it is still a village of "magnificent distances," so to speak—containing 1,767 acres of land for a population of 580, including 178 resident ratepayers. Geographically described, it is situated on the east shore of Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Bayfield River, and on both sides of the same, being partly in the south-west corner of the Township of Goderich, but chiefly in the north-west corner of the Township of Stanley; distant to the south, from Goderich, the county town, twelve miles; and from Brucefield and Clinton, the nearest railway stations, each ten miles. The territory comprised within its limits is described in the Act of Incorporation as "the parcels and lots of land enclosed within the boundaries hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: "Commencing at the north-west corner of the Bayfield Town Plot, in the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron; thence easterly along the Bayfield River to the eastern limit of Lot No. 14, Range "A"; thence south along the concession to the southern limit of Lot "No. 8, Range G"; thence west, along the side-road, to the lake-shore, to the place of beginning; and also the south halves of Lots "1, 2, 3 and 4, and the west half of Lot 5, in the Bayfield Concession "of the Township of Goderich, in the County of Huron."

The legislation by which Bayfield was then incorporated was a Special Act of Parliament, known as the 39th Vict., cap. lv., assented to January 10, 1876. The population was at that time sufficient to incorporate under the General Act, but the other course was adopted to save a year's time. Since then, if we are to take the assessor's enumeration, above given, as even approximately correct, there has been a very considerable falling off in the population.

The first municipal elections held resulted in the return of the following gentlemen to the Council: Reeve, W. Wellington Connor; Councillors, John Esson, John Keys, J. C. McIntosh, Andrew Rutledge; and the following officials were appointed by that body: Clerk, John A. Rutledge; Treasurer, James Thompson; Assessor, Frederick Wood; Collector, John Wilson; Constable, Robert Baxter.

John Keys was elected to the Reeveship for 1877, since which time W. W. Connor has filled the position. Below is a full list of village officials for the current year.

1879—Reeve, W. W. Connor; Councillors, Andrew Rutledge, Paul Cleave, Henry Howard, Robert Barker; Clerk, Wm. A. Morrison; Treasurer, James Thompson; Assessor, B. Higgins; Auditors, Henry Wainwright, Frederick Wood; Constable, John Ferguson.

The village has no public improvements worth mentioning. The Council meets in a hall belonging to the Orange body. In fact, the place seems to a stranger to be retrograding with no uncertain step; yet, surrounded as it is by a very fine and comparatively thickly settled section of country, it still retains its position as the centre of quite a local trade. There are six general stores in the place, one tin and stove store, two harness, three tailor, two boot and shoe, two cabinet, three waggon, and three blacksmith shops; one (water) gristing and flouring mill, a saw-mill, planing and shingle mills, two cooperages, a cider mill, and a brewery. There are four churches (Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian), one school with three teachers, Montreal Telegraph office, and daily mail by stage, off Seaford. There are four licensed and three temperance hotels, an Orange hall, and Barker's hall for the use of public meetings, &c.

The assessed valuation of property is small, the most so of any municipality in the county, being only \$80,438 for real and \$5,219 for personal property, or a total of \$84,657.

The liabilities are however very trifling, if indeed there are any at all. The sum of \$301 was originally set off as its share of the Township of Stanley railway debt, and the last of the school debenture debt (incurred some years since in enlarging the public school) was liquidated last year.

Almost the only thing about Bayfield which merits a description is its harbour; and why the Dominion Government were ever possessed to waste \$50,000 of the people's money on building a harbour which has not yet been used, and never (practically speaking) will be used, is difficult to understand. Work was commenced upon it in 1875, and completed during 1878. In addition to what the Government sunk then, the Township of Stanley was induced to squander \$10,000 of its Municipal Loan Fund Surplus on the same object—an act which we venture to say 99 out of every 100 of the ratepayers of that municipality now deeply regret.

There have been a number of schemes agitated at various times to give Bayfield railway communication; but they have failed, as they will continue to do, from the fact that no possible general results could be derived from the necessary expenditure, and the village itself is and will be too weak to shoulder even a tithe of what it would necessarily cost to place a public work within its reach which would benefit itself alone. Nevertheless, Bayfield possesses attributes which none can deny it—those of a pleasant, quiet, healthy, little country town, enjoying all the benefits which may be reaped from a rich and fertile country surrounding it and a good class of citizens inhabiting it; and as such it cannot but continue to flourish, though the hopes of it ever becoming a commercial centre of any importance are extremely infinitesimal.

VILLAGE OF BLYTH.

This, the youngest of the minor municipalities of Huron County, came into existence as an independent corporation at the beginning of the year 1877—the proceedings preparatory to that result having been effected under the General Act by by-law of the County Council at the June session, 1876. Its municipal history is therefore brief.

We find that the special census taken previous to incorporation gave Blyth a population of 850; and that it was taken by R. W. Mitchell, who was also Returning Officer at the elections subsequently held for the purpose of choosing the first Council for the new village. Those elections resulted in the return of Patrick Kelly for Reeve; and Wm. Sloan, M.D., D. B. McKinnon, James Wilson, and Thomas Nicholson as Councillors. Robert Phillips was appointed Clerk and Treasurer, Charles Hamilton Assessor, John Gosman Collector, and J. A. Anderson and R. W. Mitchell Auditors. Wm. Clegg was Reeve for 1878; and for the current year the Council and village officers are: Reeve, Wm. Clegg; Councillors, James Petch, Hugh McQuarrie, W. H. Watson and Chas. Floody; Clerk and Treasurer, Robt. Phillips; Assessor, Charles Hamilton; Collector, John Gosman; Auditors, D. B. McKinnon and R. Henderson.

The present condition of Blyth presents as marked a contrast to its condition of half a dozen years ago as is to be found probably in any other town or village in the whole country, and is another of the many evidences of the wonderful improvement and development of the railroad age.

To trace the history of the place from its first settlement is a work involving the relation of nothing but commonplace events succeeding one another in a most commonplace manner, with nought to relieve the monotony incident to the everyday existence of life in a backwoods village, as Blyth might very properly be termed till within the period above referred to. The first settlement within the present limits of Blyth was made by Lucius A. C. McConnell, from the County of York (originally from County Down, Ireland), and Kenneth McBean, a Scotchman, who had previously settled in the Township of North Easthope. Each came separately, but both arrived at almost exactly the same time; the former occupying Lots 1 and 2 in Concession X, and the latter Lots 1 and 2 in Concession IX, in the Township of Morris. This is also claimed—and with undoubted accuracy—to have been the first settlement in the original Township of Morris; and it took place in the early part of the month of May, 1851. The next occupier of land within the present village limits was Robert Drummond, who took up the corner lot of Wawanosh, being No. 42, Concession I. John Templeton, a son of one of the first settlers in Goderich, was the next actual settler, however, on the Wawanosh side. He put up a log house, wherein he kept the first store in the place; and the first hotel was built soon after (on the site now occupied by Hawkshaw's) by John, brother of Robert Drummond. This was not for some years subsequent to the settlement of McConnell and McBean.

Very soon after the settlement of Templeton and John Drummond as above, the latter also started a shoe shop; George Draney moved in and started a blacksmith's shop; and one Gurney came and opened a tailor's shop. This was in 1854, and in the spring of 1855 McBean built a saw-mill, and the place began to give promise of some day being quite a village. It was at this time that William Drummond, now one of the leading citizens of the place, but then manager of the mercantile establishment of Adam Hope & Co., of London, conceived the idea of laying out a village on the site of his father's property, and had it done accordingly. In looking up old papers calculated to throw light on its early history Mr. Drummond discovered a copy of the bill advertising the

original land sale which was the inception of the Village of Blyth—for many years called the Village of Drummond. As a matter of historical interest, we give it *verbatim* :

"EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE! Frederick Wilson is instructed to sell by auction, without reserve, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April next, 200 valuable Town Lots, one-fourth of an acre each, in the Village of Drummond, situated on the Town-line between the Townships of Wawanosh, Morris and Hullett. This progressive part of the county, now fully settled, is situated within ten miles of Clinton and fifteen from Goderich. As the settlers in this locality now require all kinds of mechanics and the conveniences of a nearer market-town, this will prove a most favourable opportunity for purchasing freehold property: and as the present village is not adequate in any way to supply the wants of the increasingly numerous community of wealthy farmers at present in the locality, and as a grist and saw-mill, with a tavern and store, are already in completion, the Village of Drummond must eventually prove a most desirable location. The terms, &c., &c., * * * Clinton, 22nd January, 1855."

The grist mill above referred to had just been built by Joseph Whitehead, elsewhere spoken of. Quite a large sale was effected, and the place soon assumed a village air. William Drummond came in during the year 1859, and established the mercantile business in which he has ever since been engaged. From that time the success of the place seemed assured, though its development, if sure, was also slow; and as above intimated, it was not till the building of the Lake Huron and Buffalo Railway that it received a very decided impulse, but when it came, it struck the village with such force as to elevate it since then from the proportions of what we have already designated as a backwoods village to those of a busy and prosperous little railroad town. It now contains five general and one fancy goods stores, eight groceries, one hardware, one boot and shoe, one flour and feed, one furniture, one jewellery, one drug, two book, two tin and stove, and two harness stores, two bakeries, butchers, &c., &c., steam flouring and grist mill, steam saw-mill, stave factory, shingle factory, foundry and agricultural implement factory, planing mill, sash, door and blind factory, woollen factory, furniture factory, two wagon and four blacksmith's shops, four hotels, two schools (three teachers), four churches (Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic), two weekly newspapers (*Record and Review*), two telegraph offices, and Masonic (Blyth, No. 303), Orange, and I.O.G.T. Lodges.

The valuation of real property in the corporation (1878) is \$146,235; of personal, \$11,900; and of taxable income, \$400; a total of \$158,535. The number of ratepayers is 261. The assessor's returns give no estimate of population; but in 1877 a special census was taken in connection with the licensing of hotels, which showed it to be at that time slightly in advance of 1,100, and it is at present estimated at 1,200 or a little over. It is perhaps not too late to remark here that the corporation contains 500 acres of land taken about equally from the southern corner of the Township of East Wawanosh and the western corner of the Township of Morris, and that it is one of the leading stations on the Lake Huron and Buffalo Railway, distant from London 60 miles, from Wingham 14 miles, and from Goderich about 16 miles.

The receipts of the municipality for the year 1878 were \$3,688.32, of which \$2,789.01 were collected in taxes. Of the expenditures, which covered the total amount of receipts, \$1,076.75 went for schools, and \$176.71 for county rate.

On the withdrawal of the municipality from Wawanosh and Morris, Blyth handed over to East Wawanosh its share of the Municipal Loan Fund Surplus, and undertook to pay \$400 additional on the township's assumption of the whole of its unpaid railway debenture indebtedness; and in the case of Morris, that township also assumed all its unpaid debentures, the village undertaking to repay the township \$800 in ten years, with interest. In addition to the above liabilities, Blyth quite recently issued debentures to Messrs. Gray, Young & Sparling, of Seaford, to the amount of \$3,000, as an inducement to that firm to establish salt manufactures in the village, and the process of boring for brine is at present in progress.

As a little incident in connection with its early history, it might be mentioned that Ronald, son of Kenneth McBean, who is now in Manitoba, was the first white child born in the place. One of the original settlers, Mr. McConnell, still lives with his son, in Wingham. Mr. Drummond, the founder of the village, is now the oldest living resident in the village. The first religious service ever held in the locality was by Rev. Mr. Atkins, elsewhere spoken of, in the house of Mr. McBean; and this gentleman also performed the first marriage ceremony in the neighbourhood, and—it is also said—in the Township of Morris, between John Laidlaw and a Miss Walby.

Briefly summed up, it may be stated that existing conditions and present indications seem to promise a progressive and prosperous future for the youngest village in the County of Huron.

VILLAGE OF LUCKNOW.

The peculiar location of this village renders it questionable whether it should be classified among the municipalities of Huron County, or those of Bruce.

Situated partially in each of the three Townships of Ashfield and West Wawanosh in Huron County, and Kinloss in Bruce County, we consider ourselves justified in referring to it as a village of Huron County, though for a long time after its incorporation it was a bone of contention between the two counties, and, as will be shown further on, was eventually set aside to the County of Bruce by the Government for municipal purposes, though, for Dominion Parliamentary candidates, the residents on either side of the county line (which is also the main street of the village) still vote with their respective counties.

The pioneer of the place was Eli Stauffer, a German, whom some suppose to have been the first white man who ever crossed the Township of Kinloss, though we do not vouch for the correctness of this opinion. He purchased that portion of Kinloss on which the major part of the village is built about the year 1850, and was followed in 1851 by Walter Armstrong, who settled in Wawanosh just east of the village site, while south-west, north-west, and north-east respectively of what has grown to be the village Daniel Webster and family, Wm. James and David Henderson, and Roderick Golan settled about 1853, the former in Ashfield, the others in Kinloss. Mr. Golan, though by no means a young man when he settled here, continued to live where he originally located till April of the present year, when he died at the ripe old age of one hundred and three years, a circumstance which would justify the belief that the climate hereabouts is well calculated to promote longevity. In 1858 James Somerville, who had several years previously settled in the southern portion of Wawanosh, removed to the site of the village, which he purchased from Mr. Stauffer, and the same year erected

the first mill in the Township of Kinloss, on the Nine-mile River, which flows through the place. The same year he surveyed the village, gave it the name of Lucknow (after the Indian city which was besieged by the British about that time), and named the streets after the British generals who distinguished themselves in that war.

The next winter Mr. M. Campbell arrived and opened the first store. At this time also, viz., 1859, the Lucknow Post Office was established, M. Campbell being commissioned as Postmaster, a position which he has ever since retained.

From this time forward settlers came in thick and fast, till the climax of the village's prosperity was reached about the year 1873. In this year (a majority of the ratepayers having declared themselves in favour of incorporation at a meeting held for that purpose) the County Council of Huron passed a by-law for the incorporation of the village, on condition that it should be annexed to Huron for municipal purposes. The County Council of Bruce did likewise, except that their by-law imposed the condition that the new village should be annexed to Bruce. Rather than hang on the horns of the dilemma which was thus presented, the villagers secured the passage of a Special Act of Incorporation through the Legislature at the session of 1873. At the election in January following, a village council was elected as follows, viz.: M. Campbell, Reeve; Alex. McIntyre, Walter Treleaven, Thos. Lawrence and Chas. Mooney, Councillors.

The question of county jurisdiction was left unsettled by the Act of Incorporation, which accounts for the passage of the following resolution at the second meeting of the Council:

"Moved by Councillor Lawrence, seconded by Councillor Treleaven, that the Clerk be instructed to write to the Governor in Council to have the Village of Lucknow annexed to the County of Huron for municipal purposes, as this Council considers the village disfranchised under the present circumstances."—Carried.

By-law No. 1 of the village appointed Geo. T. Burgess Clerk and Treasurer, which offices he continued to hold till the first January, 1879. The question of county annexation continued to agitate the village for months after its incorporation, and it is averred by some that an Order in Council was once granted annexing it to Huron, but a severe pressure of political influence suppressed the order before it was gazetted, whereupon the Government sent an agent to take a vote of the people on the question, when, through an alleged "crookedness" in the management of the poll, the vote resulted in a tie, and an Order in Council was made annexing the village to Bruce. Previous to the issue of the order, however, the village Council protested against the intended proceeding, and asked the Government to reconsider their determination; but the resolution embodying this protest was barren of result, except to place on record their disapproval of the action of the Government.

There have been few changes in the personnel of the Council since its organization. Mr. Campbell continued to hold the office of Reeve till D. A. McCrimmon was elected, in 1878. The officers for the current year are: Reeve, Geo. Kerr; Councillors, M. Corrigan, G. McHardy, Donald Campbell, Kenneth Cameron; Clerk, W. H. Smith; Treasurer, D. E. Cameron; Assessor and Collector, John Treleaven; Auditors, D. Hornell and John McBean.

The village possesses good educational advantages, having advanced in this regard from a decidedly commonplace school-house—built by private subscription in consequence of the hostility of the townships to the enterprise—to a handsome two story brick school, recently erected at a cost of \$10,000, in which five teachers are employed, G. W. Priest being principal.

There are one Methodist, one Episcopal and two Presbyterian churches in the town, the first of which was built in 1868, previous to which time the now discarded school-house was used for the holding of divine services, and for more than a year before its erection services were held in a hotel, Rev Mr. Smith having preached the first sermon.

The mercantile interest is here represented by seven general, three grocery, two harness, two drug, two hardware and tin stores, while among the factories, we may mention two grist, one saw, and two planing mills, two large carriage factories, a fanning mill factory, and the usual number of less pretensions establishments. The hotel interest has eight representatives, and a popular private bank furnishes the conveniences peculiar to these institutions.

Railroad and mail facilities are supplied by the south extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and communication is maintained with Goderich, 22 miles south, and Walkerton 27 miles north by a daily mail stage.

The village has about 1,400 inhabitants whose real estate was last year assessed at \$194,450; personal property, \$48,325; taxable income, \$400. That indispensable requisite to civilization—the press—is well represented by the Lucknow *Sentinel*, a smart local paper of Reform sentiments.

There is little to praise in the general architecture of Lucknow, as the style of the buildings is generally inferior, and while its location and the character of the country by which it is surrounded discourage the idea of its ever becoming a metropolis, still there is no just reason for believing that it will not continue what it now is—a smart country village, where a large agricultural trade centres.

TOWNSHIP OF ASHFIELD.

This township is situated in the extreme north-west portion of the County of Huron, and is bounded on the north by the Township of Huron, in the County of Bruce, on the east by the Township of West Wawanosh, on the south by the Township of Colborne, and on the west by Lake Huron. It is the second in size of the townships of Huron County, having within its limits 66,184 acres, the only township exceeding this number being Howick. As Ashfield was not included in the block of land purchased by the Canada Company, the tide of immigration which flowed into that Company's lands did not extend hither until about the year 1842. The first settlements were made in and around Port Albert, the plot of which village was laid out in 1837 by William Hawkins, a surveyor in the employ of the Government. It was the expectation and desire of the Government that a town should be erected here, as the Nine Mile River, which enters Lake Huron at this point, furnishes water power, and forms a very good harbour; but uncontrollable circumstances defeated this laudable object, and Port Albert's commercial and industrial institutions may be summed up thus: two stores, one saw, grist and shingle mill, one hotel, one telegraph office, two blacksmith's shops, and a post office, the latter being supplied with a daily mail north and south by the Goderich and Kincardine stage.

The first actual settlers in Port Albert were Andrew McConnell, Jerome Sharpe, and Stephen Martin, and though we have no record of the exact date of their settlement there, it was some time between the

years 1837 and 1841, in which latter year they were followed by John Hawkins and family, who also located on the town plot. Of these early settlers, McConnell was drowned in 1842, while on his way from Goderich to Port Albert in a boat; Sharpe left the country some time later, and Martin and Hawkins continued to live there till the time of their respective deaths, not many years since. Following closely on the date of their settlement, a considerable number of immigrants settled along the Lake Range all the way up to the northern boundary of the township, prominent among whom were John Dean, Maurice Dalton, and Jeremiah Flynn, who were soon followed by Alexander McLean, who settled on Lot 2, Con. 13, West Division; Roderick Finlayson, who located on Lot 9 of the same concession, and others. The first settler in the eastern part of the township was Wm. Mallough, who drove through from Hamilton in the fall of 1843, and settled on the farm at present owned and occupied by him, Lot 12, Con. 4, on which a part of the Village of Dungannon is now situated. In 1844 Robert Davidson came in and located on Lot 12, Con. 5. Both these gentlemen had purchased on the cash system, which system, by the way, retarded the development of the township, and was substituted in 1848 by the "ten years' system" of payment, which had the effect of bringing in settlers quite rapidly. During 1848 and 1849 Richard Treleaven, Thomas Anderson, David, Joseph, and Valentine Alton, Joseph Hackett and others settled in the vicinity of the Wawanosh town line. The first mill in the township was built by the Government at Port Albert in 1843; the next was erected about 1854 on the Nine Mile River, Lot 7, Con. 4, by William Harris. In 1852 Alexander McDonough erected a small tannery on the Nine Mile River, Lot 10, Con. 11.

The first municipal transactions date from the erection of the district in 1842. At that time Ashfield had annexed to it the present townships of East and West Wawanosh, and as soon as settlers located in the southern part of Bruce they were assessed by the Ashfield assessor, though he had no authority so to do except that of the township Council, who paid more attention to the collection of taxes than to the legality of the process of collecting them; but when the Township of Bruce was surveyed it was annexed to Ashfield.

The mode of electing township officers in those early days was by "town meeting," where the householders assembled and elected them *visa voce*. The first of these meetings in Ashfield assembled at Sharpe's Hotel, Port Albert, January 3rd, 1842, and after Maurice Dalton being voted to the chair, it was "Moved by William E. Higgins, seconded by John King, that John Hawkins, Sr., be Councillor," which motion was carried unanimously, and the following officers were elected in the same manner, viz.:—W. E. Higgins, Clerk; Thomas Johnson, Assessor; Michael Healey, Collector; Jerome Sharpe and John Jackman, Pound-keepers; William Carey, Thomas Connor, Morgan King, and Richard Ryan, Overseers of Highways; John Donnelly, Donald McCrea, and John Dean, Township Wardens.

It appears also that education was engaging their attention, for W. E. Higgins, Morgan King, Thomas Hawkins, and John Finn were elected "Common School Commissioners."

The first popular election of an entire Council of five members occurred on the 6th and 7th of January, 1850, at the house of Daniel McKinnon, Lake Road, when the eleven aspirants to municipal honours received votes as follows, viz.:—William Graham, 92; Colin McKenzie, 68; Jeremiah Flynn, 73; John Hawkins, 63; Thomas Johnson, 62; Charles Girvin, 61; Robert Davidson, 40; Charles Wilson, 32; Bernard McCabe, 23; David Girvin, 21; and Kenneth McGregor, 2; the first five being elected.

From that time to the present the following named gentlemen have held the office of Reeve, viz.:—Charles Girvin in 1851, Robert Davidson in 1852-3, and John Hawkins from that time up to and during 1857. In 1858 Mr. Hawkins gave place to Robert Davidson, but again occupied the chair during 1859, 1860, and 1861, in which latter year the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and Mr. John King was elected to that office. During 1862 William Mallough and Maurice Dalton were elected Reeve and Deputy Reeve respectively, and continued to hold those offices till the end of 1867, which was the first year of their election by the people, after the abolition of township wards. During 1868 and 1869 Mr. Mallough was Reeve, while George Armstrong was Deputy Reeve the former and Alexander Fraser the latter year. From 1870 to 1874, inclusive, the Reeve and Deputy Reeve were George Armstrong and Maurice Dalton respectively, and in 1875 James Mullin succeeded Mr. Dalton as Deputy Reeve, while for the next three years Robert Webster was elected to the Reeveship, and William Lane served as Deputy during 1876, and Robert Hamilton occupied that office during 1877-78. The civic officers of Ashfield for the current year are as follows, viz.:—Robert Webster, Reeve; James Grant, Deputy Reeve; Patrick Clare, Andrew Dreany, and Joseph Griffin, Councillors; John Cook (Dungannon P.O.), Clerk; Dennis Sullivan, Assessor; James Hagen, Collector; William Mallough and William Kilpatrick, Auditors.

Ashfield contains a great deal of an inferior quality of land, the poorest of which is chiefly confined to the central part of the township. The land referred to is neither hilly nor sandy, but a comparatively level tract, inclining in places to swamp, and is what farmers would describe as a "sour, cold soil." There are several villages and hamlets situated either wholly or in part in the township, the most important of these being Dungannon, on the Wawanosh town line, nine miles from Lucknow and thirteen miles from Goderich. This village was laid out by Mr. William Mallough in 1855, and by him given the name it now bears, in honour of the borough town of the same name in County Tyrone, Ireland, whence Mr. Mallough came to Canada. The first store was started here in 1854 by Robert Clendenning. In 1852 a post office was opened a short distance south of the present village under the name of Wawanosh, but on the surveying of Dungannon it was removed to that place and assumed the village name. The mail connection is furnished by a stage making daily trips between Goderich and Lucknow. The village contains three general stores, besides shoe shops, tin shop, &c., two hotels, a large carriage shop, a steam grist and saw-mill, a telegraph office, and three churches—Canadian Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. It is the seat of the Sixth Division Court of the county, John Cook and Robert Hagan being respectively Clerk and Bailiff thereof. Dungannon is surrounded by a fine stretch of farming country, and, with a population of about 200, is at once a pleasant and prosperous rural village.

AMBERLEY is located on the town line between Ashfield and Huron, in Bruce County, at the intersection of the Kincardine Road. It contains a telegraph office, store, and post office.

KINTAIL is situated on the Goderich and Kincardine Road, in the 9th Concession. Its attractions, in addition to its euphonious name, consist of a post office, telegraph office, two stores, and a saw and grist mill.

ravines. In point of wealth its people rank at least third in the list of Huron County townships, while from an intellectual point of view they are unsurpassed by those of any other township. In short, the township contains in an eminent degree all the elements of intelligence, respectability, and prosperity.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

In shape, this township is that of a rectangle, approaching nearly to a square, the projection of its bounds running nearly midway between the cardinal points. In size it is the third in the county, containing 64,746 acres, the largest superficial area of any township, except Howick and Ashfield. In position, it is the eastern (in the county) of the range of Government townships lying north-east of the original "Huron Tract" of the Canada Company, being butted and bounded on the north-east by the Townships of Turnberry and Howick in the County of Huron, and Wallace in the County of Perth; on the south-east by the Township of Elma in the County of Perth; on the south-west by the Township of Logan in the County of Perth, and McKillop in the County of Huron; and on the north-west by the Township of Morris.

In its physical topography, Grey is for the most part an inviting territory, the regular irregularity of its evenly uneven surface being such as to add a beauty to the landscape, and afford practical and cheap natural drainage to almost every acre within its bounds, excepting a portion of the eastern and south-eastern section, which is swampy; while in the character of its soil it compares favourably with those townships considered the richest.

The first settlement by any white man was by a French Canadian named Beauchamp, who lived for some time where Henfryn now is, though the precise date of his location is uncertain. But he had lived there some time, and afterwards removed and occupied the lot where the river crosses the concession a short distance west of the present village of Cranbrook, and was located at this point before he was followed by any other; so that his original settlement must have been previous to 1850, as John Mitchell (who was afterwards for many years Deputy Reeve, and one of the leading men in the township's public affairs) settled at the site of the present village of Molesworth in June, 1852, and Beauchamp had already been some time in his second location. Mr. Mitchell was the second settler in the township, and the next residents were the early settlers of the present village of Brussels, already referred to. Among those who came in there (October, 1852) were Peter, John, and Duncan Ferguson, Robert and Ronald McNaughton, Peter McDonald, the Hyslop family, including father and a number of grown-up sons, Wm. Douglass and family of five sons, Thomas Blackie, James J. Ford, the Sellars family, the McFadzean brothers, John Stewart, John Blair, Donald Allen, and three families of Lamonts. From this time forward the settlement was rapid, and the growth and development uninterrupted, until at the present (assessment of 1878) we have a township with 27,814 acres cleared, the whole 64,746 being valued at \$1,142,300. The population, according to the same return, was at that time 3,942, of whom 850 were resident ratepayers, assessed for \$97,460 of personal property, and owning domestic animals including 4,660 cattle, 4,163 sheep, 1,536 pigs, and 1,484 horses.

The public records of Grey show the township to have been organized as a separate municipality in 1856, and the minutes of the first meeting of the Council are dated "Grey, Concession 11, Lot 10, January 21st, 1856;" and from them it appears that "The following gentlemen, composing the Council-elect, assembled here this day at the appointed time, viz.:—Peter McDonald, Peter Ferguson, Robert Leckie, John Robertson, and Thomas Strachan; when, Mr. McDonald being elected Chairman, Duncan Ferguson was appointed Secretary "of the meeting. The several members having respectively tendered their oaths of office, Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. Leckie, and carried, that Peter McDonald be Reeve for the present year * * *". The minutes are signed by John Stewart, whom the Council appointed the first Town Clerk.

Mr. McDonald held the position of Reeve uninterruptedly for nine years, ending his term of office with the year 1864, when he was succeeded by Archibald McDonald, one of the oldest settlers in the northern portion of the township, who retained the office for three years. He was followed in turn by John Leckie, during the years 1868 to 1872, inclusive; when he again filled the office for one year, 1873; at the end of which Thomas Strachan, the present incumbent, was elected to the position, and has retained it by re-election each succeeding year. In 1862 the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and John Mitchell, of Molesworth, was the first elected, holding the position by re-election for 1863. He was followed in succession by Arch. McDonald for 1864; John Leckie for 1865-1866; David Dobson, 1867-1868; Arch. McDonald again, 1869-1872; and Samuel Slemman thence till the present time.

The whole Council has been the same each year, from and inclusive of 1876, and is as follows:—Reeve, Thomas Strachan; Deputy Reeve, Samuel Slemman; Councillors, John Hyslop, Walter Oliver, Jacob Keffler.

The Clerk is Alexander Hunter, appointed in 1873 to succeed John R. Grant, who had filled the duties of the office for three years after its vacation by his brother Wm. Grant, which latter gentleman succeeded John Stewart, the first Clerk, in 1858. The other township officials are: Treasurer, Alexander McNair; Assessor, Wm. Bishop; Collector, Donald McLaughlin; Auditors, Alex. Stewart, James Livingston.

The official report of these latter gentlemen for 1878 shows the liabilities of the township to be \$17,000, all of which is balance due on the debentures given as a bonus to the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway, the south extension of which passes through the entire township, having two stations, Henfryn and Ethel, within its limits. The original amount of debenture indebtedness on account of the above road was \$35,000. The chief part of the reduction has been effected by the application of the township's share of the Municipal Loan Fund surplus. The corporation possess no assets, not even a Town-hall, the Council meeting in a hotel at Cranbrook. The amount of taxes collected last year was \$12,740.89; and the total receipts from all sources, including balances in hand, \$18,113.45; while the expenditure footed up \$17,806.63, including \$4,076 of county rate and \$6,597.86 for local schools.

There are quite a number of post villages in the township. Two of them, HENFRYN and ETHEL, as intimated above, are also railroad villages; but this one fact constitutes their chief advantage, their recommendations being few, and of a tame description. The former, situated on the boundary of the Township of Elma, in Perth County, is much the more important of the two, however, containing large steam mills, taverns, stores, and mechanics' shops of various kinds.

CRANBROOK—known as "The Plot," from the fact that the Government laid it out for a "town"—is situated near the centre of the township. James Tuck, who built the hotel which he still carries on in the village, was the first settler in "The Plot," having settled and built his hotel, the first public-house in the township, in August, 1854, three years before the Government laid it out in lots. A store and post office was opened in 1855 by Wm. Tanner. The place now contains three stores, two hotels, and a number of mechanical establishments, and has a daily mail off Brussels, 5 miles distant. The population is variously stated at from 250 to 500.

MOLESWORTH, on the north boundary, is partly in the Township of Wallace. It was settled first by the Mitchell brothers, previously mentioned. It has a daily mail off Listowel, an office of the Montreal Telegraph Company, a store, hotel, and several mechanics' shops of various kinds.

WALTON, at the southern corner of the township, is also partly in Morris and McKillop. It contains post and telegraph office, two hotels, two stores, steam saw-mill, with all kinds of minor manufacturing establishments to supply the local demand; and has a daily mail both ways to and from Brussels and Seaforth per stage, the former distance 5 miles, and the latter 10.

JAMESTOWN and MORRISBANK, on the Morris town line, are simply post offices, though at the former place, situated at the crossing of the middle branch of the Maitland, there are indications of a village springing up, in the way of a lately erected store, hotel, blacksmith's shop, &c., &c.

The impression obtained from a perusal of names of the various officials, &c., from time to time, would impress one with the idea that the inhabitants are chiefly Scotch, and this impression is borne out by the fact. Whether or not this circumstance is the cause, it is at all events the fact that the people of Grey comprise as a whole one of the most intelligent rural communities to be found anywhere in the whole Province, an opinion formed upon first acquaintance, to be strengthened by further intercourse, and corroborated by all whose experience has given them the knowledge on which to base a comparison.

TOWNSHIP OF HAY.

Hay is another of the lake range of Huron County townships. It lies immediately to the south of Stanley, its eastern boundary being formed by portions of Tuckersmith and Osborne, and Stephen bounds it on the south. It covers an area of 54,527 acres, of which 26,015 acres are improved. The assessed value of real estate in the township is \$1,643,625; the personal property is valued at \$29,998, the total assessed value being \$1,743,533, divided among a population of 4,119. The Canada Company still own nearly 8,000 acres of land in the township, which is valued at a trifle over \$125,000. The quality of the land in Hay near the lake is really excellent, as it is also in the eastern portion of the township; but the low tract which runs through Stanley from north to south is not only continued through Hay, but it deepens in many places into a positive swamp in the latter township.

Hay was somewhat later in becoming settled than the surrounding townships; still, a few settlers located along the London Road as soon as it was opened up. It was 1837 or 1838 before any combined settlement was made even along this road; and when Wm. Wilson and family arrived, about 1839, there were only the Walshes and the Bells on the Tuckersmith side, the Cases and a few others already settled. The Walshes came up immediately after the close of the Papineau rebellion, and it was the reports which they sent back to Wilson, their brother-in-law, that induced him to come up here from Cumberland Township, Russell County, to which place he came from Westmeath, Ireland, when only nineteen years of age. He travelled by boat to Hamilton, thence by the Huron and London Roads. At that time there was a hotel at Carronbrook, and another—Hicks's—at what is now Mitchell; but the only thing artificial where the town of Seaforth now stands was a "finger-board" to show the distances to Edmondville and Goderich. The first horse which he owned was given him by his father, and was brought up from Cumberland, and ridden all the way from that township to Hay. The only way of getting goods in those days was to go or send to Goderich, though there was a small store at Clinton. There was an odd character called "Jack Quick" who used to drive stage between London and Goderich, and by him the settlers would send money to make small purchases; but although he would frequently spend the money on a "spree," he would repay it with money given him by others for a similar purpose. He was afterwards killed by a fall from a wagon, universally regretted. Money was then a very scarce article among the settlers, and it was with the utmost difficulty that sufficient to pay taxes could be obtained, as the trade was all "barter," and for many years it was impossible to sell even wheat for cash.

There is considerable conflict of opinion as to who, besides those mentioned, are entitled to be classed among the earliest settlers, but all are agreed that John Orsh and family, who settled on Lot 28, 12th Concession, about thirty-three years ago, were the first, of the many Germans who now reside in Hay, to locate in the township.

The first organization of Hay as an independent municipality was effected in 1846, and as that was still early in the history of the township's settlement, we give all the names which occur in the minutes of the first town meeting, held January 5th of that year. James Gordon was called to the chair, and the following named gentlemen were elected to the several offices in the gift of the people, viz.:—James Murray, District Councillor; James Gordon, Clerk; Wm. Wilson, Collector; Andrew Mini, Assessor; Andrew Ingram, Robert Paterson, and James Murray, Pathmasters; Robert Doig, Castor Willis, and John Kelly, Wardens; and Wm. Elder, Pound-keeper—these being all the names that appear. Our Municipal History gives the names of the members of the District Council up to 1853; but we give the names of the chief township officers from the first operation of the Municipal Act in 1850. The entire Council of 1850 were elected by acclamation, being composed of James Wilkie, Castor Willis, Robert Bell, William Elder, and Robert Doig. Wm. Wilson was Returning Officer, and at the first meeting of the Council, held January 21st, Wm. Elder was chosen the first Reeve of Hay. The Reeves thereafter were: Robert Bell in 1851; Robert Doig in 1852; Moses Johnson from 1853 to 1857 inclusive; Donald McDonald in 1858; Frederick Knell during the three following years; but he was again returned in 1863 after a one year's incumbency of James Smilie; and in 1864 Wm. Case was elected. In 1865 Hay became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and James Smilie was the first elected to that office, in company with Robert Brown as Reeve the same year, each being re-elected a year later; and in 1867, the first year of popular election of those officers, they were again returned by the people, as they were also in 1868. Thenceforward the Reeves and Deputies were respectively Robert Brown and William

Carrick from 1869 to 1873 inclusive; and from that time till the end of 1877 those offices were filled by Robert Brown and John B. Geigher. Mr. Brown now determined to retire and emigrate to the North-West. He had been a merchant in Zurich, and, as an old citizen remarked, was "one of the best men in the township," an opinion which the people appear to have endorsed by electing him to the Reeveship thirteen consecutive years. In 1878 J. B. Geigher was elected his successor, in opposition to Dr. Buchanan, of Zurich, the Deputy-Reeve elected on that occasion being Samuel Rennie. For the current year Dr. Buchanan was elected Reeve by acclamation; John C. Kalbfleisch Deputy Reeve; Henry Heyrick, Daniel McColl, and C. F. Moritz, Councillors; Clerk, Samuel Foster; Treasurer, Michael Zeller; Assessor, Conrad Berholzschheimher; and Collector, John Schnell.

ZURICH is the principal village within the confines of this township, and is a particularly smart, enterprising little town of about 600 inhabitants, though they have never as yet applied for incorporation as a village. The first settlers in this locality were mostly Germans, but the pioneer of the village site was Frederick Knell, a Swiss, who settled on Lot 21, Concession 11. Two blacksmiths named respectively Peter Deichardt and Frederick Axt were among the earliest settlers, as was also Henry Wohlrich, a carpenter, since deceased; but the oldest settlers at present living in the village are Michael Zeller and Henry Greb. The first store-keeper and Postmaster was Fred. Knell, the post office being opened in 1857, with a tri-weekly mail off Bayfield. Mr. Knell also ran a grist and saw-mill, this being the first grist-mill in the township, though Moses Johnson (now teaching school in Michigan) had previously built a saw-mill at Johnson's Mills P. O. The first public-house was kept by Henry Solden, a shoemaker, who combined the trades of landlord and cobbler for some time, and subsequently removed to Dashwood.

Among the commercial and industrial institutions of Zurich are three general stores, one drug store, one merchant tailor, three harness shops, three carriage shops, one tannery, one woollen mill, one grist and flouring mill, one flax mill, two good hotels, four churches—Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, and Catholic—a very fine brick public school in which three teachers are employed, a telegraph office of the Montreal line, and a post office with daily mail off Hensall, six miles distant. The Town-hall is also situated here, having been built about sixteen years since at a cost of \$500. There is a fine public clock in the tower of the Lutheran church, which adds greatly to the appearance of that edifice. The village is surrounded by an exceptionally fine farming district.

HENSALL is a new but very brisk village on the London, Huron, and Bruce Railroad, near the north-east corner of the township. The village plot was laid out in October, 1877, by George and James Petty, who came here from England about 1854, and settled in the 2nd Concession of Hay, and in 1874 purchased the south half of Lot 21, Concession 1. The first house was built on the site of the present village about April, 1877, but its growth and prosperity from that time have been unparalleled by that of any other Western Canada village during the same period. Among its present attributes are a population of about 350; six general stores, a large steam furniture factory, steam grist-mill, two large hotels, two churches, school, first-class storing, shipping, mail and telegraph facilities, and mechanics' shops of all kinds. The Messrs. Petty (by whom the place was named after a village in Yorkshire whence they came), also run a pork-packing establishment at which they pack about 2,000 hogs annually. Mr. James Petty presented the London, Huron, and Bruce Railroad with the station grounds occupied by them. He was one of the first importers of thoroughbred stock into Huron County, and for many years dealt extensively and successfully therein.

DASHWOOD is located on the boundary between Hay and Stephen, seven and a half miles west of Exter, and seventeen miles from Park-hill, off which place it has a tri-weekly mail. It contains two stores, two steam saw-mills, one steam grist and flouring mill, two hotels, and the usual number of shops of less importance.

JOHNSON'S MILLS P. O., as the name suggests, was so called after the mills at this point run by Mr. Moses Johnson, who figured in the municipal affairs of Hay for many years, but recently failed in business and went to Michigan. This place is on the Lake Road, four miles west of Zurich and ten miles from Hensall, off which latter named place it has a semi-weekly mail. It was settled by Mr. Johnson, who came from Blenheim, Oxford Co. The mills here are still running, and they also have a store, Methodist church, school, and attendant attributes.

Though Hay is peopled principally by Germans, yet the Anglo-Saxon is the "official" language of the township except in German Sabbath-schools; and circumstances will bear us out in the assertion that this township, either in respect of the quality of its land, the thrift and enterprise of its people, or the number, extent, and prosperity of its villages, will compare favourably with any other township in the county.

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Howick is the most north-easterly of the sixteen townships comprising the County of Huron. It is bounded on the north by the Township of Carrick, in the County of Bruce; on the east by the Township of Minto, in the County of Wellington; on the south by the Township of Wallace, in the County of Perth; and on the west by the Township of Turnberry. It also has a south-western boundary along the Township of Grey, and at the north-east extremity corners the Township of Normanby, in the County of Grey. It contains, by superficial measurement, 67,193 acres, of which very nearly one-half, or 33,504 acres, are improved. This land supports a population of 5,420, represented by 1,127 ratepayers, who own 4,265 cattle, 4,393 sheep, 2,126 pigs, and 1,730 horses.

The physical topography of this township varies from gently rolling to decidedly rough, the northern part, bordering the County of Bruce, coming more especially within the scope of the latter description. The variety and quality of the timber are much the same as in other townships further south, with a possibly slightly increasing difference in the pine and hemlock, and such varieties of wood as usually indicate a lighter soil—much of the area, possibly a larger proportion than any other township of the county, being of that description of land which in the south would be classed as decidedly light, yet much superior on the average to many localities in the older, and even some of the newer, sections of the country which are placed high in the scale of agricultural excellence.

A generation has not yet passed away since the places which now know the pleasant homes and waving fields of Howick were merged in one broad expanse of nature's primeval domain. The first settlement

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

in the township was made less than 28 years ago. John Carter, who settled on Lot 11, Con. 8, in August, 1851, was the pioneer of what is now the prosperous community, comprising numerous thriving villages and scenes of rural prosperity, happiness, and plenty, which result from properly directed efforts in subjugating primitive nature, and moulding it to the wishes of her owner—man. Mr. Carter came in *via* the present Village of Molesworth, stopping at the house of Andrew Mitchell, on the Wallace and Grey town-line. This was the end of all semblance to a road, and Mr. Carter was obliged to “brush” a road into his location, a distance of about ten miles. For over two years Mitchell's was the nearest human habitation.

About the end of this time, or in September, 1853, Jacob Cook, father of the present Deputy Reeve, came in and settled on Lot 15, Con. 3, being the second settler in the township. He did not move his family in, however, till February, 1854, and in the absence of a passable road beyond Mitchell's at Molesworth, and in view of the difficulty of making one, Mr. Cook and his family were obliged to “portage” all their effects in from Molesworth on their backs. Mr. Cook was during his lifetime one of the most respected men of the township of which he was one of the pioneers. He died at Fordwich, universally regretted, in 1876. Mr. Carter, the original settler, still lives to enjoy a good share of the world's comforts and nature's cherished gifts, at the same village.

The spring and summer succeeding Mr. Cook's advent was marked by the arrival of numerous additions to the inhabitants. Among the first to follow were Henry Smith, who settled on Lot 6, Con. 4; John Donley, Lot 4, Con. 5; Allen Ireland, Lot 38, Con. B; the Greer brothers, on the lots now covered by the Village of Gorrie; and, early in 1854, the Sotherans, Joel Rogers, W. G. Walker, and Arthur Mitchell, at or near the location of the “town plot” of Howick, now known as Fordwich. About the same time as these latter, or probably a short time previously, Hugh Hollingshead settled on Lot 3, Con. 3, and built a saw-mill there soon after—the first in the township.

The first frame house in the township is said to have been erected by Mr. Rogers, above mentioned, at the town plot. Mr. Mitchell kept the first store (with the exception of Henry Smith), and had a post office established at Fordwich in 1855, of which he was the first postmaster. There was then a mail but once a week, and Mr. Mitchell was obliged to go eighteen miles to meet the regular mail courier, at Wallace Village, then so-called, and in many cases he was obliged to wade through swamps and beaver meadows. Such were the beauties of the mail facilities in those days.

The inconveniences of the first settlers, though probably not comparable with those of the older sections of the country, were still of such magnitude that we of the present can form but an approximate idea of their realities. For instance, those of Howick were obliged to team in all their supplies from Paris and other points at corresponding distances. There was quite a settlement made at Walkerton, County of Bruce, at an early date, previous to the settlement of Howick; and for two or three years subsequent to Mr. Carter's settlement he was obliged to travel on foot through forest, swamp, and stream, and return in like manner, carrying the necessary supplies for himself and family upon his back.

During the season of 1854 a great many flocked into Howick from the older townships, and from the Old Country. Among those who came in in the early part of that year were the late George Dane and the Strong brothers, in the neighbourhood of Gorrie; and William Spence, after whom Spencetown was named, near New Bridge, the latter being the very first in the south-eastern portion of the township.

The settlement, when it really did commence, was so simultaneous in all parts that facts which might otherwise be of interest in regard to the first schools, churches, &c., are difficult to obtain. It appears certain, however, that the first religious services ever held in the township were conducted by a Wesleyan Methodist minister named Clark, in the house of old Mrs. Greer. The first “quarterly meeting” was presided over by Rev. Mr. Armstrong, in the house of Henry Smith, afterwards the first Reeve of the township. The first Sunday school ever organized was by James Leech, and in the Leech brothers' shanty, where Gorrie now is. James Leech was leader of the first Methodist “class” for many years, and for a long time this class consisted of only himself and Mr. and Mrs. Besanson. How the Gospel has spread within a quarter of a century!

A reference to the township records shows that for one year previous to 1856 Howick was united to the Township of Grey; and previous to that again, both these townships had been united to McKillop. In the first above-named year, however, a separate and independent organization was effected, and Henry Smith became the first Reeve, and Messrs. Mitchell, Gough, Bolton, and Hollingshead the first Councillors. George Dane was appointed Clerk and Treasurer, John Wood Assessor, and Wm. Wade Collector.

The representatives of Howick in the Council since 1856 have been as follows:—1857 and 1858, George Strong; 1859, Robert McLaughlin; 1860, Thomas Gibson; 1861, Robert Gibson; 1862, W. G. Walker, Wm. Strong; 1863-1865, Thomas Gibson, William Strong; 1866, Wm. Gibson, James Perkins; 1867, Thomas Gibson, James Perkins; 1868, Chas. W. Pickford, James Perkins; 1869 and 1870, James Perkins, Wm. Wade; 1871, James Perkins, Alex. L. Gibson; 1872, James Perkins, A. L. Gibson, Benjamin Maguire; 1873 and 1874, James Perkins, A. L. Gibson, David Wier; 1875, J. J. Sweetman, Charles Wilson, Benj. S. Cook; 1876, John Kaine, Charles Wilson (the withdrawal of Wroxeter depriving the township of a second Deputy for this year); 1877, John Kaine, Thomas Wilson, David Wier; 1878 and 1879, John Kaine, B. S. Cook, David Wier. The other municipal officers for the current year are: Councillors, Ezekiel Phair, John W. Jacques; Clerk, Wm. Dane; Treasurer, Geo. Strong; Assessor, George Padfield; Collectors, Robert Ferguson, George Henry; Auditors, James Edgar, Arthur Mitchell.

The township has no Town-hall, the Council meeting alternately at hotels in Fordwich and Gorrie; in fact, the municipality own nothing which might be included under the head of assets. Their liabilities, however, still amount to \$20,200, balance due on debentures issued in aid of the T. G. & B. R. The original amount issued by the township at large was \$35,000, besides the \$5,000 granted by the villages of Gorrie and Wroxeter (under the “Grouping Act”) previously referred to. The larger amount has been reduced to the present figures by the appropriation of the whole of the township's share of the Municipal Loan Fund surplus toward the re-purchase of its own debentures.

Besides the incorporated Village of Wroxeter, heretofore described, Howick contains in its limits several post villages of more or less importance. The chief of these is

GORRIE, two and a half miles east of Wroxeter, on the line of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway. Although not incorporated,

Gorrie is in many respects at least the equal of Wroxeter. The land where it stands was first occupied by the Greer brothers, although its early history is so closely identified with the Leech Brothers that the actual first settlement is quite overlooked by those familiar with its subsequent history.

The settlement by the Greers was made in the early part of 1854. In the summer of 1855 James Leech and his brother Nathaniel, sons of Richard Leech, one of the oldest settlers of the Town of Perth, in Lanark County, started on a prospecting tour. The route of their explorations lay through the country bordering Georgian Bay and Lake Huron; and they were so well pleased with the prospects that upon their return to the old home they induced eight of the ten brothers (including themselves) to form a co-partnership for the purchase of mill property in Howick, the building of mills, and the carrying on a general business in the new country, which their foresight suggested as certain to settle up and develop rapidly at no distant day. After making the necessary preliminary arrangements, James and Edward Leech returned in the fore part of the winter of 1855-6 to the place where Gorrie now stands. They came in *via* Molesworth, from which place they chopped out a road to their location—a distance of over fifteen miles, by the route travelled. On their way in they met Hugh Hollingshead, who had come in the previous night, to settle on Lot 3, Con. 3, where he still resides. Immediately on their arrival at the present site of Gorrie they purchased mill sites, both there and at the present site of the Village of Bluevale, and went to work with such energy at their new enterprise that the mills in both places were in complete running order by the next harvest; and the great benefit accruing to the community therefrom may be judged of from the fact that during the next winter (1856-7), although the country was literally in its infancy, as many as sixty ox-teams were counted at one time at the Gorrie Mill, whose drivers were waiting their turns to deliver grists.

About this time they laid out the present village of Gorrie. It bore the name, on official plans, of “Howick Village;” but was known by everybody, far and near, as Leechville, and to this day is so called by all who were cognizant of the circumstances connected with the early settlement of Huron, and the Counties of Bruce, Wellington, and Perth on the north, east, and south. Since that time the growth of the place has been such that Gorrie now claims rank among the very best of our unincorporated villages, being far in advance of many which have already assumed the responsibilities of independent municipal government. It contains three first-class general stores, one hardware, two tin and stove, one book and stationery, one drug and one jewellery, one grocery and one shoe store, two saddlery shops, shoe, tailor's, and barber's shops, blacksmith's, carriage, and carpenter's shops, &c., &c., two photographers, express office, two telegraph offices, livery stable, three hotels, school (with two teachers), three churches (Baptist, Episcopal, and Methodist), one weekly newspaper, a commodious public hall (besides temperance and I. O. O. F. halls), one grist and flouring and two saw-mills, a custom foundry, steam planing mill, cheese factory, two lime-burning establishments, one pork-packing establishment, &c., &c.

There is a Lodge of Good Templars here, the “Lifeboat,” which has been in successful operation for fifteen years. “Howick” Lodge, No. 192, I. O. O. F., also flourishes with a membership of about forty, and the Orange Order is represented by L. O. L. No. 767, of which Henry Perkins is Master (also District Master and County Master).

As observed in connection with Wroxeter, the “Gorrie and Wroxeter” station on the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway answers both of those places. There is a daily mail east and west over the above road, and to and from Seaforth, eighteen miles south, by daily stage.

FORDWICH, situated on Lots 20 and 21 in the 6th and 20 and 21 in the 7th Concessions, is the next place of importance in the township. It was designed by the Government as the seat of a future city, and was laid out by them as the “Town Plot of Howick.” The experience of the Government, however, in city-making was but a case of history repeating itself; and the to-be city never has nor ever will amount to anything worth while as a town, though it is quite a pleasant little country village. It was first settled by Joel Rogers, W. G. Walker, and Arthur Mitchell in 1854. The former gentleman kept the first public house, and the latter built the first grist-mill here, and one of the first in the township. He for many years took a leading and active part in the conduct of municipal affairs. He built the first house in the “plot,” kept the first store and the first post office, a position which he still retains. The village at present contains three general stores, one grocery, two carriage shops, three blacksmith's shops, one large steam planing mill, two saw-mills—one steam and one water—one large flouring mill, one cheese and butter factory, a number of shops of the various mechanical trades, two hotels (one a temperance house), Dominion Telegraph office, one school (with two teachers), and three churches (Methodist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian). The southern extension of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway (over which there is a daily mail both ways to and from Fordwich) runs through the place, the station being eighteen miles from Teeswater, the western terminus, fifty-five from Orangeville, the junction with the main line, and one hundred and five from Toronto.

There are Masonic, Orange, and Good Templar lodges located here, viz.: “Fordwich” Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 331, G. R. C.; L.O.L. No. 642; and “Prosperity” Lodge, No. 443, I. O. G. T.

BELMORE is the place next in size and importance. It is partly in the north-west corner of Howick, partly in the north-east corner of Turnberry, in connection with which place it is elsewhere referred to, but chiefly in the County of Grey.

SPENCETOWN, so called by Wm. Spence, the original settler in the neighbourhood, who laid it out as a village plot, the official name of which, however, is Newbridge, is situated where the north branch of the Maitland crosses the road between Lots 30 and 31 in the 4th Concession. A store, grist and saw-mill, hotel, blacksmith's and wagon shop, and a few houses constitute the village, which, though pleasantly located, can never be anything more than at present. It has a post office with daily mail off Fordwich, the nearest railway station, four miles distant.

LAKELET, on Lot 18, Concession 15, is pleasantly situated at the foot or south end of a succession of so-called lakes (hence the name), the outlet to which runs south and flows into the north branch of the Maitland. The place contains post office, hotel, store, and several mechanics' shops. It is about five miles distant from Clifford, on the main line of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway.

Altogether Howick, though one of the newest townships of the county, may fairly be called a very prosperous one, comparing favourably in the class of its farm buildings and private improvements through-

out with many of the townships whose settlement dates back long anterior to the day when John Carter, the original pioneer, passed through miles after miles of forest and swamp, and located “far from the busy haunts of man,” now nearly thirty years ago.

TOWNSHIP OF HULLETT.

With the exception of Morris, Hullett is the only township in Huron not extending its bounds to those of the county. It is butted on the north-east by East Wawanosh and Morris; on the south-east by McKillop; on the south-west by Tuckersmith; and on the west by the Township of Goderich, from which it is separated by the “base line” extension of the London Road, running almost due north. It contains, according to the last assessment returns, 53,550 acres of land, of which 32,497 acres are cleared. All but 1,207 acres is in possession of actual occupants. The whole is placed at a valuation of \$1,999,377, which with personal property assessed at \$134,050, places the total assessment at \$2,133,427.

As to the character of its surface and quality of soil, the former varies from quite level to gently undulating, while the latter is equal on the average to that of the best, and although there are still quite extensive areas of “new country” within its limits, these very portions are, or will be, among the richest of any part of the county when more generally brought under the subjection of the husbandman. In fact, the only reason we can imagine why so much of the land in this splendid township has so long remained unsettled, is that the part of the Huron Road which passes Hullett is much of the way located through a comparatively low tract of country, which in the early days must have borne a very uninviting aspect to those emigrants whose gaze had been wont to fall upon lovely English landscapes, or the fresh verdure crowning the hillsides of the Emerald Isle.

The first municipal organization of the township took place in 1848, and we find from the records that the “Town Meeting” was held at Clinton on the 3rd January of that year; and after William Hodgson had been called to the chair Edward Van Egmond was chosen Town Clerk, James Longbottom Assessor, and James McMichael Collector. These officers were at that time all elected by the “Town Meeting,” as were all others, and among the others placed in office for the first municipal year were: William McBryan, Gerrett Whiteley, John Miller, James Miller, Robert Bingham, Thomas Forkwell, Hugh Archer, John Ford, John Patterson, Edward McLean, George Thompson, James Hamell, William Hamell, William Irvine, John Fowler, Robert Dill, Gilbert McMichael, Thomas McMichael, and James Mulholland. Although it appears from the minutes of this meeting that “William Hodgson was called to the chair,” they are signed “John Bingham, Chairman.”

The financial statement for that year shows the sum of £59 5s. 3d. to have been received at various times from the District Treasurer; and the following extract from the detailed statement of expenditures shows how the Town Clerks were paid:—“January 1st, 1849.—To 2 per cent. on £59 5s. 3d., Clerk's Fees.” The “statement” is endorsed as follows:—“Goderich, 5th January, 1849.—Ex'd and approved. Geo. Frain, T. B. Woodruff, District Auditors.”

At the town meeting of 1849 C. L. Van Egmond was Chairman, and was also elected the second time as District Councillor.

The first year of the operation of the Municipal Act found Hullett and McKillop united, and in the records we find the following minute:—“Received from Edward Van Egmond, late Town Clerk of Hullett, the following books and documents, viz.: *The Township Clerk, The District Law Manual, Statutes, 9 Vict., Minutes of District Council, 1848 and 1849, and a bundle of old documents.* R. Cana, Tp. Clerk “of McKillop and Hullett.”

This union lasted two years, and in 1852, on Hullett obtaining a distinct organization, the first Council were as follows:—Reeve, Elijah T. McPaul; Councillors, Jonas Gibbings, James Miller, Thos. McMichael, James Snell; Clerk, James Allen. Since that date the township's representatives in the County Council have been:—1853, Jonas Gibbings; 1854-5-6-7, Samuel Henry Rance; 1858-9, Thomas McMichael; 1860-1-2-3, Charles Morrow. During the latter year the township sent its first Deputy Reeve in the person of John Morgan. The Reeves and Deputies following were:—1864, John Morgan, R. H. Snell; 1865, R. H. Snell, Wm. Warner; 1866, Thos. McMichael, Humphrey Snell; 1867-8-9-70, Charles Morrow, Humphrey Snell; 1871-2, Thomas Moon, Humphrey Snell; 1873, Humphrey Snell, John Warwick; 1874-5, Humphrey Snell, Alex. Monteith; 1876, Alexander Monteith, J. Warwick. For the years 1877-8-9 the same Council have been returned at each succeeding election, as follows:—Reeve, John McMillan; Deputy Reeve, John Mason; Councillors, John Britton, Joseph Howson, John Lasham; and the other municipal officers for 1879 are, Clerk and Treasurer, James Brethwaite; Assessor, Robert Smith; Collector, Thomas Neilans. The township has no Town-hall, the meetings being principally held at the public house at Londesboro'.

The financial affairs of Hullett are in a most satisfactory condition. Although the municipality granted \$25,000 to the Lake Huron and Buffalo Railway, they soon re-purchased \$20,000 of their own debentures, partly with the money received from the Municipal Loan Fund distribution, and partly by general levy, so that but \$5,000 now remains standing against them, and this is the full extent of their liabilities. The receipts of 1878 amounted to \$16,084.40, of which \$13,459.46 were collected in taxes; while \$15,545.37 were expended, of which \$4,561.87 went for county rate; \$5,375.55 for education; \$3,317.03 for local improvements; \$640.30 for municipal government, and \$312.09 for interest on debentures.

Of a number of thriving and pleasant villages in the township, the chief is LONDESBORO', on the Clinton and Wingham Road, and a station on the Lake Huron and Buffalo Railway, fifty-six miles north of London. The first settler here was R. Wright, now deceased, who located Lot 26, Concession 10, and built a log house on the corner where the hotel now stands. Wm. Herrington, Lot 25, Concession 10, and Francis Brown, Lot 27, Concession 10, were the next settlers coming in. But the man who laid out the village and gave it its name was Thos. Hagyard, an Englishman, and formerly a resident on the estate of Lord Londesborough, near Pocklington, in Yorkshire. He settled on Lot 26, Con. 11, and laid out the village in 1850, which in the early days of the township was known as Hagyard's Corners. It is surrounded by a magnificent country on all sides. It contains two general stores, four carriage and wagon shops, four blacksmith's shops, a bending factory, two shoe shops, two merchant tailors, a private school, and Methodist and Presbyterian churches. It has telegraphic and mail facilities equal to those of any town similarly situated.

The section on each side of the road between Clinton and Londesboro' was, with the exception of some places along the Huron Road, the first settled in the township. A great many who first came in were

from Chinguacousy Township. Almost the first of these was Humphrey Snell, Lots 26 and 27, Con. 7, whose place was the "Traveller's Rest" for years, for all those coming in from the County of Peel; and Humphrey Snell was the most inquired about man anywhere in the district by settlers on arrival at "Rattenbury's Corners," now Clinton, which contained a log tavern, log store, and some half dozen other log habitations, in those days called houses.

In the north-west part of the township, Elijah McFaul, the first Reeve of the township, was the very earliest settler on Lot 2, M. R. Survey, in about 1847, and the Sprung family from Prince Edward County settled on Lot 43, Con. 13, in 1848; the next settler in the neighbourhood being E. Elkins, who settled at the present site, and subsequently laid out the Village of Manchester (officially known as Auburn), referred to in connection with Wawanosh.

The only other village of any importance is CONSTANCE (more generally known as KINBURN). It is near the centre of the eastern part of the township, and received its original name (the one last above mentioned) from Raphael Stephenson, one of the earliest settlers in the locality, the man who laid out the village plot, and whose native parish Kinburn was; but it was changed to "Constance" on the establishment of a post office, by reason of another office already bearing the original name. It contains two stores, tavern, and various mechanics' shops.

BANDON post office, 3 miles south-east of Londesboro'; SUMMER HILL, on the "base line," about 4 miles north of Clinton; and MONTITH'S MILLS or WALKERBURN, near the north-west corner of the township, are the only other approaches to a village. There are, however, many sections where the rural population are so thickly located as to give the several neighbourhoods a pleasing village air; while on all sides (save in a few localities where the settlements are still comparatively young) are splendid farms, fine residences, handsome churches, commodious schools, and every evidence of a most prosperous state of material circumstances, and a most advanced and enlightened intellectual condition.

TOWNSHIP OF MCKILLOP.

According to the last census returns, McKillop contained at that time (1871) 53,422 acres of land. Since then Clinton and Seaforth—then villages—have been incorporated as towns, and probably the extra amount taken from the rural constituency would just about dispose of the odd hundreds, leaving the present superficial area of the township 53,000; though it is set down in the assessor's returns as only 50,470, a discrepancy much greater than any circumstances within our knowledge can account for, except the theory that the assessor's work—which, generally speaking, is most carelessly performed in matters relating to statistics (for instance, population and numbers of domestic animals)—also partakes of that carelessness in respect to the quantities of land assessed. We are led to the remark from the fact that in the case of McKillop the discrepancy is much greater than in any other township in the county; and also from the fact that the figures in the census reports are generally admitted to be the most accurate of any ever gathered.

McKillop is one of the few townships of the county regular in shape, being that of a rectangular quadrilateral nearly approaching a square, but somewhat more extended from north-east to south-west than from south-east to north-west, those points being nearly covered by the projection of its boundary lines, which are as follows:—To the north-east, Morris and Grey; to the south-east, the Township of Logan, in Perth County; to the south-west, the Township of Hibbert, in Perth County, and Tuckersmith; and to the north-west, the Township of Hullett.

In its topographical formation and quality of soil McKillop very much resembles the last mentioned township (heretofore described), tending probably to a condition of the more nearly level, which circumstance operated against its rapid advance in settlement and attendant development in the early days of the county's history to even a greater extent than in the case of its sister township; although the prosperous and thriving settlement known as the "Irish Settlement" in the townships of McKillop and Hibbert, on either side of the Huron Road, was one of the earliest—at least of so great extent—in the whole Huron Tract.

Among those who formed the settlement of "Irishtown"—as the locality is still familiarly called—were Dennis and John Downie, Patrick and Michael Carlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Thomas Fox, H. O'Neill, and — O'Connell on the McKillop side, and Edward Downie, — Cavanaugh, Michael Gribbin, Thomas Carlin, Hugh McLaughlin, — Murphy, Peter McCann, and Miles McCann on the Hibbert side. There was also a "Scotch Settlement" formed about the same time, or very shortly after, along the first line back of Harpurhey, but the precise date which witnessed the location of the first residents of either "Scotchtown" or "Irishtown" cannot be ascertained.

Unlike some other new townships in which certain localities were settled by Scotch and certain others by Irish, the people of McKillop seemed to get along amicably in the management of their municipal and other public local affairs; and a perusal of the township records shows the various offices to have been monopolized by neither of the nationalities, but fairly distributed among those of both.

The first organization of McKillop for municipal purposes took place in the year 1842; in connection with the Townships of Hibbert and Logan, now in Perth. The records of that year have been lost, but from those of the succeeding year we give an extract to show the proceedings of their town meeting.

"McKillop, January 2nd, 1843. In the house of William Lee, 1 of "19, Con. 1, the inhabitants of the Townships of McKillop, Hibbert, and Logan, agreeable to the Act, and a warrant signed by Archibald Dickson and William Chalk, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. The meeting having proceeded, and called Alex. Cameron to the chair, and John Govenlock having been proposed and seconded as Township Clerk for the current year; and Adolphus Meyer having been also proposed and seconded for Town Clerk; and the "votes having been taken for each, it was found that John Govenlock "was duly elected for the ensuing year. * * * The same minutes show that the above town meeting elected Matthew Ward, of Logan, Assessor; Dennis Downie Collector, and James Grieve, John Laidlaw, and Alex. Cameron, Town Wardens. Among those whose names we see in connection with various offices for that year were: John Croil, John Bulger, Henry O'Neill, James Cluff, William Habbirk, Robert Scott, S. Meyer, John Kenna, William Cluff, M. Cana, Joseph Jenkins, Patrick Carlin, Hugh McCann, Robert Downie, Edward Downie, John Lapslie, Peter McCann, John Henderson, Alex. Wilson, the majority of whom being residents of McKillop, would seem to indicate that this township contained at the time a greater population than the other two.

In 1844 Logan withdrew from the other two townships, and some time subsequently Hibbert also withdrew, but there was always a municipal union with one or more of the following:—Hullett, Morris, Grey, or Howick till 1856, in which year the two latter withdrew, leaving McKillop thenceforth alone.

In 1850, the first year of the operation of the Municipal Act, the Councillors elected (Hullett and Hibbert were then in the union) were Robert Hays, Dennis Downie, August Van Egmond, John Bingham, and Thomas Govenlock, and of these Mr. Hays was unanimously chosen the first Reeve. Robert Cana was Clerk, Thomas Govenlock Treasurer, Patrick O'Sullivan, Robert McMillan, and James Longbottom, Assessors; Alex. Wilson, Collector; P. O'Sullivan and George Thompson, Auditors; Rev. Charles Fletcher, Superintendent of Education.

Up to and inclusive of 1853 (the year of the withdrawal of Perth County from the union), those who represented the several townships in the District and County Councils will be found in the General History. Next year (1854) Robert Hays was Reeve of McKillop and Grey, and in 1855 he was Reeve of McKillop, Grey, and Howick, but this was the last year of municipal union. We notice one very rare occurrence in connection with municipal affairs this year: John O'Sullivan, who was the Town Clerk, also filled the same position for Hibbert, a distinct township in another county. Dennis Downie was Reeve for 1856-1857, followed by Thomas Govenlock from 1858 to 1862, when Mr. Downie again occupied the civic chair for one year, 1863, being again followed by Mr. Govenlock in 1864. In 1865 John Elliott was Reeve, and next year, the township for the first time elected a Deputy Reeve. Thence to the present time the County Council representatives were: 1866, Joseph Evans, James Hays; 1867-1868, Jos. Evans, Samuel Hannah; 1869-1871, William J. Shannon, Samuel Hannah; 1872-1875, William J. Shannon, James Hays. In 1876 the township was divided into wards, a division which it still retains. Thomas E. Hays was elected Reeve, and Alex. Kerr Deputy Reeve. Mr. Hays has retained the position ever since, being returned every year by acclamation, and is the present Warden of the County. The Deputy Reeveship was filled by Mr. Kerr again in 1877, and by William Grieve in 1878. The occupants of the various town offices, elective and appointed, for 1879 are: Reeve, Thomas E. Hays; Deputy Reeve, Alex. Kerr; Councillors, Messrs. Evans, Grieve, and Holland; Clerk, John O'Sullivan; Treasurer, Solomon Shannon; Assessor, Donald McGregor; Collector, John C. Morrison; Auditors, Joseph Evans, Laughlin McMillan.

There are quite a number of more or less important post villages in McKillop. Chief of them all is

DUBLIN, situated partly in the southern corner of the township, and partly in the western corner of the Township of Logan, but principally in the Township of Hibbert. Dublin is what is known as a "Police Village"—something very rare in Ontario, if indeed there is another. Their organization is provided for by cap. 174 of the Consolidated Statutes of Ontario, the details of government being specially laid down in sections 562 to 597, inclusive. The manner in which they differ from an unincorporated village is, that although the assessments, levies, &c., of taxes are conducted by the township officers, the proportionate share belonging to the territory included within the limits of the Police Village is subject (in the hands of the Township Treasurer) to the order of the "Trustees," three of whom are annually elected to receive from said Treasurer, and expend as they see fit (with certain restrictions), their said share of the general levy. At the same time, the village belongs to the township for all other purposes except those above mentioned. The Police Village of Dublin became such on the first July, 1878—at which time it received its present name—having been previously known as CARRONBROOK; originally very appropriately so called after a beautiful little stream or "brook" which flows past the place. The first "Trustees" elected by Dublin were Joseph Kidd, Thomas King, and Alexander Ross; and the first named was chosen by the others "Inspecting Trustee." The population of the village is estimated at 750, but only that portion within the Township of Hibbert is constituted a Police Village. One Fox was the first settler, the Canada Company having given him two hundred acres of land for erecting and keeping a log tavern. He was soon succeeded by Robert Duncan, now of Port Rowan, who gave the place its first name. U. C. Lee, who kept the first store, also kept the first post office. The village now contains the celebrated salt establishment of Joseph Kidd & Sons, the largest, with the exception of the "International" at Goderich, in the Dominion. The brine to supply these works is obtained from a well five miles distant, near Seaforth, in the Township of Tuckersmith, whence it is forced through a pipe by steam. The other business attributes of the village are four general stores, one merchant tailor, one drug store, a number of waggon and blacksmith's shops, a school with two teachers, Episcopal church, two telegraph offices, and five hotels. The mail facilities are over the Buffalo and Lake Huron branch of the Grand Trunk, on which it is a station 29 miles from Goderich, and 16 from Stratford.

WALTON, situated partly in Grey and partly in Morris, is elsewhere referred to.

WINTHROP, on the Seaforth and Bruce County turnpike, is five miles north-east of the former place, and has daily mail by stage both ways. There are two large steam mills (grist and saw), store, Dominion Telegraph office, cheese factory, church and school. The same stage line also carries daily mail to

LEADBURY, just half-way between Seaforth and Brussels, where there is a hotel and store. Charles Davis, a native of Leadbury, England, an extensive exporter of horses and cattle to Europe, is "the man" of this burgh, owning the whole place—what there is of it. The only other post office is

BEECHWOOD (on crossing of fifth line between Lots 10 and 11), which is a post office pure and simple, with semi-weekly mail off Seaforth, distant some seven miles.

The first school and church built in McKillop were those at "Irishtown," between Seaforth and Dublin—both Roman Catholic. The Rev. Father Gibney, of Guelph, used to come through periodically, extending his visits as far as Guelph, and preaching in the houses of the settlers at Irishtown. He was the first to hold religious services in the township, and at a very early day built the first church—a little log one, where the present imposing structure now stands. This latter splendid edifice was partially built by Father Schneider, of Goderich, who was succeeded for a short time by Father Griffin, previous to 1865, when Father Murphy, the present occupant of the parochial position, came to take charge. This gentleman has been such an assiduous worker that during this comparatively brief period he has founded and built churches at the Seaforth, Wingham, Blyth, Brussels, Zurich (Hay), and Drysdale (Stanley) stations; besides adding transept, sanctuary, &c., &c., to the mother church, which is of

the French renaissance style of architecture, and one of the handsomest church edifices to be found in any rural section of the Province.

The method of management of the fiscal affairs of McKillop differs materially from the other townships of the county; the appropriations for all local public improvements being made in the first place *as a whole*, and then apportioned between the four wards—the Councillor for the respective wards letting all contracts and passing all jobs in his own territory. The Treasurer of McKillop never has a dollar of the township's money in his possession or within his control; the money being deposited in a bank by the Collector, whence it cannot be drawn except on order of the Clerk and Reeve.

But we fancy the general development of the township has been sufficiently portrayed—though but cursorily followed—to show, by comparison of its present resources with those of other townships possessing similar past opportunities, that the future is full of hope for McKillop, as the present is filled with manifold blessings, in the shape of all material comforts and civilizing attributes, to its citizens.

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS.

Morris is laid out in the shape of a parallelogram whose dimension^s north-east and south-west are nearly twelve miles, by seven and a half from south-east to north-west. On its two latter sides it is enclosed between Grey and East Wawanosh, while Turnberry forms its north-eastern boundary, and Hullett and McKillop its south-western. The township originally contained 57,120 acres of land and water; but it would appear, if the assessor's rolls are correct, that the Villages of Brussels and Blyth, and the two railroads which run through it, have taken off 1,874 acres, as the number of acres reported by that official as property of individuals amounts to 55,246.

Its surface is comparatively even, except near the river. The south branch of the Maitland enters at Brussels, and pursuing an extremely irregular course, leaves the township near the northern angle, at Wingham, having been joined by the middle branch, which enters the township at Bluevale. Along the banks of these streams the land is extremely broken, which is the chief exception to the general description of a comparative evenness of surface. In fact, both in this respect as well as in regard to quality of soil, Morris very strongly resembles Gray and Wawanosh.

Outside those parts of Morris now included within the limits of Blyth and Brussels, the first settlement in the township was made at Belgrave, by a party consisting of John McRae, Christopher Corbett, John Brandon, and Robert Armstrong. These were all originally from County Fermanagh, Ireland, but had afterwards settled in West Gwillimbury, Simcoe County, whence they came to take up their residence in Morris. They first came in September, 1851, intending to select land and build shanties thereon before returning; but before making a choice the season had got so far advanced that they concluded to defer clearing and building operations till the next spring. The lots selected, and where they subsequently settled, were as follows:—McRae, Lot 2, Con. 5; Corbett, Lot 3, Con. 5; Brandon, Lot 3, Con. 4; Armstrong, Lot 6, Con. 4. In pursuit of their intention, they returned early in the spring of 1852, effected small clearings on their lots, and after erecting shanties and planting potatoes, &c., again returned, coming in to remain permanently in the fall of 1852. At the time of their first coming there was no settler in the township except Kenneth McBean and William McConnell, who had small clearings and log shanties where Blyth now stands.

During the latter part of 1852, however, a number of settlers came in to different sections of the township. Chas. W. Parker, afterwards the first Reeve, was the first who followed them—and in fact his *actual settlement* dates ahead of them all, as he came in, put up a shanty on Lot 10, Con. 6, and remained there, during the time the others were east. Among the earliest of the others were Joseph England, William, John, and David Geddes, and Hector McLean, who settled on the 3rd and 4th Line; Abraham Proctor, Lot 7, Con. 4; Chas. Proctor, Lot 7, Con. 5; and Joseph Stubbs, Lot 8, Con. 4. Further south John Kelly, with a large family of sons, settled in May, 1853, on Lot 13, Con. 7. Still a little further south Wm. Wilson, afterwards for many years Reeve, settled in June, 1853; and the Laidlaws had already settled a short time previously along the 9th and 10th Lines; and in 1853, also, another family of five brothers of Kelleys (of whom Thomas, now of Brussels, was afterwards Reeve of the township) settled on the 8th and 9th Lines. Mr. Wilson was the magistrate who called the first public meeting in the township both for school and municipal purposes. William Armstrong, Lot 8, Con. 6, also settled in the fall of 1853; Wm. Baines located just a week previous to him, on Lot 7, Con. 4; Alex. Finlay, some time during the preceding summer, on Lot 14, Con. 5; and Robert Armstrong, on Lot 6, Con. 4, in the autumn of 1853. The first settlers in the eastern part of the township were Geo. Forsyth, the present Reeve, who settled upon Lot 23, Con. 5, in the early part of September, 1853, and John Sample, who came in on the Grey town-line a short time subsequently. There was not a single settler north of the 4th Concession till after the winter of 1853-1854, but during the ensuing spring the influx was large, and continued unabated till almost every lot in the township was occupied within the course of a half dozen of years.

Among those who came in during the winter of 1853-54 was Wm. Harris, the present Police Magistrate of Brussels—at least the gentleman who does all the magisterial business for that section of the country. He settled at what is called "Bodmin," which he named after the county seat of Cornwall, England, his native town. He built a grist and saw-mill there, the first in the present limits of the township.

The first school erected in the township was on Lot 11, Con. 6, and the first teacher was Rebecca Vance, whose family had come from Napanee and settled in Brucefield. Rev. Mr. Atkins (N. C. Meth.) was the first minister who ever preached in the township. He came first in the season 1853, and during the winter of 1853-1854 used to travel on snow-shoes, in "heavy marching order," with his pack on his back. Mr. Atkins preached for several years in the log cabins of the settlers, until a church building was provided—two of which were subsequently erected about the same time, one on Lot 10, Con. 5, the other on Lot 6, Con. 5.

The first couple married in the township were Margaret, daughter of John Brandon, and John Lawlor, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Dowler, a Methodist minister, and the first white child born was Christopher, son of Joseph England, above referred to. He is now a Methodist preacher in Michigan.

By the year 1856, Morris, which with Grey also had been united for municipal purposes to McKillop, entered upon an independently organized existence, and the first Reeve was Charles M. Parker, with Christopher Corbett, William Wilson, John McRae, and Charles Forrest, as Councillors; J. B. Taylor, Clerk; John Laidlaw, Assessor;

Donald Scott, Collector. Mr. Parker was re-elected in 1857; and William Wilson was returned for 1858, 1859, 1860, and from 1862 to 1866, being "left" one year, 1861, by William Mooney. The year 1864 was the first in which Morris was entitled to a Deputy Reeve. From that time forward the township's representatives in the County Council were: 1864, Charles Whitehead, John Perdue; 1865 and 1866, Charles Whitehead, Alfred Brown; 1867 and 1868, Alfred Brown, Thomas Kelly; 1869 and 1870, Thomas Kelly, W. G. Hingston; 1871, Thomas Kelly, W. J. R. Holmes, M.D.; 1872, W. J. R. Holmes, M.D., Donald Scott; 1873, Alfred Brown, Donald Scott; 1874, Patrick Kelly, Donald Scott; 1875 and 1876, Patrick Kelly, Charles Proctor; 1877 and 1878, William James Johnston, John R. Miller. For the current year the various officers are: Reeve, George Forsyth; Deputy Reeve, Francis Clegg; Councillors, David Van Alstine, Henry Mooney, Henry Gosman; Clerk, William Clark; Treasurer, Thomas Brandon; Assessor, John Watson; Collector, James Newcombe; Auditors, Adam Reed, William F. King.

The proportion of improved to total area of land in the township is fifty-one and a half per cent., or 28,372 acres out of 55,246. The assessed valuation is \$1,133,230, with personal property assessed at \$75,908, or a total of \$1,209,138, owned by 759 ratepayers, representing a total population of 2,955 souls. The number of cattle in the township is stated as being 2,882, 4,000 sheep, 1,288 pigs, and 981 horses.

The financial statement for 1878 shows the receipts to have been \$14,791.86, and the expenditures \$13,565.50. Of the former amount the very large proportion of \$12,289.03 were levied in taxes. Of the expenditures, \$5,231.02 went towards the support of public schools. The assets of the township consist of a Town-hall valued at \$650; amount still due from Brussels on the debt distribution as settled at the time the village was incorporated, \$850; and amount similarly due from Blyth, \$1,600, or a total of \$3,100. The liabilities are \$22,500, the whole of which is balance of debenture debt contracted in aid of the L. H. & B. Railway and the W. G. & B. Railway, in sums of \$30,000 for the first named, and \$10,000 for the latter. The other \$17,500 of debentures have been purchased back by the township, principally with money obtained from the Government on the distribution of the M. L. Fund surplus.

There are a number of post villages in Morris, the position of which may be observed by reference to the township plan, but there are none of them of sufficient importance to merit notice except Belgrave, on the Morris and Wawanosh town-line, whose early settlement is elsewhere referred to. There is here a station of the L. H. & B. Railway, 67 miles from London, and 7 from Wingham. It has two stores, two hotels, two churches, Orange hall, together with several mechanical establishments, and is quite a pleasant little village.

The general position of Morris, viewed from the light of the advantages offered by its highways, its railways, its water-ways, its finances, its soil, or its inhabitants, is such as to give it not only a present commanding position, but no uncertain indication of future pre-eminence among the minor municipalities of the county.

TOWNSHIP OF STANLEY.

This township, which lies just to the south of Goderich Township, from which it is separated by the Bayfield River, was named after one of the most prominent stockholders in the Canada Company as originally constituted. It has an area of 53,844 acres, and with the exception of some rough farms along the Bayfield, and a streak of low, swampy land which runs in a southerly direction from the northern boundary near the centre of the township, the soil of Stanley partakes largely of those features of excellence characteristic of Huron County land. The other boundaries than the one mentioned of Stanley are formed by the townships of Tuckersmith and Hay on the east and south respectively, and Lake Huron on the west.

The history of the earliest settlements in the township, especially the north-western portion, is identical with that of the founding of the present Village of Bayfield, which was included in the Township of Stanley until set apart by a special Act of the Ontario Legislature in 1876; so we refer the reader to the sketch of that village, which appears on another page. The first settlements in the eastern part of the township occurred about 1833, when Rev. Mr. Cooper, an ex-minister of the Episcopal persuasion, settled on Lot 33, on the London Road. Although Mr. Cooper followed farming thenceforward, he did not wholly abandon the sacred occupation of preaching, and he was the pioneer preacher of Stanley, Tuckersmith, and several settlements in other townships. Between the first settler's arrival and 1836 the following named men with their families had settled along the London Road in Stanley, viz., Donald McMullen, David McKenzie, and Robt. Gibson; and at this time also John McIntosh was living on the Tuckersmith side of the road. In 1836, however, there was quite an influx of settlers to this locality, among whom were Donald McDonald, who located Lot 32, near the "deserted village" of Granton, which place, by the way, was named by Peter Grant, an old settler on Lot 30, though not the original occupant. The same year Alexander Ross, from Inverness-shire, Scotland, came and settled in Stanley with his five sons, Donald, James, Alexander, John, and Hugh, the four eldest of whom are still living in the county, their father being dead. For some time after coming in they domiciled with Neil Ross, on the Tuckersmith side, till they could build a house for themselves. The same year came James Copeland, who settled on Lot 7, London Road. At that time the only settlers at Brucefield were a man named Peter McMullen and a widow named Young, the former of whom had a shanty built, and the latter was just building one on the Tuckersmith side. There was no house between the Granton settlement and Clinton at this time. Toward the interior of the township, the same year (1836), Daniel Brundson settled on what is now known as the Brundson Line, so called from the fact of his having been the first settler in that locality. Mr. Brundson came here from Gananoque. He was of U. E. Loyalist descent, and was a despatch-bearer in the Canadian Militia along the St. Lawrence in 1812-1815.

The greater number of the north and south lines through the township are named after the early settlers thereon, or from some circumstance connected with the early settlement. Thus the Turner Line (6th and 7th) is named after a family of several brothers of that name, who were among the early settlers; the McNaughton Line (4th and 5th) is so called from John McNaughton, the first one to locate in that vicinity. The road along the lake was called the Sable Line, on account of its crossing the river of that name farther south. The Goschen Line (10th and 11th) was so named because it was first settled by Protestants, who refused to allow Catholics to locate upon it. The Babylon Line was so called by the Protestants, from the fact of its being almost exclusively settled, in the first instance, by Catholics. It

is perhaps not too late to mention that the settlement of D. H. Ritchie, on Lot 7, Bayfield Concession, dates from 1835. This gentleman was at one time very prominent in the political and municipal affairs of the county, and for several years filled the office of County Clerk.

As early as 1836 the first "township meeting" was held, at which W. W. Connor was appointed Clerk, the duties of which office he continued to discharge for many years without salary, even after his election to the District Council in 1843, in place of Mr. Geo. Gordon, a merchant of Bayfield, who represented Stanley in that body the first year after the erection of the district. Our Municipal History shows that Mr. Connor held the office of District Councillor several consecutive years, and also gives the names of the other gentlemen who represented the township in that Council during the various years up to 1850, in which year the first Township Council was elected as follows, viz.:—D. Hood Ritchie, Dr. Henry Cole, George Bates, Wm. Turner, and Henry Haacke, of whom D. H. Ritchie was unanimously chosen Reeve. Wm. Wellington was chosen Clerk by the casting vote of the Reeve, the vote being two to two between himself and Wm. Jackson. Mr. Ritchie was again elected Reeve the following year, but was succeeded in 1852 by Dr. Cole, who gave place the next year to Dr. Woods, who held the office continuously till the end of the year 1857. In 1856 Mr. John Ross was elected the first Deputy Reeve of Stanley, being followed in 1857 by Mr. Thos. Simpson. From this time onward the Reeves and Deputies of the township were as follows:—1858, Simon Roche and Peter Adamson, the present County Clerk; 1859 to 1863 inclusive, Peter Adamson Reeve, and Geo. Anderson Deputy; 1864, P. Adamson and Alex. Johnson; 1865, Alex. Johnson and Alex. Cameron, but as the latter gentleman died during this year, he was succeeded by Thos. Baird; 1866, Thos. Simpson and Dr. Woods. The meeting held on the 12th February this year was novel in its character if nothing more, as Dr. Woods sent in a disclaimer to his seat at the Board, whereupon it was "Moved by R. H. Gardner, seconded 'by Thos. Baird, that every and all resolutions passed, moved, or 'seconded by Dr. Woods at this Council, at its first Varna sitting, 'being the first meeting of the present and current year, be abolished, 'cancelled, and have no effect whatever on either the past, present, or 'future proceedings of the Council for the present and current year." This motion did not prevail, and no wonder, for whoever yet succeeded in regulating the past proceedings of any legislative body? There was a dead-lock existing among the township sires at this meeting, and not a single motion passed the Board, although nearly twenty were moved and seconded. They even defeated a motion to adjourn, and we suppose the Reeve became disgusted, and left his company. There was no meeting from that time till Dr. Woods was re-elected, the invalidity of his former election having been urged on the ground that he gave his note for land purchased at a tax sale. He was re-elected Deputy Reeve at the next meeting, however.

In 1867, the first year of Reeves and Deputies being elected by popular vote, Dr. Woods was elected Reeve and Thos. Simpson Deputy, and thenceforward these two offices were respectively filled by Thos. Simpson and Peter Douglass in 1868; Thos. Simpson and Geo. Castle the succeeding six years; and though Mr. Simpson retained his office till 1878, Wm. Keys succeeded Mr. Castle as Deputy in 1875; but for the three years just past Mr. Castle has again been Deputy Reeve, having been elected last year in company with Geo. Graham, Reeve. The Council elected for the current year are Thos. Simpson, Reeve; Geo. Castle, Deputy Reeve; Peter Douglass, John McKinley, James Aikenhead, Councillors. Wm. Plunkett is Clerk, Robt. Reid Treasurer, and Geo. Parke Assessor.

Stanley gave a bonus of \$10,000 to the L. H. & B. Railroad, and issued debentures to this amount, to aid in its construction. Their share of the M. L. F. surplus was \$13,973.64, and with this sum they made substantial improvements on Bayfield harbour, built a Town-hall at Varna at a cost of \$750, made improvements in roads and bridges, and redeemed \$5,000 of their debentures issued in aid of the L. H. & B. before mentioned; so at present the township has no liabilities except the unredeemed \$5,000 of railroad debentures.

There are many smart villages in Stanley, and along its eastern and southern town-lines. The most important of these is

BRUCEFIELD, on the Tuckersmith town-line, seven miles south of Clinton. The first settler here was Peter McMullen, as before stated, but among the first buildings erected was a store by one McCowan, who named the village in honour of Major Bruce, a brother-in-law of Earl Elgin, and Aide-de-Camp to that Governor-General at the time of his tour through Upper Canada. This is now an important station on the L. H. & B. R., and contains four general stores, two shoe shops, two tailor's shops, one tannery, one steam saw-mill, one wagon shop, one butcher's shop, two hotels, railway mail facilities, and about 200 of a population. It is distant 43 miles from London and 12 from Goderich.

KIPPEN is also located on the Stanley and Tuckersmith town-line, where it is intersected by the Hay and Stanley town-line. When Lord Elgin and the Postmaster-General paid a visit to London many years ago, Mr. Robt. Bell, of Tuckersmith, obtained an interview with the latter, and requested the opening of a post office at the place. The Postmaster-General invited Mr. Bell to name the office, when he suggested "Stirling," the name of his native county. To this the Postmaster-General demurred, as he considered it too "Scotch," and in turn suggested "Mullingar," to which Mr. Bell promptly objected on account of its "Irish" derivation; and on being again invited to name it, he proposed the name of his native parish, KIPPEN, which, though intensely Scotch, was accepted by the Postmaster-General. Besides a store, hotel, and first-class mail facilities, there is a station on the L. H. & B. R., and Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

DRYSDALE, on the Stanley and Hay town-line, was laid out by a man whose name it bears, whose family settled there early in the history of the townships. It has a tri-weekly mail off Kippen, a store, hotel, church, school, and a few mechanics' shops.

BLAKE and HILL'S GREEN are small post villages between Kippen and Drysdale.

VARNA is a smart village on the Bayfield and Brucefield Gravel Road, about midway between those points. The Town-hall is located here, and here the Council meets. In 1854 Josiah B. Secord came to this place, and found nothing in the semblance of a village except a log shanty, kept by one Sales as a tavern. The next spring Mr. Secord opened the pioneer store of the village, and the same season the post office was opened in his store. It was called Varna, after a place then celebrated in connection with the Crimean war. It now contains two general stores, one hotel, two churches, Methodist and Episcopal, a school-house in which two teachers are employed, a wagon shop, three blacksmiths' shops, cheese factory, two shoe shops, a cooperage, and a population of about 100.

In regard to the people of Stanley little need be said, except that they possess their full share of intelligence and those habits of industry and prudence, the exercise of which, by the pioneers of the township, converted the howling wilderness which they encountered on their arrival into an average township of the best farming district in Canada.

TOWNSHIP OF STEPHEN.

This is the southernmost of the townships of Huron County which border on the lake of that name. Its northern boundary is formed by the Township of Hay; its eastern by Usborne and Biddulph, the latter in the County of Middlesex; McGillivray, also in Middlesex, borders it on the south, while the Rivière aux Sables separates it from the Township of Bosanquet in Lambton County, and to the north of the mouth of that river it is washed by the waters of Lake Huron. It covers an extent of 53,844 acres, of which only 17,108 acres are improved, the whole being assessed at \$1,691,280, divided among 931 ratepayers, or a population of 3,843, as per the assessors' return for 1878. But this return bears the stamp of unreliability so eminently characteristic of those documents, for the official census of 1871 gave Stephen a population of 4,349, and the deduction from this number which occurred by the incorporation of the Village of Exeter has been fully neutralized by the increase in the rural districts.

The topography of this township may be described as just sufficiently undulating to allow of convenient drainage, so far as the eastern portion is concerned, but the streak of low land elsewhere described as running through Stanley and Hay is continued through Stephen, in which township it extends into a broad tract. It may be said that almost its entire south-west quarter is a swamp, by reason of the insufficient fall provided by the Aux Sables; but as there is at present on the *tapis* a scheme to construct a canal from the Great Bend in the Aux Sables through the Township of Bosanquet to Lake Huron, we may reasonably hope to see that large swamp thoroughly drained, and, in our opinion, the creation of one of the richest farming localities in this or any other township would follow such draining as a natural result. In 1832 Messrs. Brewster & Co. purchased from the Canada Company a mill-site and privilege on the Aux Sables, where the present Village of Grand Bend stands, and by the erection of a dam they flooded many hundred acres in Williams, Biddulph, McGillivray, and Stephen; and when settlers began to locate in the portions of those townships affected by the overflow, the proprietors and the mills became equally unpopular. The Canada Company instituted legal proceedings against the proprietors some nineteen years after stipulating that the mill and dam should be erected, and sought damages for the overflowing of their land, but the proprietors filed a bill in Chancery to restrain the Company from taking legal action, and this relief was granted by Chancellor Blake, on the cherished principle of law and justice that "when a person has stood by seeing an act, or has consented to it, he shall not use his legal rights in opposition to that permission." After the granting of this decree, the proprietors offered to demolish their dam on payment of a reasonable compensation by the Company, but that body's refusal to accede to this proposition was but one addition to the multitude of pre-existing evidences that there was no connection between their philanthropy and their purse. The mill and dam were subsequently demolished, however, by a mob of rioters from the townships mentioned, and for a long time thereafter there was no mill in Grand Bend. This is the village which is shown on the Canada Company's maps as "Port Franks," and a brief sketch of the circumstances connected with that "Port" will be interesting. The plot which lies to the north of the mouth of the Aux Sables was laid out through a freak of Dr. Dunlop, and reserved for a town, but Smith's "Canada" describes the locality as being "composed of 'hills of shifting sand, accumulated, no doubt, by north-west storms on 'the lake, and where, therefore, the idea of making a port must be 'absurd.' Still each new map issued by the Company contained 'Port Franks' as large as ever; and one of these maps coming into the hands of an Englishman about starting for Canada, he picked upon this as just the place to suit him, and after his arrival in the Province had a rather amusing experience in hunting for the "lost city." Arrived at Sarnia, he inquired for a boat calling at Port Franks, but was astonished to find that many even doubted the existence of such a place. Not to be deterred, however, he started to walk to the town one morning, and at night found shelter at "number 49, Plympton," the residence of an eccentric but hospitable ex-naval officer. Pursuing his way the following morning, still unconvinced of the non-existence of the *Eldorado*, in the afternoon he met a man near Brewster's mill, who informed him, in answer to inquiries, there was no Port Franks there. "But," said the emigrant, "here it is on the map." "Yes," was the reply, "there it is on the map, but if you find it *anywhere else* I'll eat it!" At that time the nearest settlers, besides the mill hands, were eight miles distant on one side, and on the other there were none nearer than twelve miles. The present Village of Grand Bend is about a mile further up the river than the originally plotted town of Port Franks, and is quite a thriving place. Mr. John Dalziel came here in 1868, purchased the Brewster property and erected another mill, with combined steam and water power. The village now contains saw, planing, moulding, shingle, grist, and oat mills, two good hotels, post office with tri-weekly mail off Parkhill, twelve miles distant, and mechanics' shops and stores of every kind. It is forty-five miles from Sarnia and thirty-three from Goderich, and is situated in about equal parts on each side of the river.

Having commented at greater length than originally intended on this portion of the township, we will dwell briefly upon the early settlement of eastern Stephen. The first settlements in this, as in the other southern townships of the county, were effected along the London Road, and probably the first persons to locate here were James Willis and wife, who came in 1831, and were followed the next year by a number of the Balkwills, some of whom settled in Usborne. Mr. Trivitt, at present in Exeter, settled where the charming Village of Centralia now stands, in 1833, and at that time John Oliver and John Essery were settled on Lots 5 and 7 respectively, and the latter was running a saw-mill and distillery in the bush, being the first of each kind in the township. The following named persons were also there at the time or came soon after, viz.:—Geo. Webber and Louis Holman, who are still living; Richel Bissett, Thos. Friend, Wm. Greenway (father of the late M.P.), Thos. Rawcliffe, John Mitchell, and Richard Stanlake, the latter gentleman having died recently at the supposed age of 100 years.

The first school in Stephen was built on the farm of Geo. Snell, Lot 15, London Road. It was also the first place where religious services were held, the first preacher being Rev. Mr. Cooper, referred to in the sketches of several other townships. The first teacher was employed in 1848; the original school-house remained standing till within a few months.

The municipal record of Stephen is pretty much as follows. Organization was effected in 1842, on the erection of the district, but until 1845 both Stephen and Hay were annexed to Osborne for municipal purposes; and in the last mentioned year Stephen assumed control of its own municipal government, but the records were not at hand from which we could extract the names of the local legislators. By the terms of the Municipal Act, Stephen was again annexed to Osborne in 1850, but on its second "declaration of independence," they resumed local government in 1852. The Council for that year consisted of Messrs. Robert Walker, Andrew Walker, Richard Hicks, George Webber, and Robert McCoy, and at the first meeting of this body Andrew Walker was unanimously elected Reeve, while at the February meeting the following officers were appointed, viz.:—Thomas Trivitt, Clerk; David Elliott, Treasurer; William Hamlin, Assessor; Michael Lyons, Collector. From that year till 1857 Robert Walker held the office of Reeve, and was succeeded the latter year by Thomas Hedden; but as the Council subsequently disqualified him from holding his seat at the Council, owing to a protest filed by John Bissett, to whom his seat was accorded, the Council elected Isaac Carling to the Reeveship. In 1858 Silas D. Balkwill succeeded Mr. Carling, and gave place the next year to Henry Switzer, who was in turn succeeded by Thomas Gidley, the latter holding office till 1864, in which year, as the township became entitled to a second representative in the County Council, R. Sweet and John Parsons were elected Reeve and Deputy Reeve respectively, and were re-elected each of the two succeeding years. In 1867, the first year in which those officers were elected by the people directly, Isaac Carling and John Parsons held the two offices in question; in 1868 they were held by John Parsons and Thomas Greenway; in 1869 by Thomas Greenway and Henry Doyle; in 1870 by Thomas Greenway and Thomas Yearly, who were re-elected for the two succeeding years. Mr. Greenway was Reeve during the three following years, with Wm. Fulton as Deputy in 1873, and John Parsons in 1874 and 1875; and from that year till the end of 1878, Septimus Hogarth and Thomas Yearly held the positions of Reeve and Deputy Reeve respectively. The Council elected for 1879 are S. Hogarth, Reeve; Charles Eilber, Deputy Reeve; Wm. Baker, Valentine Ratz, John Ryan, Councillors. The most important of the other offices are filled by Chester Prouty, Clerk; J. Rollins, M.D., Treasurer; Amandus Krause, Assessor; and John Lewis, Collector.

The liabilities of Stephen consist of debentures to the amount of \$17,500, issued in aid of the L. H. & B. R., and their assets include a frame Town-hall at Crediton, built ten or twelve years ago at a cost of about \$400. They received \$17,928.03 from the M. L. F. surplus, and this amount was expended in road improvements.

There are a number of post villages in the township, among which are KHIVA, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dashwood, with a semi-weekly mail off Centralia; SHIPKA, 6 miles west of Crediton, with similar mail facilities; OFFA, on the southern boundary, with a tri-weekly mail off Parkhill, 10 miles distant; CORBETT is also on the McGillivray border, and is supplied with a mail in the same manner as Offa. GREENWAY, another newly-established post office, is on the McGillivray town-line. It was so called in honour of Thomas Greenway, Esq., who represented South Huron in the Commons at the time. It is also favoured with a tri-weekly mail. HARPLEY, the last of a long list of offices on the southern town-line of Stephen, gets a tri-weekly mail off Parkhill. SAREPTI is a small village on the Hay town-line, 6 miles from Exeter, off which place it is served with a semi-weekly mail.

CENTRALIA, the early history of which is above set forth, is a remarkably pleasant village in the south-eastern part of the township. It is an important station on the L. H. & B. R., with the attendant facilities and conveniences, and has a population of about 300. The land surrounding it is unexcelled.

CREDITON is the township "capital," and is situated five miles from Centralia, off which it is served with a daily mail. It has telegraph facilities, a population of about 500, and the usual complement of stores and shops, besides extensive brick-yards, whose manufactured products are shipped to all parts of the surrounding country.

The Township of Stephen occupies a well-merited place in the front rank of Huron County municipalities; and if the energy, enterprise, and perseverance which effected its transformation from an unbroken forest to its present inviting condition—qualities which have ever characterized its people from its earliest settlement—are inherited by the rising generation, there is certainly no cause for anticipating the forfeiture of that position.

TOWNSHIP OF TUCKERSMITH.

This is the smallest except Turnberry of the sixteen townships comprising the County of Huron, containing by admeasurement 40,880 acres of superficial area. It is likewise the most thickly settled and best improved, the number of acres under cultivation being a fraction under 31,000, or something over 75 per cent. of the total area—a showing which exceeds in that respect any other township within our knowledge whose first settlement commenced within so recent a period. But this result, far from having been effected by any liberality or enterprise of the Canada Company, within whose tract it was located and after one of whose directors it was named, was the legitimate consequence of the natural attributes which the township possessed.

And here we might mention that the name of Tuckersmith was originally spelled in two words—Tucker-Smith; the gentleman, Smith, who gave it the name wishing, no doubt, to distinguish himself from the ubiquitous and plebeian John Smith by appending, or rather prefixing, his somewhat aristocratic "given" name, Tucker. In all the early records and in all early references which have come under our notice the name was spelled Tucker-Smith; and the present method of spelling came gradually into use with the desire (we can see no other reason) of effecting a saving of time while writing it.

The topography of Tuckersmith presents a beautiful and gently undulating surface of what is for the greater part a most fertile and productive soil. There is but very little waste land within its limits. The Bayfield River is its only stream of any importance, running in a general north-westerly direction approximately parallel to the north-eastern boundary. The shape of the township is peculiar, being that of a right-angled isosceles triangle, with one of the acute angles cut off. Its base butts the London Road, which divides it from the Townships of Stanley and Hay; its north-eastern side lies along the Huron Road, separating it from Hullett and McKillop; it extends along the Township of Hibbert, in the County of Perth, on the south-west; and for a short distance has Osborne for its southern boundary.

The assessed value of real estate is \$1,943,085; of personal property, \$118,550; and of taxable income, \$500—a total of \$2,062,135. The population (assessor's return) is only set down at 3,048, though it was 3,699 in 1871, according to census returns, and it is the conviction of every one that the increase in population since then has been at least

material. The number of ratepayers (resident) is 718, and the number of domestic animals reported is, 3,946 cattle, 3,532 sheep, 1,160 pigs, and 1,491 horses—all of course below the real figures.

Financially, the corporation of Tuckersmith is undoubtedly in the best shape of any municipality in the county, while commercially it possesses facilities at least second to none, having Seaforth and Clinton partly within its limits, with all their attendant advantages, including those of the railways, while at Hensall, Kippen, and Brucefield, on the west boundary, are stations of the London, Huron, and Bruce. To this latter road Tuckersmith gave a bonus of \$10,000. This sum, less amount accumulated in sinking fund of \$500 yearly since the organization of the railway, is the only liability; while there are \$17,682—proceeds of principal and interest from M. L. F. surplus—invested in first mortgages on real estate, the interest of which, \$1,400, is applied in perpetuity toward the aid of public schools.

And here it occurs to us that in Tuckersmith the "Township Board" system is in operation. It is the only township in the county where such is the case, and the only one in the Province with the exception of Enniskillen, in Lambton County, and Macaulay, in the Muskoka District. The system was adopted here in 1875, and it is claimed for it that its operations give general satisfaction, both in point of increased efficiency and decreasing expenditure. The Board originally consisted of five members, but now consists of eight. John Doig was the first Chairman, and still retains the position; the other members for the present year being George Sproat (Sec.-Treas.), John Wood, Robert Frett, Samuel Wallace, George Dobson, Robert Peacock, and James McEwing. There were \$7,185.40 expended in 1878 in the cause of local school instruction.

The present condition marks a wonderful contrast with the state of affairs at the time the first school in the township was erected, about 1840, on Lot 8, London Road Survey. Robert Bell, from Stirlingshire, Scotland, who settled on the London Road in 1836, was the chief builder of the school, as well as its chief supporter for some years, till the operation of the Harrison-Hincks School Acts of 1842-44. There were, even prior to 1836, quite a large number of settlers on both sides the London Road; but as they were scattered, and as none but those located very near the school were pleased with its situation, and further, as contributions toward its support were entirely voluntary, it was correspondingly difficult to obtain funds.

The township, however, had some of the attributes of civilization before they ever had a school, as we find that a mill was erected by the Canada Company at Egmondville as early as 1832, and completed in 1833. The locality was known for some years simply as "The Mill;" and we still have a reminiscence of this in the road running from Brucefield to Egmondville. This was surveyed by the Canada Company to give the London Road people access to "the mill," and was, and is to this day, known as "the Mill Road." This was the second mill in the whole "Huron Tract," that at Goderich having been built some time previously. But even with these facilities, water sometimes gave out; and it was quite a common thing to see settlers going from Tuckersmith to London to mill, and carrying a sack of wheat on an ox's back, returning the same day with the flour.

Previous to this a very few settlers had come into the township on the Huron Road, among them Francis Fowler, Samuel Carnochan, and Dr. Chalk, the founder of Harpurhey; and a very few were also located on the London Road. The first who located in the west of the township were Neil Ross, on Lot 34; James Campbell, Lot 33; John McIntosh, Lot 26; Robert Hunter, William Hunter, William Bell, and Alexander Mackenzie, Lot 25. All the above except Mr. Ross came in in 1831. This gentleman came in in September, 1830, and was the first settler, not only in Tuckersmith, but on the whole London Road between that place—then a backwoods village—and the settlement at Goderich, except a few coloured Southern refugees who had just come in and located immediately north of the then hamlet of London. There was then but a single settler on the whole Huron Road within the bounds of the present County of Huron, viz., Col. Van Egmond, on the Hullett side, a short distance south-east of the present town of Clinton. In the year 1832 Arthur Squires, one Leslie, Edward Craig, and John Young came in, the latter settling on Lot 29, just south of Brucefield, where he still resides. Even at this date the London Road had only been cut out in places, and was not logged up anywhere; while on the Huron Road Col. Van Egmond was still the only settler between Helmer's (on the border of the Township of Wilmet) and Clinton, at which latter place the Vanderburgs and Gibbings had just settled and were erecting shanties. Some one had also made a small clearing at the crossing of Carron Brook, where Dublin now is, but no habitation had yet been erected.

When the Canada Company or their contractors first commenced to cut out the London Road, they put up a shanty for their workmen on Lot 26. In this the first sermon was preached in Tuckersmith by a Methodist minister, a missionary, named Whitehead. His congregation consisted of three persons—Neil Ross, and Angus and James Campbell; Mr. Whitehead's name described him, he being then very old. He was also a very tall man, and the shanty-roof being pretty low, he was obliged to stoop considerably when standing to deliver his discourse, after which he remained all night with his "audience." This was long before the day of churches, the first of which was built on Lot 23, L. R. S. It stood several years without being finished—services being meantime held in it during the summer season—when it was finally taken down and removed to Brucefield. Among the earliest preachers to hold services there were Mr. McKenzie, who settled at a very early day in Stanley, Mr. Skinner and Mr. Broadfoot, from London, and Mr. McKidd, from Goderich.

The first white child born in the township was Donald, eldest son of Neil Ross, and with the exception of James Lamb, of Osborne, this was the first birth in all the district traversed by the entire distance of the London and Goderich Road.

Mention has been made of some of the early settlers being obliged to go to London occasionally with their grists. Sometimes, however, those who came in in 1831 have gone all the way to Port Stanley, on Lake Erie, with their sack of wheat packed on the back of an ox; and this little "amusement" was comparatively of frequent occurrence till one Wm. Jewitt, a very early settler in Goderich Township, three miles from Bayfield, came in with a hand-mill from England, and then the Tuckersmith people used to portage their peck or half-peck, as the case might be, of the "raw material" to this hand-mill, and return with their flour, meditating the supreme good luck which had intervened to prevent a journey with an ox-train to the Lake Erie shore. Afterwards a Mr. Biscoby, a settler on the Huron Road, near Clinton, brought in the first pair of horses ever owned in the settlement; and used to collect grists from his neighbours for some miles around, and take them to be ground at Stratford, where a mill had been lately erected.

Occasionally much trouble, and even substantial damage, arose from the ravages of wild animals. In one instance, Mr. Ross went to Goderich for supplies; shouldering 100 lbs. of pork, he was all night in trudging through the forest, arriving home just at daybreak. His cow—the first he owned, and the first in all this section of country—was heard bellowing furiously some distance off in "the bush;" and arming himself with an axe the anxious owner proceeded to the spot, where he beheld a huge wolf attacking, and the cow vigorously defending, its young calf. The wolf, intent on securing its prey, did not see its enemy until the axe in Mr. Ross's hands was buried in its skull. On another occasion he was attracted by the bellowing of his oxen, and on arriving at the spot found them engaged in a lively fight with a small pack of wolves over the dead body of this same cow, which the wolves had succeeded in killing, though the oxen had thus far kept them off.

Although we have seen that as late as 1832 or 1833 there were very few settlers in the township, yet by 1835 the numbers had so increased that a municipal organization was formed in the usual way, some particulars of which it may be interesting to relate—which can best be done by reference to the minutes, from which we quote:—

"At a meeting of the inhabitants and householders of the Township of Tuckersmith, U.C., held publicly at the Bayfield Mills, on the 5th January, 1835, called by Wm. Woolley, sworn Constable of the township, by the order of Messrs. Charles Prior and Richard Brewster, Justices of the Peace, the following individuals were unanimously appointed by the meeting to fulfil the respective offices placed opposite their several names, and the following By-laws were unanimously agreed upon to be in force while the gentlemen nominated 'hold office': that is to say, from the 5th January, 1835, till the 5th January, 1836, viz.:—John Colquhoun, Town Clerk; Peter Vanderburg, Richard Lowe, Assessors; Wm. Chalk, M.D., Collector; Henry Ransford, Jonathan Wade, Overseers of Highways; Wm. Fowler, Poundkeeper; Saml. Carnochan, John Hannah, Town Wardens." Then followed the By-laws, and lastly the following "certificate":—

"I hereby certify that the above meeting was called and holden in pursuance of a warrant to me directed by Charles Prior and Richard Brewster, Esquires, and that the above By-laws were there made.

"WM. WOOLLEY, Constable, Tucker-Smith."

In 1836 the "Commissioners" were Adam Black, Saml. Carnochan, and Wm. Chalk, M.D. We notice this year in the minutes the "cloud the size of a man's hands," which subsequently resulted in the death of the gentleman referred to, along with many others:—

"The Commissioners met on January 16th, at the house of Wm. Fowler, * * * and considering the disturbed state of the township in consequence of a meeting also held by a Mr. Van Egmond, agreed to adjourn until Saturday, 12th March, deciding meantime to petition the Honourable the House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament assembled."

In 1837 the Commissioners were George Worsley, Robert Hunter, and Wm. Landsborough. The resident householders present at the town meeting this year were Saml. Carnochan, Jno. Hannah, Edward Turner, James Townsend, Wm. Chalk, Peter Vanderburg, Robt. Black, James Gosman, Nathan Johnston, David Campbell, Thos. Carter, Matthew Reed, Wm. Muir, James Chesney, John Landsborough, Wm. Rattenbury, James Broadfoot, Robt. Hunter, John Colquhoun; and (we quote from the records) "this list was read over by the Chairman, name by name, and every individual was unanimously allowed 'to be a voter without any objection."

"SAML. CARNOCHAN, Chairman."

The proceedings of the Commissioners all through this year are taken up with a fight against Mr. Van Egmond to compel him to do statute labour, which he refused. Finally we see the following, under date of July 24th:—"Received from Thos. Carter, the sum of £1 9s. 3d. cy., 'being on account of sale of goods and chattels of A. Van Egmond, by order of the Commissioners, for non-performance of statute labour;' and we see by the 'Financial Statement' that the above was the *only money* received by the Corporation that year; that the clerk (J. Colquhoun) paid it all out but 1s. 9d. for the statute labour it was supposed to represent; and that having purchased a 'Record Book' for 5s., and 'paper, pens, and ink' for other 5s., he brought in a bill against the township for the balance of 8s. 3d., which the township was unable to find funds to pay. As a contrast between the then and the now, we may say that the 'Record Book' was such as can be purchased at any modern bookstore for 25c. or 30c.

But interesting as is much of the matter referring to the municipal government of the township, we are obliged to curtail it. Briefly speaking, the Town Clerk "ran" the Township here as elsewhere in those days; and the position was held by J. Colquhoun up to 1839, when C. L. Van Egmond was chosen, and held the position to 1842 inclusive, being succeeded by Wm. Muir. The District Councillors sent by Tuckersmith up to 1850, and the Reeves up to 1853, may be seen elsewhere. The first set of municipal officers on the operation of the Municipal Act were: Reeve, Dr. Chalk; Councillors, C. L. Van Egmond, John McIntosh, James Murray, Francis Fowler.

After the withdrawal of Perth from the united counties, the Reeves of Tuckersmith were as below:—1854, Wm. Chalk; 1855-60, James Dickson; 1861-64, Henry Chesney; 1865-69, George Sproat; 1870-77, G. Edwin Creswell; 1878, David Walker; and the Deputy Reeves—1867 (first year), John Doig; 1868, David Walker; 1869, Jas. McLean; 1870-71, James Dallas; 1872-77, David Walker; 1878, John Hannah. For the current year the following is a full list of municipal officers:—Reeve, David Walker; Deputy Reeve, John Hannah; Councillors, Samuel Landsborough, Wm. Mundell, Joseph Nigh; Clerk and Treasurer, Wm. McConnell; Assessor, John Young; Collector, Samuel Carnochan; Auditors, Wm. McMillan, Arch. Dewar. The only villages within the limits of Tuckersmith are

EGMONDVILLE and HARPURHEY, both of which have been at some length referred to in connection with the sketch of Seaforth; and there is nothing more to add except that the latter was founded and named by Dr. Chalk, the first District Councillor and first Reeve of Tuckersmith; and the latter was founded and named by Constant Van Egmond, eldest son of the Colonel, and is still for the most part under the control, one way or other, of the Van Egmond family.

And now, although we have not done half justice to the history of this splendid township, we have already extended the space beyond its proposed limit, and are constrained thus to leave it, with the single remark that of the many magnificent rural municipalities which go to make up the great County of Huron, Tuckersmith, if not actually the foremost—as is largely claimed—is at all events entitled to the legend upon its banner, "NULLI SECUNDUS."

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

The geographical form of this township is nearly that of a right-angled triangle, with the base resting against the Townships of Grey, Morris, and East Wawanosh on the south-west, the east side being bounded by the Township of Howick, and the north by the Township of Culross, in the County of Bruce. The general characteristics of its soil may be stated as of fair to superior quality, while its surface is in the main undulating, inclining to roughness in those parts bordering the north branch of the Maitland River, which traverses it in an extremely irregular course from the eastern boundary to the north-west angle, being joined within the corporation of the Town of Wingham (which is within the geographical limits of Turnberry) by the middle branch, which latter stream diverges from Morris, and traverses, for several miles, the south-western edge of the township.

So far as we can ascertain, the first settlement within the present limits of the township was made where the village of Bluevale now is. Jacob Cantelon (Lots 31 and 32), Alexander Duncan (Lots 29 and 30), and James McCullough (Lots 33 and 34) were the first settlers, some time previous to the "land sale" of 4th September, 1854; Mr. McCullough having located the previous March, and the others a short time previous to that again. In the eastern section of the township James Henning, the present Deputy Reeve, and Robert J. Duff had settled some time prior to the "land sale;" and about that date John Gallagher, Alex. Thompson, Andrew Mitchell, John McTavish, Wm. Morris Sr. and Jr., and Wm. Bennett came in and occupied land. John Messer, for many years Reeve of the township, was one of the earliest settlers within its limits, having located Lots 39 and 40, Con. 1, in October, 1853, and settled there permanently during the following summer; and Samuel Black, the first as well as the present Reeve, settled Lots 35 and 36 early in 1855. In the north-western corner of the township one Beckett had settled previous to the land sale, and had erected a saw-mill at the place afterwards known as Zetland, on Lot 21, Con. B. In the south-eastern portion, the Hyslops were among the very first, if not actually the first settlers, Alexander occupying Lots 59 and 60, Con. 1, and Robt. Moffatt settling on Lots 54 and 55 just about the same time. W. Irwin, who subsequently laid out and named the Village of Belmore, was the first settler in the north-eastern portion of the township, on Lot 1, Con. C.

Reverting to the municipal organization, we find that previous to its separate and independent existence Turnberry was united, for some years, for purposes of municipal government, to Wawanosh, then comprising both East and West Wawanosh; and that the first year of its separate organization was 1857, and the first Council and set of township officials was composed as follows:—Reeve, Saml. Black; Councillors, John Fortune, David Haugh, Walter Sloan, Wm. Elliott; Clerk, Thos. Fortune; Treasurer, Jas. Anderson; Assessor, Andrew Mitchell; Collector, Robt. J. Duff. From the year of organization the township has been represented in the County Council as follows:—1858-59, Samuel Black; 1860, Thos. Eadie; 1861, Saml. Black; 1862 to 1871, inclusive, John Messer; 1872-73, Benj. Wilson; 1874, John Messer; 1875, and thence each year till the present, Saml. Black. In 1869 the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, C. Tait Scott filling the position for that and the following year—being followed in 1871 by Wm. Cornyn, who was in turn succeeded in 1872-73 by Wm. Douglas; and he, in 1874, by James Henning, who has since occupied the position each successive year.

The Council and municipal officers for the present year are:—Reeve, Saml. Black; Deputy, James Henning; Clerk and Treasurer, Jas. Johnston; Assessor, John McTavish; Collector, Richard Porter; Auditors, Wm. McPherson, Robert Eadie. The official report of these latter gentlemen for the year 1878 shows total receipts of \$13,119.52, and total expenditures of \$13,004.82. The amount of taxes collected was \$10,569.58. Of the expenditures, \$2,335.65 were for county rate, \$4,379.10 for schools, and \$1,200.75 for interest on debentures. The liabilities are \$16,230, and the assets, nil. All the liabilities include the balances still due on debentures issued to the different divisions of the T. G. & B. and G. W. Railways—the township having originally given \$28,000 to the W. G. & B. division; \$5,000 (sectional) to the L. H. & B. division; and \$5,000 (sectional) to the T. G. & B. Railway. The whole of the amount (\$14,573.58, inclusive of interest) received by the township on account of the Municipal Loan Fund distribution was applied to repurchasing their own debentures, together with an amount added, which made the total \$17,000.

The material resources of the township are shown by the Assessment Roll for 1878 to be:—

No. of acres.....	34,868
No. of acres improved (very nearly)....	25,000
Value real property.....	\$999,070
Value personal property.....	78,900
Taxable income.....	400
	\$1,078,370

The general inference from the above figures is that Turnberry, both as to its finances and its internal improvements, is in a very prosperous and advanced condition, an inference which personal inspection fully bears out.

There is but one village of any pretensions whatever in the township, viz., BLUEVALE, situated where the middle branch of the Maitland crosses the south-western boundary, partly in the Township of Morris, but chiefly in Turnberry. As hinted above, the neighbourhood was first settled by Jacob Cantelon and Alex. Duncan. The founders of the village, however, were the Leech brothers, a partial account of whose operations and enterprises in the building up of this part of the country will be seen under the head of Howick. The beginning of Bluevale was the purchase from Jacob Cantelon, above mentioned, of the property where the greater part of the village now stands by the above gentlemen, who commenced building their mills there when the only habitations anywhere in the neighbourhood were the log shanties of Mr. Cantelon and Mr. Duncan. Their grist-mill was completed at the same time as that at Gorrie—the autumn of 1856. William Henry Leech was the one in charge of the building of the Bluevale mill, and it is said he struck the first and last blow upon it. It detracts nothing from his reputation to say that the dam he erected across the Maitland at this point is the only one ever built on the whole course of the river which has thoroughly stood the test of time and flood, and to this day remains in its original entirety.

The Leeches did not stop work when they got their mill completed. They had the greatest faith in the future of this part of the country, though we confess it must have required an eye of faith to see any great future in it at that early day. Time, however, has proved them correct; and though they were obliged to haul all the machinery and material (except timber) by horse or ox-teams all the way from Paris

and Guelph to use in the construction of the mills, and this over a road for the greater part of the way lying through intermingled forest and swamp of the densest and most difficult description, they have lived to see a thriving town grow up from the nucleus which their efforts and enterprise planted there; and to-day they enjoy most of the advantages of the more populous and more ancient towns and cities near the seaboard—having in their immediate proximity a station of the southern extension of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce division of the Great Western Railway.

The first store in the place (as also in the township) was kept by a Mr. Bennett, and the first Postmaster was John Messer, who bought out Bennett, and carried on a mercantile business for many years. The post office was established 22nd September, 1859.

The first school in the township was built at Bluevale. It was a small frame building, and is now used as a dwelling. The first who taught therein was Thomas Farrow, a former resident of the Township of Clarke, who was one of the earliest settlers in that part of Morris near to Bluevale, and is the present M.P. for North Huron in the House of Commons. The building he taught in, as above, was also designed as a Presbyterian meeting-house, in addition to a school, and as such was also used, being the first church anywhere in the vicinity of Bluevale, and (it is claimed) the first in Turnberry—although some say the first was the New Connexion Methodist meeting-house erected on Lot 3, Con. 6, as early as the spring of 1857. This was a log building, which, though erected for the N. C. Methodists, was used by all denominations. The first sermon preached in it was by Rev. Mr. Dowler, a Wesleyan. The place was always known as Morris meeting-house. The building still stands, though its days of usefulness are long since past.

The Village of Bluevale now contains two general stores, one grocery, three shoe shops, two tailors' shops, two hotels, sash, door, and blind factory, cabinet factory, tannery, cheese factory, pump factory, carriage and waggon shop, three blacksmiths' shops, grist and flouring mill (combined water and steam), saw mill, shingle and lath mill, school (two teachers), three churches (Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Presbyterian), American Express Company's office, Montreal Telegraph Company's office, and post office with daily mail both ways over the W. G. & B. R., on the southern extension of which it is a station, just midway between Kincardine and Palmerston (33 miles from each).

BELMORE, in the north-eastern part of the township, has been referred to in connection with the Township of Howick. In addition to three general stores, two hotels, steam mills, and telegraph office, there are the usual number of minor mechanical establishments to be found in any thriving village. It has daily mail facilities off Midway, the nearest station on the main line of the W. G. & B. division of the G. W. R.

GLENNAN is the name of a post office at the Wingham Road station of the western division of the T. G. & B. Railway. There is no village here, merely a store and post office, kept by Wm. Anderson, an old settler in that part of the township. He is also station agent there. He gave the post office its name from his native place in Scotland.

MORRISBANK P. O. is located at the junction of the Grey, Morris, and Turnberry town lines, on Lot 1, Con. A, Turnberry.

ZETLAND, which was once a post village, has been absorbed, post-office and all, by Wingham, which has grown up near it, and developed from a forest to a live town since Zetland was a comparatively old place.

The great railway facilities, superior highways, and exceptionally fine water-privileges which Turnberry possesses are among the many adjuncts of its present material resources which have heretofore contributed so surely to its healthy development, and still continue it in possession of advantages second to none in the county.

TOWNSHIP OF USBORNE.

The Township of Usborne is situated in the south-eastern extremity of the county. If, in laying it out, it was the object of the Canada Company's engineers to make a figure whose shape is perfectly impossible of mathematical description, they proved themselves equal to the emergency, as a glance at the plan will demonstrate. Its bounds extend northward to the Township of Tuckersmith; north-east, east, and south-east to Hibbert, Fullarton, and Blanchard, in the County of Perth; southward to Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex; and westward to the London Road, dividing it from Stephen and Hay.

In topographical features and quality of soil Usborne is almost identical with Tuckersmith, heretofore described, though on the whole probably not so well improved, yet a splendid township in every sense of the word. It contains, according to assessment roll, 42,681 acres of land, of which 29,737 are improved, and the whole is assessed at \$1,623,275. The number of resident ratepayers is 643, and the amount of assessed personal property \$52,900. The perfect farce of expecting assessors to make correct returns is nowhere more palpable than in the 1878 return of population, which is set down at only 2,616, whereas it was 3,831 in 1871, and nothing is more certain than that the increase in the meantime has doubly balanced the deduction effected at the time of the incorporation of Exeter.

The early settlement of Usborne, or what was originally Usborne, may be more clearly understood by reference to the sketch of Exeter, which, till incorporation, was part of its territory. Outside this part, which afterwards became Exeter, Wm. May, now living on the London Road a short distance south of Exeter, was probably the first settler in the township—although some give the claim to Thos. Lamb, who settled two or three miles north of Exeter. The date of Mr. May's settlement was June 21st, 1832; that of Mr. Lamb's is not authenticated; but it is quite certain a child born in the latter's family was the first in the whole section of the Huron Tract between London and Goderich. The Balkwills—a number of brothers—and George Snell came very soon after Mr. May, Snell settling in Usborne, and the Balkwills on both the Usborne and Stephen sides of the London Road. It should be mentioned that although Mr. May was the first actual settler (with the possible exception of Mr. Lamb), there had been a clearing of about four acres made about 1½ miles south of Exeter, in the spring of 1831, by John Balkwill, Mr. May's brother-in-law, who was so pleased with the country that he returned to England specially to induce a number of his friends to come out and settle in it. In this he succeeded, and of those so induced to come, Mr. May was the first in, and erected the first shanty, a large number of others following soon after. They were Devonshire people, and their influence on other friends at home subsequently prevailed to such an extent that that whole section of the township was settled up by natives of the old English Shire. The Balkwill settlement was called "Devon," and a little village at the place still bears the name. When they came through London it consisted of but a few log shanties and a log tavern.

For many years after the early settlement the hardships of the settlers were such as those of all new parts of the country are familiar with, though more so from the fact that development was slow, and consequently the deprivation of the usual accompaniments of civilization had longer to be borne. It is related of one of the pioneers, who afterwards became one of the leading and most wealthy citizens of the community, that on his arrival, without even the proverbial and inevitable British shilling in his pocket, he went to Goderich and borrowed—or more properly begged—a half bushel of wheat from the agent of the Canada Company, half of which he "sowed" or scratched in with a self-made rake among the stumps of the little clearing he succeeded in making—subsisting meanwhile on the other half, boiled to a pulp for each meal. By the time he got the one half planted the other half was eaten up, and he went to work at the Canada Company's mill in Tuckersmith, known as the "Bell Mill," to pay for his half bushel of wheat, and earn some more to eat while he was harvesting his crop and making fresh clearing.

It was not for many years after the time we first speak of that the settlers were provided with such blessings as schools or churches, though travelling clergymen used occasionally to call and hold religious services while passing between London and Goderich. Rev. Mr. Cooper, elsewhere frequently mentioned in these sketches, is said to have been the first who ever preached a sermon in this locality, or in the township. For years marriage ceremonies (what few occurred) were performed either at London or Goderich, the nearest points where there were either clergymen or magistrates—the balance of opinion in those days being in favour of the civil dignitaries exercising their legitimate right to perform a rite legitimate as well as interesting. But this ceremony was not neglected by reason of the difficulty of accomplishing it; and that "marriage was consummated" all right was soon evidenced by the great number of little ones in the Devon settlement; and one of the greatest days the settlement ever had was when Rev. Mr. Cornyn, of London, afterwards the first Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of Huron, came out specially to the house of Hugh Balkwill to perform the baptismal ceremony on twelve little backwoods pets belonging to the good people of the neighbourhood.

The first church and school in Usborne were on the London Road north of Exeter, the former being the Presbyterian church at Rodgerville, and the latter the old log school, erected at Francistown in 1838. In this latter, Thomas Taylor was the first teacher. This gentleman was a "character" in his way. He was sent for to England on purpose to teach this school. He was an old bachelor, and—not so very strange for old bachelors—very eccentric. His residence was the old log school-house, where he "taught the young idea" during the day and attended to domestic duties at all other times. He was one of the oldest township clerks, and the early records bear evidence of his attainments and love of system. He subsequently miraculously disappeared, and was nevermore heard of, leaving no living relative in the world, so far as the people of Usborne ever knew, and his end remains among the mysteries which will sleep till the resurrection.

Next to Lamb above-mentioned, and Wm. Elder, the earliest settlers towards the north of the township were Thos. Case and his ten sons, from County Wicklow, Ireland, whence they came to the Huron Tract and settled, about three miles north of Exeter, in the spring of 1836. One of the sons, John, had come out in 1834, worked that summer for McConnell, the Canada Company's contractor on the London Road, and taken up the land where they afterwards located, subsequently revisiting Ireland and inducing the whole family to return with him. On more than one occasion the Case brothers have been aroused from their beds to yoke up their oxen and pull the horses and rig of the London and Goderich mail-coach out of the almost bottomless mud-holes which occurred between the long stretches of corduroy. The first of the coaches ever passing over the road was driven by Wm. Geery; and the way he handled the ribbons of his four-in-hand was said to be a wonder, even to the Jehu profession.

The first waggon in the settlement was so great a curiosity as to be a "seven days' wonder." It was owned by the Case family, who also owned the first pair of horses in the township; oxen and "jumpers" being the only means of locomotion and traffic for many years.

The municipal history of the township begins with the year 1842, at which time Stephen and Hay were both united to Usborne. The record of the first "Town Meeting" has been destroyed, but we find in the Clerk's "notes" the following entry:—"1842, January 22nd. Declarations to perform duties of their several offices were signed by the following persons elected to hold township offices:—James Scott, Esq., Richard Bissett, Commissioners; Rev. H. C. Cooper, Mr. Thos. Case, and Mr. Jos. Hardy, the other three Commissioners, did not consider it necessary to sign a declaration." Wm. Case, Richard Balkwill, and James Willis, Town Wardens; Thos. Routliffe, Assessor; Robt. Bissett, Collector; James Balkwill and Castor Willis, Pound-keepers; James Stanlake, Thos. Lamb, Robt. Moulds, John Westcott, and Wm. Balkwill, Overseers of Roads. * * * George Snell, Township Clerk."

For 1843, William Sanders, William Wilson, and James Balkwill were Wardens, and Hugh Balkwill Clerk. Thomas Taylor was elected Clerk in 1844, retaining the position till his disappearance above mentioned. From the minutes of the Town Meeting of that year, "held January 1st, in the Stephen School-house," we extract the following:—"Moved by William Balkwill, seconded by Hugh Balkwill, that no 'dogs do come to Divine service, under a fine of 2s. 6d. for the first offence; the second offence, 5s. cy. Carried, *nem. con.*" We could see no record of any dogs having been subsequently fined under the operation of this by-law, which shows that the dogs in those days minded their P's and Q's.

In 1845 Stephen seceded from the municipal union, and in 1846 Hay did likewise; but under the first year's operation of the Municipal Act (1850) Stephen was reunited to Usborne, and the first set of officials for both townships under the new system was composed of James Scott, Reeve; Messrs. Balkwill, Bissett, Lamb, and Quick, Councillors; Thomas Taylor, Clerk; Robert Bissett, Treasurer; John Essery, James Balkwill, and Matthew Rogers, Assessors; William Scott, Collector.

Since the withdrawal of Perth from the union of counties (1853) the Reeves of Usborne (Stephen withdrew again in 1852) were, for 1854, David Kirk; 1855, John Strang; 1856, Thomas Lamb; 1857-1858, Alex. Smith; 1859, Elam Butt; 1860, Robert Kydd; 1861, Joseph Case; 1862, Dr. Kay; 1863 to 1874 inclusive, Arch. Bishop, the present M.P.P. for South Huron; and thence to the present time, Leonard Hunter. In 1864 Usborne became entitled to a second representative in the County Council, and Robert Craig was the first to fill the position of Deputy Reeve, which he held for six years, being succeeded in 1870 by George Willis, who retained the position four years, when he gave way in 1874 to Leonard Hunter, two years, who

was in time followed by David Millar, four years, ending with 1878. The incumbents of municipal offices for the current year are:—Reeve, Leonard Hunter; Deputy Reeve, T. McKay; Councillors, James Halls, Jonathan Shier, Henry Horney; Clerk, N. G. Clarke; Treasurer, Thomas Coates; Assessor, Thomas Haywood; Collector, Alex. Duncan.

The only liability of Osborne is the unpaid balance of the debentures (originally \$25,000) given to the L. H. & B. R. The whole of the Municipal Loan Fund Surplus due the township was applied to repurchasing its own debentures, making its indebtedness, for such a wealthy and populous municipality, simply nominal.

The inhabitants have now exceptionally fine market and transportation facilities—particularly those of the western portion—Centralia and Exeter Railroad stations being just across its western boundary. They have also, as a whole, first-class mail accommodations, there being no less than seven post villages within the limits of the township, viz.:—ELIMVILLE, near the centre; KIRKTON, on the south-east boundary, midway between Exeter and St. Mary's; WINCHELSEA, on the same road, but nearer to Exeter; WOODHAM, on the south-east boundary, a mile south of Kirkton, all on the Exeter and St. Mary's Road, and having daily mail both ways. Then there is RODGERVILLE, on the London Road, near the north of the township; FARQUHAR, six miles east-by-north of Exeter; and LUMLEY, near the north boundary.

Of these Elimville is the "municipal capital," and is otherwise the most important, containing hotel, two stores, a number of mechanics' shops of various kinds, two churches, a nice brick building erected by subscription as a "Union Sunday School," and probably 100 inhabitants—besides the Town-hall, a commodious brick structure which cost over \$1,200 to build.

The present condition of Osborne, as compared with other townships of the county, is second to none except Tuckersmith; and even the difference now observable between these promises before many years, at the present rate of improvement on all hands patent, to melt away before the energy and enterprise of a people who have already transformed it from a wild and trackless waste into one of the fairest sections of the fairest Province of the first Empire in the world.

WAWANOSH EAST AND WEST.

These townships, before their separation in 1866, formed by far the largest township in point of territorial extent in the county, the number of acres within its limits being 85,640. The shape of Wawanosh, as it originally stood, was almost that of a perfect square, it being only slightly longer from north to south than from east to west. It is situated in the most northerly range of Huron County townships, and is bounded on the north by the Township of Kinloss in Bruce, and a portion of Turnberry; the Townships of Morris on the east, Hullett and Colborne on the south, and Ashfield on the west, form its other boundaries. The topography of Wawanosh is quite uniformly of that nature which, though not excessively hilly, is somewhat more than "gently undulating," except in the vicinity of the Maitland River, which traverses the townships from a point near its north-eastern extremity, in an exceedingly tortuous course, to the southern boundary, at Manchester, about midway between its eastern and western limits. In the neighbourhood of the Maitland, then, the land is decidedly rough, and the crooked course of the river imparts this rough and broken nature to a comparatively large area of the township.

Wawanosh was behind most of the townships of the county in the date of its early settlement; however, as early as 1840, or soon thereafter, John Jackman settled on Lot 13, Con. 1, of the township. The first male child born in Wawanosh was a son of this gentleman, who was named "John Wawanosh," after both his father and the township, and to-day he occupies the farm on which his father originally settled. There was a female child born in the township prior to the birth of the Jackman infant, a daughter of Robert Shannon, who located on Lot 19, Con. 1. About this time also Mr. Charles Girvin, who has since been Warden of the county, settled on Lot 13, Con. 2. By 1846 the number of children in this portion of Wawanosh and the adjoining Township of Ashfield demanded that provision should be made for the dissemination of education, and the first school-house was accordingly erected in that year on Lot 13, Con. 2, and John McBrine was the first teacher engaged to conduct the school. This school-house was the first place in the township where religious services were regularly held, and the year of its erection Rev. Alex. McKid, who was, as his name implies, a Presbyterian, held the first Divine service here, though there had probably been sermons preached by Methodist ministers prior to that date. That portion of the township near St. Helen's began to receive settlers about 1849, when John and William Gordon and Joseph Gaunt and sons moved in. They were followed in 1851 by Hugh Rutherford, who settled on Lot 14, Con. 10, and the next year James Somerville built the pioneer mill of the township on Lot 16, Con. 10. Previous to this time, also, the Altons had located near Belfast; John Sherriff on the Bruce town-line; and Duncan and Hugh McPherson and Donald Cameron in the 12th Concession, near St. Helen's.

As early as 1852 Hezekiah Helps had settled near the present town-line, between East and West Wawanosh, near Manchester. He kept a yoke of oxen, and used to draw in supplies for the settlers who had located further north in Wawanosh, as well as those in the east of that township and west part of Morris. His house for many years formed a kind of "half-way house" for settlers passing to and from the north and east. About this time also Frank Brandon and John Owens settled near Belgrave, and Thomas Agnew a few lots further west. There was no settlement north of them at that time; but in 1854 the Currie brothers—Robert, John, and David—settled on Lots 40 and 41, along the Turnberry town-line, near Wingham.

From this time onward a steady and rapid tide of settlers flowed into Wawanosh, and the settlement of the township soon became general.

The municipal history of Wawanosh as a separate township takes date from its separation from Ashfield in 1852, and although the records of its municipal transactions from that time up to 1858 are lost, yet we find by reference to the minutes of the Counties' Council during those years that Wawanosh was represented in that body for the first time in 1852 by John Pentland, Reeve, who was followed in 1853 by Charles Girvin, who held the office continuously three years. We have not the names of the incumbents of the Reeveship during 1856-57; but in 1858 Henry Mathers was Reeve, and during the years 1859 and 1860 respectively, Thomas Holmes and Stephen Yates occupied the chair. In 1860 they became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and Robert Currie received the election to that office, and in 1861 was re-elected, in company with Henry Mathers as Reeve; the latter gentleman being honoured with re-election in 1862, when Andrew Cook was elected to the Deputy Reeveship, each being re-elected in the years 1863 and 1864. Robert

Currie held the Reeveship during 1865-66, with Wm. Farquharson as Deputy the former, and Hezekiah Helps the latter year.

By this time the people in all parts of the township began to realize the fact that Wawanosh was too large and populous to be conveniently handled by one municipal Council, and in accordance with this general conviction, an Act (29th Vict., cap. 82) was passed by the Canadian Parliament on the 15th August of that year, by the provisions of which the township was divided by the road now running north and south between Lots 27 and 28; the townships created on either side of this line being named respectively East and West Wawanosh.

After this event, of course, each township maintained a separate Council, and in

EAST WAWANOSH

the first Council was elected in 1867, and was composed of Robt. Currie, Reeve; Hezekiah Helps, David Scott, Lancelot Nethery, and Thos. H. Taylor, Councillors. The other township officers were: James Tisdale, Clerk; Donald McGibbon, Assessor; James Dunbar, Collector; and James McGowan, Treasurer. During the three succeeding years Hezekiah Helps occupied the Reeve's chair, and was followed in 1871 by David Scott, who was re-elected in 1872 and 1873. Thos. H. Taylor wore that dignity during the four years that followed, and James Potter held the gavel in 1878. In 1875 they elected their first Deputy Reeve, in the person of James Potter, who was again elected in 1876, and was succeeded in that office by Robt. Currie, who held it during the two following years. For the current year the municipal officers are James Potter, Reeve; Robt. Currie, Deputy Reeve; Robert Reilly, James Clow, and Finlay Anderson, Councillors; Peter Porterfield, Clerk; Wm. Carr, Treasurer; Fountain Naylor, Assessor; Jas. Brown, Collector; James Garrick and William Thompson, Auditors.

A glance at the plan of this township will show that it enjoys good mail facilities, the most important post offices through which the people are served being WINGHAM and BLYTH, situated respectively at the north-east and south-east corners, and just outside of the township, and BELGRAVE, about midway between these places on the Morris town-line. There are also the offices of ULSTER, on Lot 29, Turnberry town-line; FORDYCE, on Lot 27, Concession 9; MARNOCH, about three miles west of Belgrave; WESTFIELD, on Lot 27, Concession 4; and AUBURN, or Village of Manchester, situated partially in each of the four townships of East and West Wawanosh, Hullett and Colborne, but as the greater portion of the village lies within West Wawanosh, it will be referred to among the villages of that township.

Although there is no railway running through East Wawanosh, there are excellent shipping facilities at Blyth, Belgrave, and Wingham, just outside its limits. Its financial status is about as follows:—Liabilities—Debentures to aid in construction of the L. H. and B. Railroad to Blyth, according to the original plan, \$18,000, which sum was supplemented by a further grant of \$7,000 to aid in its extension from Blyth to Wingham, and debentures were also issued for this latter sum. Its share of the Municipal Loan Fund Distribution Surplus amounted to \$12,069.51, and owing to its own debentures having gone out of the county, this sum was expended in the purchase of debentures of other municipalities, of which securities the township now owns \$5,000 issued by the Township of Stanley, \$2,000 by Blyth, and \$8,500 by Wingham, which debentures constitute the sole assets, as it has no Town-hall, the Council meeting at the house of Mr. Porterfield, the Clerk.

Thus it will be seen that the excess of liabilities over assets is only \$8,879.24, as there was a balance of \$620.76 on hand January 1st, 1879. The small amount of indebtedness as compared with the resources certainly indicates a very prosperous condition, and the fine farms and buildings, and general signs of thrift which abound in all parts of the township, clearly denote that the circumstances of the individual members of the community will compare favourably with those of the corporation. Returning to the subject of municipal government in

WEST WAWANOSH

after the "divorce," we find that in 1867 Charles Girvin was elected Reeve and Edward Gaunt Deputy Reeve, and that they have retained their respective offices by annual re-election ever since, having thus held their seats during twelve consecutive years, a coincidence heretofore unheard of in the annals of municipal government in Huron County, and probably in Ontario. It is also worthy of remark that the entire Council of 1873 have been re-elected each year since, and in 1875-76 by acclamation, except that this year, in consequence of Mr. McIlwaine's refusal to again be a candidate, Mr. John Washington was elected in his place. The Council for the current year, then, consists of Messrs. Charles Girvin, Reeve; Edward Gaunt, Deputy Reeve; Charles Durnin, William Kinahan, and John Washington, Councillors. The other officers are Robert Murray, Clerk; William Durnin, Treasurer; Hugh McCrostie, Assessor; John Pentland, Collector; John H. Taylor and Alexander Pentland, Auditors. There are but two villages in the township worthy of extended notice.

MANCHESTER is situated chiefly in West Wawanosh, though there are portions of it also in East Wawanosh, Hullett, and Colborne, as before stated. The village was originally laid out by Messrs. George Fulton, on the Wawanosh side, and E. Elkins on the Hullett side, who first took up the land on which it stands. The nearest railroad station is at Blyth, six miles east. The village contains two stores, four blacksmiths' shops, one wagon shop, one tailor's shop, two shoe shops, one harness shop, one tannery, one cheese factory, four churches (Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Lutheran), four hotels, and is served with a daily mail off Goderich, twelve miles distant. The Montreal Telegraph Company has an office here, in addition to its other facilities. The Maitland River at this point is spanned by a fine wooden truss bridge, which rests on substantial stone piers; the cost of this bridge was \$10,500, it being the most expensive in the county, with one exception. The name of the post office at this village is AUBURN; it was situated across the river from its present position before the village was laid out, and though its location was subsequently changed, its name remained the same.

SAINT HELEN'S is built along the line between the 10th and 11th Concessions, in Lots 18 and 19. It was laid out in 1857 by Mr. Molesworth, a Government engineer, at the request of Messrs. William Gordon and Henry Mathers, the former of whom named it after his wife—Helen. The first store-keeper here was William Gordon, now engaged in the wholesale carpet trade in Toronto; the first Postmaster was John McKay. The village possesses one store, telegraph office, several small mechanics' shops, a steam saw-mill, two churches (Presbyterian and Episcopal), a temperance hall, and a population of 150 to 200. The post office is served with a daily mail off Belfast, 2½ miles west, on the Ashfield town-line, which is referred to at sufficient length

in the sketch of the latter township. St. Helen's is surrounded by a good farming country, and is withal a pleasant little village.

DUNGANNON, on the Ashfield town-line, about midway between the north and south boundaries, is described in our sketch of Ashfield.

NILE is a post office at the extreme south-west of the township, at the junction of the Ashfield and Colborne town-lines. It receives a daily mail north and south by the Goderich and Lucknow stage.

The financial condition of West Wawanosh is even better than that of her sister township on the east, as it is entirely out of debt, and had a balance of \$551.70 on hand at the beginning of the present year. Its share of the Municipal Loan Fund Surplus was \$12,511.14, less a proportionate share to Lucknow for the territory taken out of Wawanosh by that village, and this was applied to the redemption of outstanding debentures issued in aid of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce South Extension; the amount of these debentures originally issued being \$18,000. The "West Wawanosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company," which was organized under the recent Insurance Act, has its head office in St. Helen's, and its three chief officers are Chas. Girvin, President; Thomas E. Finley, Vice-President; Robert Murray, Secretary-Treasurer. This township is specially well supplied with schools, and the intelligence of its people furnishes ample proof that they have been put to good use.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC FRANCIS TOMS, Junior Judge of the County of Huron, is a son of Mr. Albert Toms, and was born at Charlotteville, Norfolk County, Ont., Feb. 14th, 1841, and inherits U. E. Loyalist blood from both his parents. He received his education in his native county, and in 1860 removed to Huron. Having taken up the study of law, he was called to the Bar in 1865, and the following year was appointed to the Bench as Deputy Judge of Huron and Bruce; but on the severance of the judicial union of those counties, Judge Toms was appointed Junior Judge of Huron County, December 2nd, 1872, and on the 12th February, 1879, he received the appointment of Surrogate Judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario.

Apart from his judicial duties, the Judge has found time to mingle in society, to which he is an ornament. For several years he has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and is at present Grand Superintendent for the Huron District, in Royal Arch Masonry.

Though appointed to the Bench at the early age of twenty-five years, Judge Toms' judicial career has been of unusual brilliancy. He is justly considered one of the brightest ornaments of the Ontario Bench, and his standing as either a jurist or a gentleman is one of which his friends may well feel proud.

ROBERT GIBBONS, Sheriff of Huron County, whose name occupies a prominent place in our Political and Municipal Histories, is of Scotch origin, having been born in Glasgow, December 24th, 1811. In 1832 he emigrated to Canada, and on the 16th of May of that year arrived at Goderich, then a village of less than 250 inhabitants. Here he launched into business, and at an early age took a leading part in municipal affairs; subsequently serving several terms as Mayor of Goderich, and was for many years Reeve of that town and Warden of the County.

Mr. Gibbons was elected to represent South Huron in the first Parliament of Ontario, and four years later (in 1871) was re-elected to the Legislature, each time as the candidate of the Liberal party, whose doctrines he effectually advocated; but after serving in that capacity during two terms of the second Parliament, he resigned his seat to accept the Shrievalty of Huron County, and has since administered the affairs of that important office in a manner acceptable to all parties.

DANIEL McDONALD, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Registrar of the Surrogate Court, and Clerk of the County Court for the County of Huron, is a native of the Township of Stanley, where he was born August 19th, 1844. Mr. McDonald received his education at the Goderich Grammar School, after which he entered the legal profession, and was practising law in partnership with Judge Squier at the time of his appointment to office, previous to which he was an active and distinguished member of the Reform party.

The high personal and intellectual attainments which characterize Mr. McDonald in his private capacity as a citizen and a gentleman, having been brought to bear on his official duties, have earned for him the reputation of being one of the most courteous and efficient of Huron County officials.

ROBERT HAYS, deceased, late of McKillop, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1795, and at the age of about thirty years emigrated to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained five years. At the end of that time he removed to Ingersoll, Canada, and four years later changed his residence to Waterloo County where he embarked in the grist and saw-mill business, at a place which subsequently grew to be a village, and was given the name of Haysville.

In 1842 Mr. Hays settled in McKillop, where he assumed municipal honours, and afterwards served twelve years as Reeve of that township, being elected each time by acclamation, and six years as Township Treasurer. It is almost superfluous to add that he occupied an exalted place in the esteem and confidence of all who knew him—a place which he retained till the time of his death a few years since.

THOMAS TRIVITT, J.P. of Exeter, came from that land which has given Canada many of her best citizens—England. He was ushered into existence in the vale of Taunton Deane, Somerset, in 1813. He married a lady of Norfolk nativity in 1848, and the same year emigrated to Upper Canada and settled on the site of the present Village of Centralia, which was subsequently founded by him in 1868. Mr. Trivitt was the first Township Clerk of Stephen, and held that office several years. In 1852, on the organization of the Fifth Division Court of the County, at Centralia, Mr. Trivitt was appointed its Clerk, and though the Court has been since removed to Exeter, he still retains the clerkship.

In 1857 he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace. He has been among the foremost to protect and advance the interests of his locality, and through his enterprise and liberality in connection with the construction of the L. H. & B. R. many permanent advantages were secured to Centralia.

HENRY SMITH, deceased, late of Howick, was an Englishman who emigrated to Orillia, Simcoe County, at a time when one Moffatt, who had been sent in by the Government to teach an Indian school, was the only white resident at that place. Here Mr. Smith, who was a Methodist preacher, used to preach to the Indians through interpreters. The Township of Maryboro' was his next place of residence, he being the third settler in that township, and here he preached the first sermon. Mr. Smith came to Howick in 1854, settled on Lot 6, Con. 4, and the same year opened thereon the first store in the township. He took an active part in municipal affairs, and was the first Reeve of the town-

ship, as he was also the first to deliver a sermon in Howick, the service being held in the bush, on the farm of Mr. Hollinghead, Lot 3, Con. 3. Mr. Smith continued to live on the lot which he originally located in Howick till within a short time of his death, which occurred August 21st, 1876, he being then in the 71st year of his age. By his death society lost an ornament, Howick an upright and useful citizen, and the Christian religion an able and faithful exponent.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE, M.D., of Wingham, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1833, but came to Canada when only eleven years of age. He graduated from the medical department of Queen's University, Kingston, in 1858, and the same year commenced the practice of his profession in Hamilton, but removed to Mount Hope, in the Township of Glanford, the following year, and remained in practice at that place till March, 1877. In 1866 Dr. Bethune was unanimously elected to represent Queen's University in the Medical Council, and has ever since remained its representative in that body.

The Doctor was Reeve of Glanford during nine years, and in 1874, having received the Conservative nomination to the Commons, he unsuccessfully contested South Wentworth with Mr. Joseph Rymal.

In March, 1877, the Doctor removed to Wingham, since which time he has devoted himself exclusively to professional duties.

JOHN LECKIE, J.P., of Walton, McKillop Township, is a native Canadian, having been born in the County of Lanark in 1835. When nineteen years of age, he removed with his father's family to the Township of Grey—then a wilderness, and after two years of pioneer farming, he built a store on the "Town Plot," which has since grown to be the Village of Cranbrook, and eight years later he removed to Brussels (then Ainleyville), where he embarked in the grain and produce trade.

Mr. Leckie was commissioned a Justice of the Peace in 1862, was elected Reeve of Grey in 1865, and retained that office till 1873. He has also been Reeve of Brussels continuously since its incorporation as a village. He contested the North Riding of Huron in the Reform interest in 1874, but was defeated by Mr. Farrow, and the following year was elected Warden of the County. Mr. Leckie has been closely identified with all the railway and other projects for the development of this portion of the country, and is at present the manager of the Brussels agency of the Exchange Bank of Canada.

ROBERT PATTISON, J.P., of Walton, McKillop Township, is a native of Brampton parish, Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1827. In 1858 he came to America, and travelled considerably in the Southern States, notably in Mississippi, where he still owns property, and was in the Confederate army during the late war. In one of the battles of that war also a brother of Mr. Pattison's received wounds, from the effect of which he subsequently died in hospital at Corinth, Missouri.

Mr. Pattison came to McKillop in 1864, where he has been engaged in mercantile business ever since, and during ten years past has been Postmaster of Walton.

Mr. Pattison is justly popular among his fellow-citizens. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has occupied a seat at the Council Board of McKillop; but has of late years declined municipal honours, as his private business requires his sole attention.

THE LEECH FAMILY.

The ten brothers, whose portraits appear elsewhere in this volume, are the sons of Richard and Barbara Leech, who were both natives of Ireland, the former having been born in Wexford, September 2nd, 1796, and the latter in Garrybritt, September 2nd, 1794.

Mr. Leech came to Bröckville, Canada, in 1812, and worked some time at his trade of cabinet-making; but on the breaking out of the Anglo-American War in that year, he nobly volunteered for the defence of his adopted country, and at the close of that struggle he was discharged by the Imperial authorities, and took part in the formation of the Military Settlement at Perth, which was afterwards constituted the County Seat of Lanark. At this place, or rather in the Township of Drummond, just without the limits of Perth, he continued to reside for many years, and here several of his sons were born; though he afterwards removed to the Township of Augusta, and subsequently to the Township of Bastard, in Leeds County. He died in 1847, after filling a useful and active life, and will long be remembered as the father of ten sons, who, for industry, integrity, and the true principles of Christianity, are each a copy of his sire. The mother of these noble sons followed her husband to the grave in 1857, having completed her mission on earth, and given to the world a family of sons who stand as such probably without a peer in the Dominion.

The eldest of these brothers is RICHARD LEECH, who was born in Lansdowne, March 30th, 1819. In 1837, when only eighteen years old, he was called into active service in defence of his country, and served in the command of Col. McMullen along the St. Lawrence Frontier during the McKenzie Rebellion. The following year he removed to Newboro', Leeds County, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years, and still resides near that place, though he is now a tiller of the soil.

ROBERT LEECH is the name of the second son, who was born near Perth, January 19th, 1820. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade in his youth, and in the winter of 1855-56 he removed from his eastern home to the present Village of Gorrie, where he and his brothers Edward and James, who had preceded him to the place, purchased the mill-site at that location, and had both grist and saw-mills in operation there the following fall. This property was purchased in the interest of a partnership which had been formed between eight of the brothers, the others of whom subsequently sold out to Robert and left him sole proprietor.

This gentleman soon established a reputation for ability and geniality which led to his services being sought by his fellow-citizens, whom he served in the Township Council a number of years, till the development of his private business demanded his retirement from public duties, and his sole attention to personal affairs. Mr. Leech has been a Justice of the Peace for many years, and is a citizen whose life among his fellows has been a record of good deeds which offer a bright example for the imitation of his younger fellow-countrymen.

EDWARD LEECH, J.P., the third in point of age of these brothers, was born near Perth, Jan. 14th, 1822, and at the age of eighteen commenced the practical study of the millwright's trade, and after serving his time in that avocation, distinguished himself as a machinist in the erection of several saw and grist-mills throughout the Province, and among them the one at Gorrie, before referred to. At Gorrie Mr. Leech resided 22 years, and in 1876 removed to Whitby, Ont., having retired from active business on a competence earned by a busy and successful career of nearly a quarter of a century.

During his residence in Huron County Mr. Leech earned and enjoyed the respect of his acquaintances to a high degree, and his ability

and usefulness as a citizen were recognized by the Government, who placed him on the Commission of the Peace.

JOHN LEECH, the fourth son, was born in the Township of Drummond, Sept. 6th, 1825, and was brought up to an agricultural life. He was among the first to start cheese factories in the County of Leeds, where he built and conducted five large factories for several years. He removed to Howick in 1874, where he engaged extensively in the grain and produce trade, but the commercial crisis which recently swept over Canada carried Mr. Leech off his financial base, and the fruits of a long life of toil, enterprise, and the strictest honesty were thus swept away by a combination of unpropitious circumstances. Undismayed, however, he resolved to commence the battle of life anew in a younger country, and early in the present year removed to Manitoba, in the hope of being able to retrieve his fallen fortunes.

Mr. John Leech possesses his full share of the high personal attainments characteristic of the family, and consequently he has hosts of friends who hope for his success in his new field of labour.

JAMES LEECH, J.P., follows his brother John in point of age, having been born near Perth, July 14th, 1827. He learned the carpenter and cabinetmaker's trade, and successfully carried on that business in South Crosby, Leeds County, till about 27 years old. At this time, influenced by a strong desire to keep the family together, he came west on a prospecting tour, in company with his brother Nathaniel, and they selected the present site of Gorrie as the future home of the brothers who had determined to come west.

In company with his brother Edward, he returned to this place in the winter of 1855-56, from his home in Leeds County, and here they erected the mill already referred to, as well as another one at what is now Bluevale, some distance further down the river; a full history of which enterprises may be seen in our historical sketch of the Township of Howick. Mr. Leech took charge of both these mills in turn as the miller, and although he had never served an apprenticeship to that trade, the old inhabitants are unanimous in their testimony as to the efficiency with which he discharged those duties.

Mr. Leech now resides at Gorrie, enjoying a competency which energy and industry have acquired, and an amount of respect and esteem which ought not fair dealing and upright conduct can secure. Though never pressing forward to a position of prominence in public or municipal affairs, he has been an assiduous worker in all matters affecting the public interest from a religious, charitable, and educational standpoint. He organized the first Sabbath school and likewise the first Methodist class in this section of the country, was for many years a class leader, and in short has always been especially identified with every species of moral and religious reform, where the development of such has promised results beneficial to the community, of which he is one of the most respected members.

WILLIAM HENRY LEECH, J.P., is the sixth of the sons of Richard Leech, and was born in the Township of Augusta, March 20th, 1829. He is a millwright by trade, and before his removal to Huron County he built mills at Carleton Place, Almonte, and other places. He was the one to organize the plan of forming a company among the brothers, and it must be gratifying to him to witness the result of the efforts which he made to accomplish it. William Henry arrived in Howick in March, 1856, and struck the first and last blow on the Company's mill at Bluevale, and has remained here ever since. In 1862 he and his brother Joseph purchased the interest of their brothers in the Bluevale mills, at the same time selling their own interests in the mills at Gorrie.

Mr. Leech has been frequently urged to accept election to the Township Council, but on one occasion only did he consent, and after serving one year retired again to the management of his large business. He is now living in retirement on a competency which his persevering industry has enabled him to accumulate, and is thoroughly and deservedly respected by the entire community, of which he is one of the most prominent members.

JOSEPH LEECH, the seventh of these brothers, was born in Augusta, Jan. 14th, 1831, and prior to the removal of the brothers to this county he had pursued the peaceful avocation of agriculture. Since coming here he has been interested in various enterprises, but has always owned an interest in the mills at Bluevale, though he disposed of his interest in the Gorrie mills many years ago.

Personally he partakes largely of the estimable qualities recited as belonging to his brothers. He has been a steward of the Methodist Church for many years, and is an energetic supporter of the temperance cause. He also takes an active interest in politics, and has been for twelve years President of the North Huron Conservative Association.

NATHANIEL LEECH follows next in order, having been born in Augusta, Sept. 28th, 1832. He removed to Huron County with his brothers, where he remained but a short time, as he soon thereafter entered the ministry, and is now in charge of a congregation at Rising City, Nebraska.

GEORGE LEECH is the ninth son, having been born in Augusta, June 8th, 1834. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, but soon after took a theological course in Victoria College, entered the Methodist ministry, and is now in charge of the Canada Methodist Church at Newtonville, Ont.

WEBSTER WESLEY LEECH, the youngest of this numerous family, was born in the Township of Bastard, Leeds County, September 4th, 1839. He graduated from Victoria College, and was ordained in the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1866, since which time he has been actively engaged in that sacred calling, and is at present stationed at Greenwood, Township of Whitby, Ontario County.

The foregoing history is probably without a counterpart in the Dominion. In it we have an account of ten sons, all of whom have grown through infancy and childhood to manhood, and at the time of this writing are still alive—death having never been permitted to break the family circle. It is no less remarkable that no one of them has ever suffered the slightest mutilation of any member of the physical frame. But what they regard as of still more importance is the remarkable truth that each one of them enjoys the converting grace of God, and, through that grace, "a good hope of eternal life." They are members of the Methodist Church of Canada, and those of them who are not in its ministry have held important offices among her laity.

In short, we doubt if elsewhere in Canada there exists so large a family of sons who can show so good a record of successful industry, liberal enterprise, untiring energy, strict integrity, gracious charity, and rigid morality—or so many brothers who are so eminently respectable and so universally respected.

BENJAMIN FRALICK, J.P., of the Township of Morris, is one of the most esteemed citizens of that locality. He is descended from U. E. Loyalist stock of the most rigid school, and is a grandson of Martin Fralick, who emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, and settled near Albany, N.Y., where he raised a family of seven sons and one daughter,

among them Christopher, father of the subject of the present sketch. During the Revolutionary War Christopher Fralick served in the command of his father, who held a captaincy under General Burgoyne; and after the establishment of American independence, the entire family removed to Canada, and settled in the Bay Quinté region. Here Mr. Benjamin Fralick was born and brought up, in the Township of Ernestown, County of Addington.

During the Anglo-American war of 1812-15 his father served the Crown as Captain of Dragoons, and died in 1823.

Having learned the tanner and currier trade, Mr. Benjamin Fralick commenced business in that line in Ernestown, 1831, and from 1830 to 1855 successfully prosecuted the same business in Belleville.

He now determined to come west and settle his sons on farms, and accordingly, the same year (1855) located in Wawanosh, where he remained two years, and leaving two of his sons on his farm in that township, removed with the balance of his family to Lots 29 and 30, Con. 3, Morris, his present place of residence.

During the Mackenzie Rebellion Mr. Fralick served as a Loyalist in the Hastings County Militia, in which he was promoted to a captaincy. In 1857 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for Huron County, and was the same year appointed Clerk of the Fourth Division Court of the county, which sits in Brussels. Mr. Fralick has also served with great popularity in the Township Council of Morris.

THOMAS STRACHAN, J.P., Reeve of Grey, came to that township in 1853, previous to which he had lived in Galt, and in the Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, but he came originally from the parish of Cantyre, Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1847. Mr. Strachan was a member of the first Municipal Council of Grey, and has since served many terms at the Council board, in different capacities, though he is Reeve at present. He has always been active in promoting the interests of his locality. He was probably the first to advocate the construction of the W. G. & B. Railway through Brussels, and subsequently took a prominent part in the negotiations which resulted in the building of that road over its present route.

Mr. Strachan is President of the East Huron Reform Association, is a License Commissioner for the same Riding, has been for fifteen years an elder of Knox (Presbyterian) Church, and is in all respects a representative man and a leading citizen.

JOHN GEMMILL, J.P., of Turnberry, located on Lot 16, Concession C, of that township in the autumn of 1856. He is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1813; and from there he removed with his father's family in 1822 to the Township and County of Lanark, Upper Canada. Prior to his removal to Huron County, he had been engaged in farming and lumbering in Lanark, and was one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Upper Ottawa.

Mr. Gemmill has sat eight years in the Township Council of Turnberry, and is justly popular. Politically, he is an advanced Reformer, having inherited his political sentiments from his father.

THOMAS GIBSON, M.P.P., of Wroxeter, may be justly described as one of the most truly representative men in the County of Huron. He was the eldest son of Thomas Gibson, of Greenlaw, in Berwickshire, Scotland, where he was born 8th June, 1825, emigrating thence to the United States in 1853, and to Canada in 1854, settling finally in the wilderness of Howick, where Wroxeter now stands, on 1st February, 1856.

From this time forward a reference to our local sketch of Wroxeter will show Mr. Gibson to have been the chief one in the founding and subsequent building up of that pleasant little town; while the public records of the Township of Howick show that he for ten years in succession occupied a seat at the Council Board, during seven of which he was Reeve. He contested North Huron unsuccessfully at the first general election for the Ontario Legislature, in 1867, against W. T. Hays; but at the general election of 1871 he defeated his former opponent by a large majority. At the general election of 1875 the county was divided into three Ridings, and Mr. Gibson carried the East Riding over Mr. Van Norman, of Brantford, by a majority of 169. A farmer by occupation, Mr. Gibson is a man of much culture and great intelligence. Although he is one of the staunchest men of the Reform party, he is held in the highest esteem by political opponents as well as by his political allies, and it may truly be said of him that no man in the county or the country bears a fairer record in either public or private life.

GEORGE STRONG, J.P., of Howick, first came to the township about Christmas, 1853, but his permanent settlement there dates from the following fall, when he returned from his former home in Norwich, Oxford County, to harvest a crop of potatoes which he had planted the spring previous. His father and brothers came to Howick the same year, and settled near his location, Lots 9 and 10, Con. 10.

Mr. Strong is a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, whence he accompanied his father to Canada while yet a boy. He was the second Reeve of Howick, and has occupied that position a number of years, as he has also the office of Treasurer; and although he has now retired to a well-earned repose from public duties, yet he retains an influence in the township fully equal to that of any of her citizens.

HUMPHREY SNELL, J.P., is one of the most deservingly prominent residents of Hullett, and, as our sketch of that township will show, has been closely identified with its history since its earliest settlement. Although of English birth, he came to Hullett from Chinguacousy, where he lived for some time after his arrival in Canada.

Mr. Snell is a cousin of the Snell brothers of Edmonton, and, like them he deals extensively in thoroughbred stock. He has taken a leading part in municipal affairs ever since the organization of the township, and has served more than twenty years in its Council, most of the time as either Reeve or Deputy Reeve.

Mr. Snell is President of both the County and the Centre Riding Reform Associations, having held the position in the latter Association many years. Through his influence the Agricultural Society were induced to bring into Huron the first thoroughbred Short-horn; and he is credited with being the pioneer importer of such stock into the county. He is in all respects an enterprising and public-spirited gentleman, and evidences of this fact are not wanting.

CHRISTOPHER CORBETT, J.P., of Morris, came from Ireland in 1828, and settled in West Gwillimbury, Simcoe County, from which place he came to Morris in October, 1851, and took up Lot 3, Con. 5, and in 1853 effected a permanent settlement thereon by moving in with his family.

Mr. Corbett soon gained a place in the confidence and respect of the people, and was elected a member of the first Township Council, having since served six consecutive years in that body. Mr. Corbett was placed on the Commission of the Peace at an early date in the township's history. He has always been characterized by intelligence, charity, and integrity, and, as a natural consequence, is very highly respected by his numerous acquaintances.

JOHN SALKELD, deceased, late of the Township of Goderich, was born in Cumberland, England, 1788, and married Martha Wilson, a daughter of Joseph Wilson of the same place, by whom he had eleven children. In 1837 he determined to try his fortune in the New World, and embarked for Canada with a family of seven children, where he joined his wife's father, Mr. Wilson, one of the early pioneers, located in the Township of Goderich, who owned 1,200 acres of choice land. In the wilds of the forest Mr. Salkeld began to carve out his fortune, and being a man of untiring energy, his labours were crowned with success. He lived to the ripe age of ninety years, and fully realized the ambition of his life—to see his sons and daughters enjoy the fruits of honest toil, as they now possess some of the finest farms in the Counties of Huron and Perth, and are amongst their most wealthy and influential citizens. He was an active and consistent member of the Church of England for many years, and took a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow-men.

PATRICK KELLY, J.P., of the Village of Blyth, is a gentleman whose popularity is not limited to his own locality, nor even to the county. He is of Irish parentage, and was born in the County Tipperary, Ireland, whence he came to Canada in 1847 with his parents, who settled in Fitzroy, Carleton County, where they lived about six years; after which they removed to Morris in 1853, where they settled on Lot 13, Con. 7.

Mr. Kelly followed farming thirteen years, at the end of which time he purchased the mills in the Village of Blyth, which had been built by Mr. Joseph Whitehead, at present a Pacific Railroad contractor. Mr. Kelly proved fully as successful in the milling business as he had formerly been as a farmer; and his success in both avocations has been fully equalled by his popularity as an energetic, enterprising citizen, and a genial, kind, and courteous gentleman.

The influence which Mr. Kelly sways in local, municipal, and political affairs in that portion of the country is the direct result of his affability, integrity, and the consequent respect in which he is held by all who know him. He is President of the West Huron Conservative Association, and the candidate of that party for Parliamentary honours at the election to ensue this summer. He was the first man north of Exeter to call a public meeting in regard to the building of the L. H. & B. R., and was one of the most active supporters of that enterprise from its first inception till its ultimate completion, while to his advocacy many of the benefits which have since accrued to Blyth may be directly traced.

JAMES DOUGLAS, of the Township of Grey, is the eldest son of William Douglas, of Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, Scotland. This is a branch of the celebrated Black Douglas family, who were, a few centuries ago, among the staunchest and strongest adherents of the Scottish Crown.

Mr. Douglas came to the township in October, 1852, in company with his father and four brothers, at which time he settled where he now resides. He was one of the pioneers of the township, and as such is entitled to his full share of the credit of transforming Grey from a howling wilderness into a community of prosperous agriculturists, owning fertile farms which are dotted with stately buildings. He was one of the party who cut the first road through the township, all the way from Grieve's Bridge, in the 4th Concession of McKillop.

But Mr. Douglas's claim to the respect of the people rests by no means on the fact of his having been a pioneer, neither on the fact of his being extensively known throughout the locality of his residence; but on the fact that he is known as favourably as he is extensively, we base our assertion that there is no more deservedly esteemed gentleman in the Township of Grey than the subject of this sketch, who has always devoted himself to farming, and has done much by his practical advocacy of advanced ideas to further the interests of that most honourable of all professions.

WILLIAM VANSTONE, of the Village of Brussels, is one of the most conspicuous gentlemen in commercial and social circles to be met with in that section of the country. He is a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born in 1833. Ten years later he came to Canada with his paternal grandfather, Mr. Lamb, and, with three of his brothers, drove a yoke of oxen and cart from Port Hope, Ont., to Colborne Township, near Goderich, where they settled.

At the age of twenty-six he removed to what is now the thriving Village of Brussels, but which was then (1859) of much less importance, and here built mills in place of those which had been previously erected by Mr. Fishley; and a few years since replaced those mills in turn by the fine combined steam and water flouring, grist, and saw-mills which he now owns on the bank of the Maitland. These mills are the most complete and extensive within long distances on either side, and the water-power by which they are run is second to none on the Maitland. Still, as we before remarked, there is steam power provided for emergencies.

Mr. Vanstone has received an expression of the confidence with which the people regard him, by his election to the Village Council; but he has since declined further honours in that direction, as the extent of his private business not only necessitates his own personal attention, but also that of his son, whom he has admitted to a partnership.

Mr. Vanstone also stands high socially and financially, while an idea of his enterprise may be gleaned from the fine view of his buildings which appears on another page.

ROBERT LECKIE, of the Township of Grey, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, whence he came with his father's family and settled in the Township of Dalhousie, County of Lanark, in 1821. Here he partially raised a family of sons and daughters whose subsequent career has proved them worthy of their parentage, and among the sons referred to is Mr. John Leckie, whose biography appears in another column.

Mr. Leckie removed with his family to the Township of Grey in 1854, this being the second year of the settlement of the township. He secured the good-will and confidence of the people, which found expression in his election to the Township Council on many occasions; and though he has now retired from municipal service, he still retains the unabated respect of his many friends, and his influence is still felt on society as well as on the body politic.

He will long be remembered as a firm friend, an industrious farmer, a trusty official, an intelligent gentleman, and a useful citizen.

ALEXANDER STRACHAN, deceased, late of the Village of Brussels, was the youngest son of Dougald and Elizabeth Strachan, of Argyleshire, Scotland, where he was born. He was the youngest brother of Thomas Strachan, Esq., the present Reeve of Grey.

Mr. Strachan came to Canada with his father's family, and settled in Grey in 1853. He afterwards embarked in business in Brussels in company with Mr. J. E. Smith, and until the time of his death, about five years later, they carried on a business which ranked amongst the most extensive in Brussels.

Finding his health failing, he took a trip to California in the hope of its restoration by the splendid climate of that State; but the trip was not attended by the desired result, and soon after his return, in June, 1876, he passed away to his rest.

Though still a young man at the time of his death, Mr. Strachan held a higher place in the esteem and affections of his fellow-men than usually falls to the lot of one of his years; and while his widow mourns the loss of a devoted husband, while his kindred feel the bereavement of a son and brother, it will be consoling to reflect on his many points of personal excellence during life, and to feel that they are not alone in their grief, as society mourns the loss which it has sustained; and in the high regard which all express for the subject of our sketch, it pays a fitting tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, J.P., of the Village of Blyth, is the second son of Robert Drummond, of Brechin, Scotland, and was born at Bannockburn in 1826. He studied law with Thomas Walker, solicitor, of Dundee for a time, and afterwards with Banters & McDougall of Edinburgh, but came to Canada for the benefit of his health in 1849. He spent about three years after his first arrival in Canada in hunting and trapping, and for about eight years thereafter filled a position of trust and profit in the employ of Adam Hope & Co. of London.

Mr. Robert Drummond, his father, settled in Morris in 1854, and in 1859 Mr. William Drummond came in and embarked in the mercantile business at what has grown to be the Village of Blyth. He has continued this business ever since. He has done his full share toward building up the village, both figuratively and literally, and was one of the prime movers in securing the construction of the L. H. & B. Railroad.

Mr. Drummond is a magistrate of many years' standing. He has given many evidences of his public spirit, and among them may be noted the fact that he was the first one who ever organized a Rifle Club in London. He has been Postmaster of Blyth six years, but pressure of private business necessitated his resignation of that office. By industry, enterprise, and integrity—all of which virtues Mr. Drummond possesses to a high degree—he has built up and retained a very lucrative trade, and may now be designated as the keystone of Blyth's commercial structure.

A. G. VAN EGMOND, of Egmondville (Seaforth Post Office), is the youngest son of the late Colonel Van Egmond, a sketch of whose life appears in our Political History. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1824, and removed with his father to Canada while still very young, and in 1830 they settled in what has since grown to be the pleasant Village of Egmondville.

Mr. Van Egmond embarked in the manufacture of woollens in the village named in 1854, and though at first on a small scale, his energy and fine business qualities soon established a trade to which his buildings were inadequate, and in 1866 he erected the fine three-story brick mill in which he now carries on his successful business. This gentleman's career as a citizen and a member of society has always been marked by the same integrity which has characterized his business transactions; and the fact that he has been several times elected to the Council of the intelligent and wealthy Township of Tuckersmith, is ample proof that his personal attainments are appreciated by the people at large.

DIXIE WATSON, of the Town of Wingham, is a son of the late Dixie Watson, barrister, of Goderich, who settled in that place in 1845, and was one of the first practising barristers of the Huron district, and was also a member of the first Town Council of Goderich.

Mr. Watson is a Canadian, was born in London in 1842, and has always resided in the County of Huron since his father's first settlement in Goderich. He also, like his father, has been honoured by his selection as a municipal legislator, having served two years as Deputy Reeve of Goderich.

Mr. Watson was appointed an Official Assignee of the County of Huron in 1867, and retained that office till 1875. In 1876 he received the appointment of Clerk of the Eighth Division Court of the county, having its headquarters at Wingham, and since that time he has resided in the town last named.

He is a gentleman whose affability and admirable traits of character have won him hosts of friends and given him a wide popularity, which extends throughout the entire circle of his acquaintance.

As a public official, Mr. Watson combines courteousness and efficiency to a rare degree, and he consequently wins the esteem of all with whom he is brought in official connection. In politics he is a Conservative, and has been amongst the most active and persevering of his party in the County of Huron.

GEORGE DAVIDSON, deceased, late of McKillop, was Clerk of that township when it was united with Morris, Grey, and Hullett for municipal purposes. He was born in Scotland in 1796, and 40 years later settled in McKillop. He was of course a farmer, and to say that he was an expert in his chosen avocation is only to recite a fact conceded by all who knew him.

Mr. Davidson was considerable of a politician, always taking an active part in political contests; but his chief characteristic was his sterling integrity, which was proverbial for miles around. His life was an example of industry, perseverance, and upright dealing, worthy the imitation of any person. His religious faith was built upon the doctrines enunciated by Swedenborg; and these doctrines, which he considered the perfection of human reason, proved a most potent solace in the hour of his dissolution.

DAVID D. WILSON, of Seaforth, is of Canadian nativity, having been born in North Dumfries, Waterloo County, in 1839. He possesses more than an ordinary share of genuine Canadian enterprise, the exercise of which has made him one of the most successful business men of Seaforth. The date of his settlement in that town was March, 1867, and much of the time since then he has been engaged in the export of eggs. He handles an immense number of these staple articles of food; and owing to the more reliable manner of packing and curing which is practised by him and other equally enterprising Canadian dealers, these eggs are quoted higher than American eggs in the New York market.

Mr. Wilson has on several occasions been the unsolicited recipient of municipal honours, and filled the office of Reeve of Seaforth three years in a most satisfactory manner, besides being eight years a member of the School Board of that town; and the same fine traits of character which elevated him to the positions mentioned still support him in the place to which he has been raised in the esteem of his fellow-men.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, of the Township of Grey, is of English birth and parentage. He was born in Yorkshire in 1827, and in 1851 came to Canada in company with his father, Mr. William Armstrong, and the balance of his family, who settled in York County, soon after removing

to Peel Township, in the County of Wellington, and ultimately removed to the Township of Grey, and settled on Lot 33, Con. 1, at a very early day in the township's history, and here he remained till the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1869.

Meanwhile Mr. Joseph Armstrong, the subject of this sketch, had learned the blacksmith's trade, and commenced business for himself in Hollin, Maryboro' Township, in 1852; but in 1855, having formed a desire to become a tiller of the soil, he followed his father into Grey, and located on Lots 31 and 32, Con. 1. Here he endured the inevitable hardships of pioneer life for the first two years alone, but at the end of that time he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bradley, of the Township of Peel, and he is now blessed with an interesting family of six sons and four daughters.

Mr. Armstrong holds an enviable place in the respect and confidence of his acquaintances; a fact which may be attributed to his proverbial rectitude, his rigid morality, and his general Christian bearing. He has been an esteemed member of the Methodist Church upwards of twenty years; is an ardent supporter of the temperance movement, and a leading figure among the Patrons of Husbandry; while his energy, industry, and prudence have contributed to place his financial status on a level with his social standing.

JOHN E. SMITH, of Brussels, is the third son of Rutherford Smith, of the Township of Clarke, Durham County, where the subject of our sketch was born; but although of Canadian birth, he is of Scottish extraction, and, we may well add, combines in his nature many of the finest characteristics of both the Scotch and the Canadian people.

Mr. Smith came to Huron County in 1861, and about eight years ago opened a large general store in Brussels, in partnership with Mr. Alex. Strachan, elsewhere referred to, under the firm name of Strachan & Smith. The courtesy, enterprise, and integrity of both gentlemen attracted a large and profitable trade, which Mr. Smith has retained since the death of his business partner in 1876.

Mr. Smith's fine personal and business qualities are fully appreciated by those with whom he is brought in contact; and the people of Brussels have given an expression of the confidence with which they regard him by electing him to the Village Council, where he rendered most efficient and valuable services.

THOMAS BRANDON, of Belgrave, is a son of John P. Brandon, who carried on farming extensively in the north of Ireland prior to 1828, at which date he removed to Canada and settled in West Gwillimbury, Simcoe County, where the subject of our sketch was born in 1838, and was one of a family of several sons, of whom James, the youngest, died in October, 1878, at the age of twenty-two, mourned by his many acquaintances, who regretted that one giving such bright promise of social worth should be so early removed.

The Brandon family settled in the Township of Morris in 1853, and here Mr. Thomas Brandon assisted his father and brothers in redeeming a beautiful farm from its primitive state of forest; and about four years ago removed to Belgrave, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he has since followed successfully.

Mr. Brandon enjoys a well-deserved reputation for enterprise and the strictest integrity, and occupies the responsible offices of Township Treasurer of Morris and Postmaster of Belgrave, the duties of both of which he discharges in a most efficient and courteous manner.

LOUIS J. BRACE, J.P., of Wingham, is a native of Huron County, having been born in Goderich in 1836, where he resided till he attained his majority. In 1857 he removed to Zetland, two miles west of Wingham, where he resided sixteen years. Here he built and conducted a large steam saw-mill. He was successful in business in Zetland, as he was also in his endeavours to please all with whom he dealt.

Mr. Brace was for many years Postmaster of Zetland, was placed on the Commission of the Peace, and was elected a Municipal Councillor; and his popularity in each of these offices was only equalled by his reputation as a thorough gentleman and an upright enterprising citizen.

In 1873 Mr. Brace removed to Wingham, whither his business success has attended him; and he is now engaged as a lumber manufacturer and contractor, an extensive employer of labour, and one of the most prominent of Wingham's business men, as well as an important and esteemed factor in the social circle of that town.

JOHN W. SHIEL, deceased, late of the Township of Grey, was of Scotch extraction, the son of Mr. David Shiel, who settled in North Dumfries, Waterloo County, before the birth of his son, and in that township Mr. John W. Shiel was born in 1835. In 1860 he removed to the Township of Grey, and located on Lot 3, Concession 9, near the present Village of Brussels; but prior to coming here he had lived some years in Wroxeter. He married Mary, daughter of Christopher Humble, of Ayr, Waterloo County, and had a family of one son and one daughter.

Mr. Shiel carried on farming in the township, and dealt in grain extensively in the village; was always closely identified with the interests of both municipalities, and was one of the most highly respected of the citizens thereabout. His health failing, however, he started late last year to visit Florida in the hope of physical improvement, but he was not destined to reach that land of golden sunshine and balmy breezes, for on his way thither he was prostrated in Richmond, Va., and died in that city December 22nd, 1878.

Mr. Shiel was emphatically an estimable citizen, and his virtues were thus summarized by the Brussels Post, and endorsed by all who knew him: "A good man, a dutiful son, an affectionate husband, and loving parent."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM G. HINGSTON, J.P., of the Township of Morris, came from Devonshire, England, his native place; and in 1833 settled in Markham, York County, where he continued to reside till 1853, in which latter year he came to Morris, and settled on Lots 29 and 30, 5th Concession.

Since his settlement here Capt. Hingston has been noted as an energetic, skilful, and successful farmer; and in social and municipal affairs he has also attained great prominence. He has served six years in the Morris Council, during several of which he has held the office of Deputy Reeve.

The Captain received his title in a commission signed by Lord Elgin and Sir F. B. Head, appointing him to a captaincy in the old 12th York Regiment of Militia. He was also commissioned a Justice of the Peace for the County of Huron, and has filled the office of Trustee of the Brussels School continuously and acceptably for eight years.

Captain Hingston has been President of the East Huron Agricultural Society ever since its formation. His youngest son was at one time editor of the York Herald; and during the American War he served in Stewart's celebrated Confederate cavalry, and was subsequently engaged by the U. S. Government in the construction of fortifications in New York harbour. In all matters affecting the public weal the Captain has

been marked by his devotion to local interests, consequently he is highly esteemed; but not for this alone, as he is also much respected as a warm friend, a public-spirited citizen, and an intelligent gentleman.

ALEXANDER LUNHAM GIBSON, Reeve of the Village of Wroxeter, is of Scottish parentage and birth, his father, Thomas Gibson, being a native of Berwickshire, where Alexander L. was also born in 1827. He came to America in 1853, and to Wroxeter in 1859. Prior to his arrival in that locality, however, his brothers Robert and Thomas had settled there; and from the very earliest settlement the Gibson brothers have exercised a leading and controlling influence in the directing of public local affairs and the development of all useful undertakings.

They built the first mills here soon after their arrival, and the facilities extended by these enterprises concentrated an amount of business at this spot which has been the means of building the Village of Wroxeter. The Gibson brothers carried on milling in all its branches. Alexander L. had charge of their saw-mill for sixteen years after his arrival in the place, and has recently purchased the remaining interest of the others in all the mills, of which he is now sole proprietor.

As one of our representative men, Mr. Gibson's qualities may be judged from the fact that he was four years Deputy Reeve of Howick, previous to the incorporation of Wroxeter, and since that time the people have elected him to the Reeveship of the village each succeeding year; while the opinions held of him in both his public and private capacities, by political friends and political opponents alike, reflect credit on the judgment of the citizens who elected him the first chief magistrate of a village which he and his family had founded. Nor is his influence confined to the commercial and municipal affairs of the village, for on educational, religious, and social interests he brings to bear the same high attainments by which he is distinguished in other matters.

GEORGE FORSYTH, Reeve of Morris, was born in the north of Ireland. The Forsyth family were originally of Scottish extraction, but the ancestors of this gentleman settled in Ireland several centuries ago. In 1842 Mr. Forsyth emigrated to Canada, and settled in the County of Lanark, where he lived for a number of years, being engaged in the lumber trade of the Upper Ottawa. He subsequently went to California, and spent three years in the Golden State, in the early days of

the gold discoveries, returning to Canada in 1853, and settling at his present home, Lot 28, Con. 5.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Forsyth was one of the pioneers in this vast labyrinth, which has within a quarter of a century been transformed by him, and such as him, from a primeval state of nature and wilderness, echoing back the yelp of the wolf and the cry of the wild fowl, into a beautiful and prosperous country, which, without metaphor, may be said to "blossom as the rose;" and to say that he has been instrumental in the encouragement and success of many of the most useful public improvements is but the strictest truth, and simple justice to the man. It was in a great measure owing to his vigorous action on the Railway question that the original narrow gauge from London was defeated, at a time when the whole success of the scheme appeared to hinge on the action of the people of Morris.

Mr. Forsyth has held various public positions of trust, and is now occupying the important and honourable office of Reeve. He is a man of decided impulses and pronounced opinions; and it is the evidence of all alike that the public interests in Mr. Forsyth's keeping are jealously and ably guarded, and that no more useful citizen has ever been identified with the history of Morris.

GEORGE DANE, deceased, late of Howick was one of the earliest settlers in that township, and during his life time one of the most widely known and useful men in the entire community; and though he never occupied a strictly representative position, he was in the literal sense of the word one of our best representative men.

Born in the County Fermanagh, Ireland, he emigrated to Canada in 1832, and for the next twelve years divided his residence between Montreal, Toronto, and Brantford; his time being chiefly occupied in contracts for public works, among which was the old Brantford and London plank road, which he built for the Government, and which is yet known as the "Governor's Road."

In the autumn of 1854 Mr. Dane settled with his family on Lots 7 and 8, 10th Concession of Howick, from which time forth he was engaged in farming. When the township was first organized, in 1856, Mr. Dane was chosen Township Clerk—a position which, with an interval of about a year, he continued to occupy till death ended his labours on the 23rd February, 1874.

Of superior parts, a genial manner, and engaging disposition, Mr. Dane had hosts of friends, and in his death the people felt they had sustained a real loss; while the universal expression of sorrow from all, irrespective of creed or politics, is the best proof that Mr. Dane's life among his fellows was one of many happy remembrances, and of evidences of duties faithfully performed.

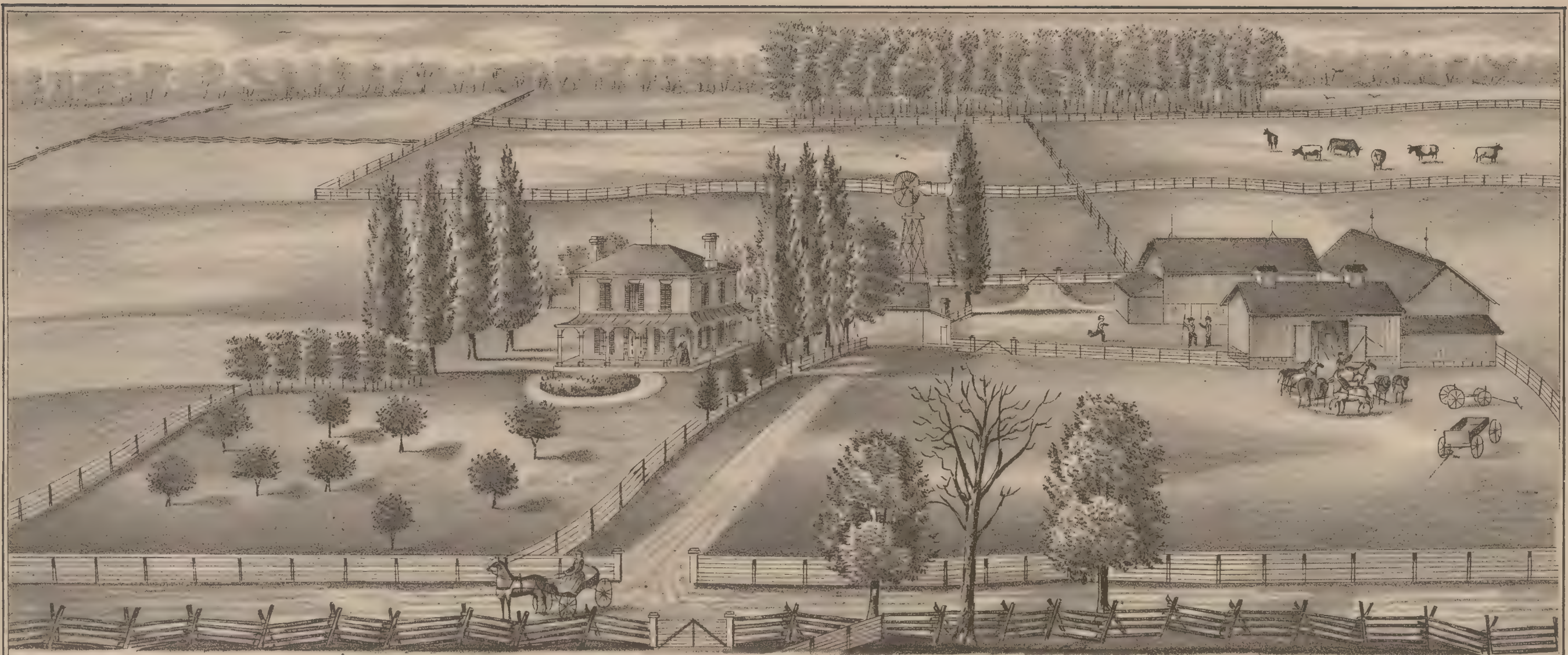
WILLIAM SPENCE, of the Township of Howick, is one of the largest property owners and leading farmers in the section in which he resides. He is also one of the best examples we have among us of the self-made men of our day and generation.

Born in the County Fermanagh, Ireland, he emigrated to Canada in 1848, and settled in Darlington, Durham Co., where he remained six years, removing thence to his present location in April, 1854, where he was the very earliest settler in all the south-eastern portion of Howick, and one of the very few pioneers of the whole township now remaining among us. Coming here without friends or means, but with an extraordinary amount of energy and perseverance, he has succeeded, by the exercise of those qualities, in acquiring one of the finest properties in the county; and what is much better, his honesty and honour have made him the friend of every man; and we find him to-day—although now approaching that age which is by common acceptance set down as the allotted time of human existence—a hale and hearty man, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who know him—and their name is legion.

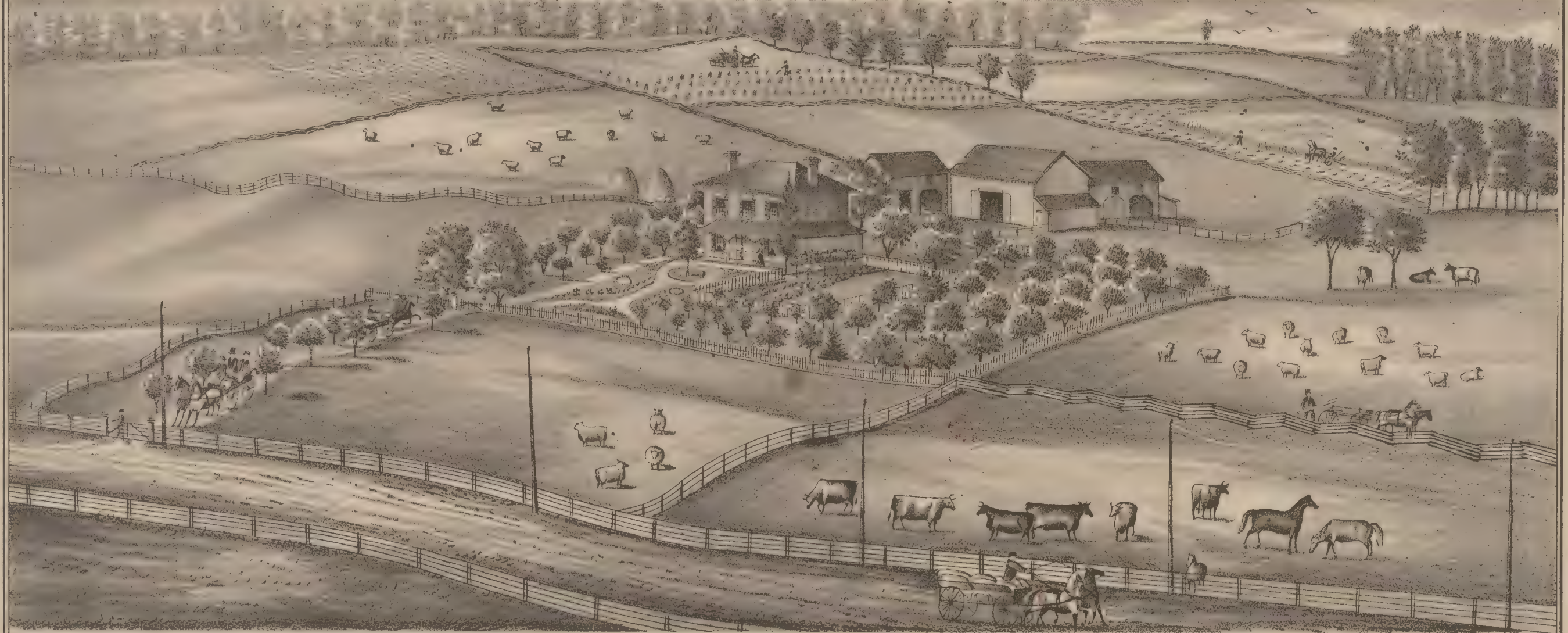
Mrs. Spence is also a well preserved and vigorous woman, who, after helping her husband to hew from the forest a comfortable and pleasant home, enjoys the satisfaction of seeing the sons she raised occupying positions among the leading farmers of the section of country in which they reside.

After having given each of his sons a good farm, Mr. Spence still owns and carries on over 400 acres of the finest land in the township, possessing an energy which enables him to successfully conduct the large amount of business connected with such an enterprise, and the true principles and attributes of manhood of which much younger men might justly be proud.



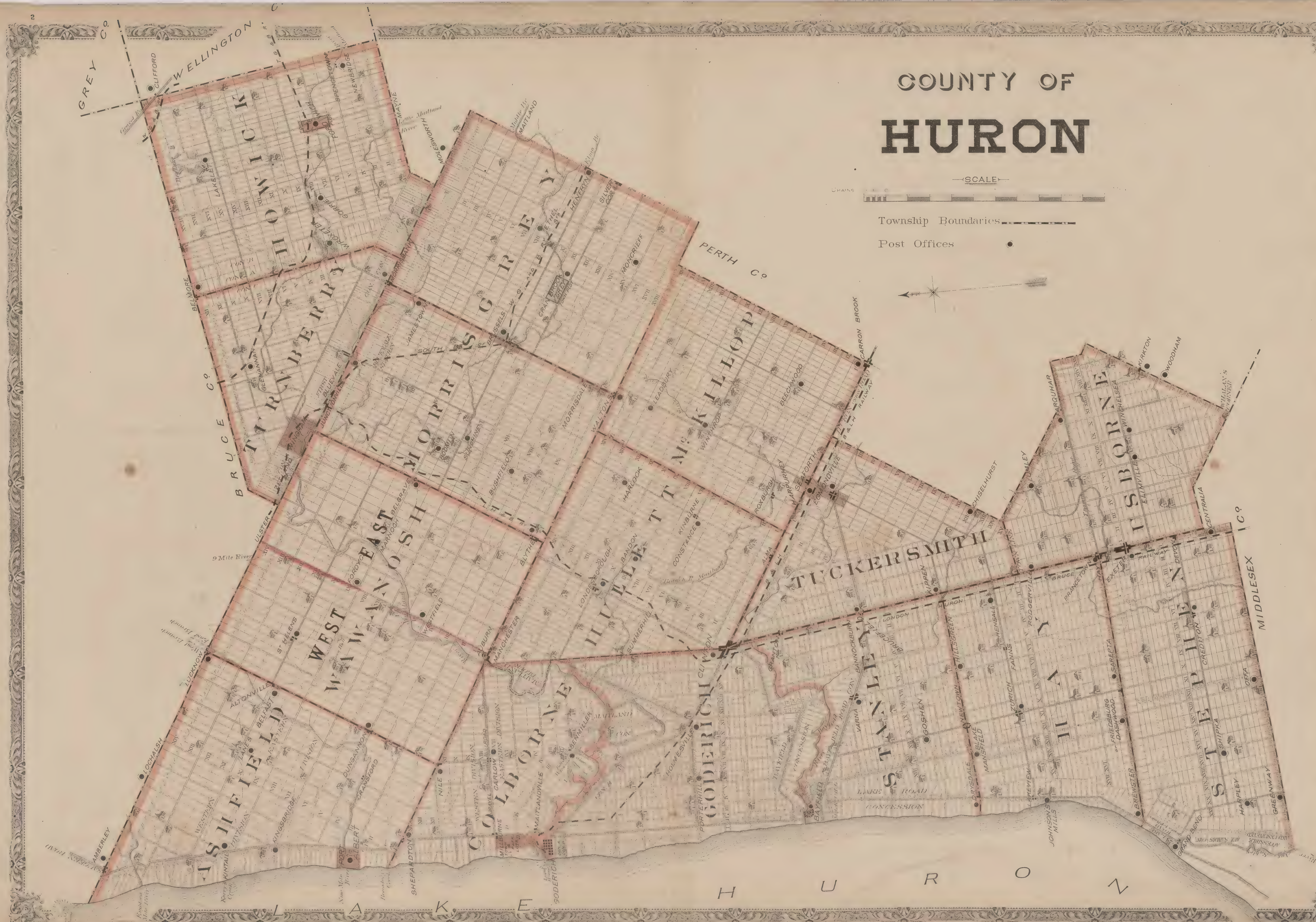


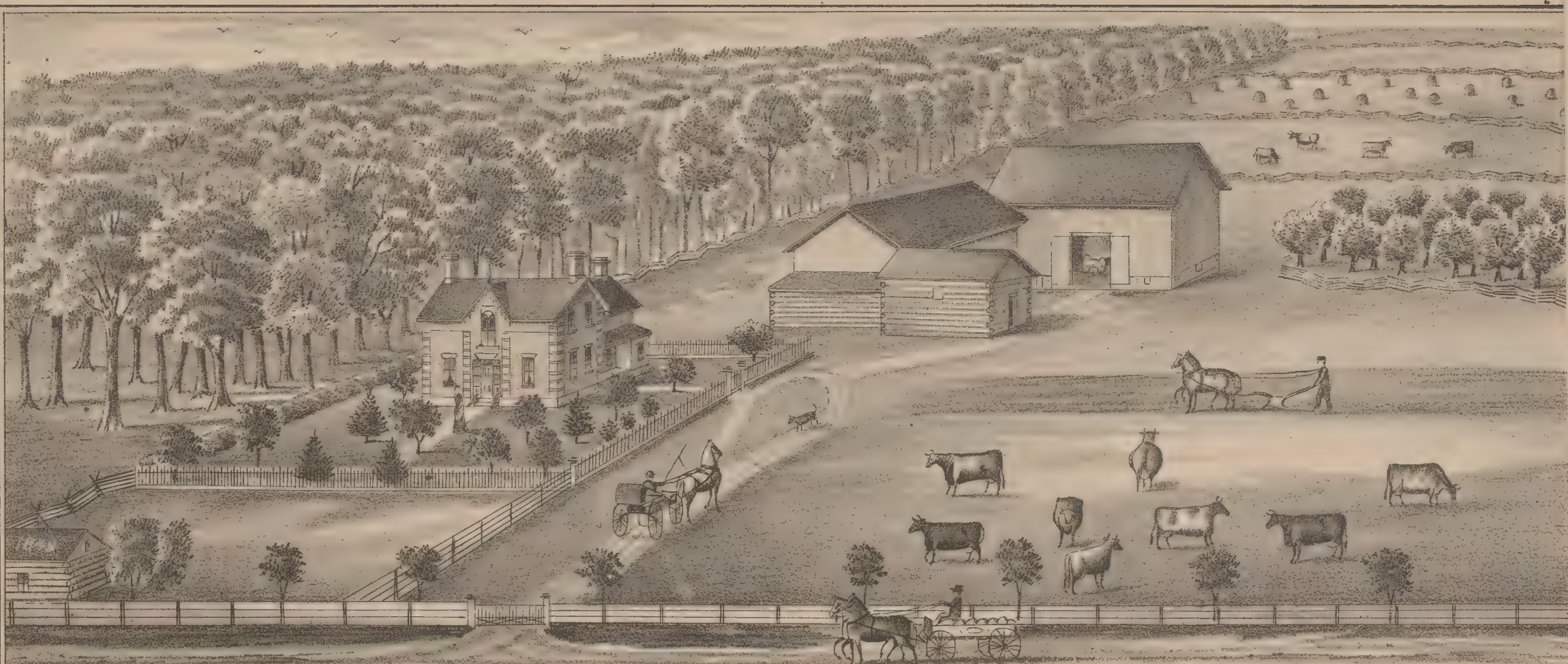
"BORELAND", RES. OF **GEO. SPROAT** J.P. CON. 3, LOT 18, TUCKERSMITH TP. ONT.



"WOODLANDS", RES. OF **WILLIAM JENKINS**, HURON ROAD, LOTS 18 & 19, GODERICH TP. ONT.

Post Offices





"ELMDALE" RES. OF SEPTIMUS HOGARTH, CON. 2, LOT 13, STEPHEN TP. ONT.

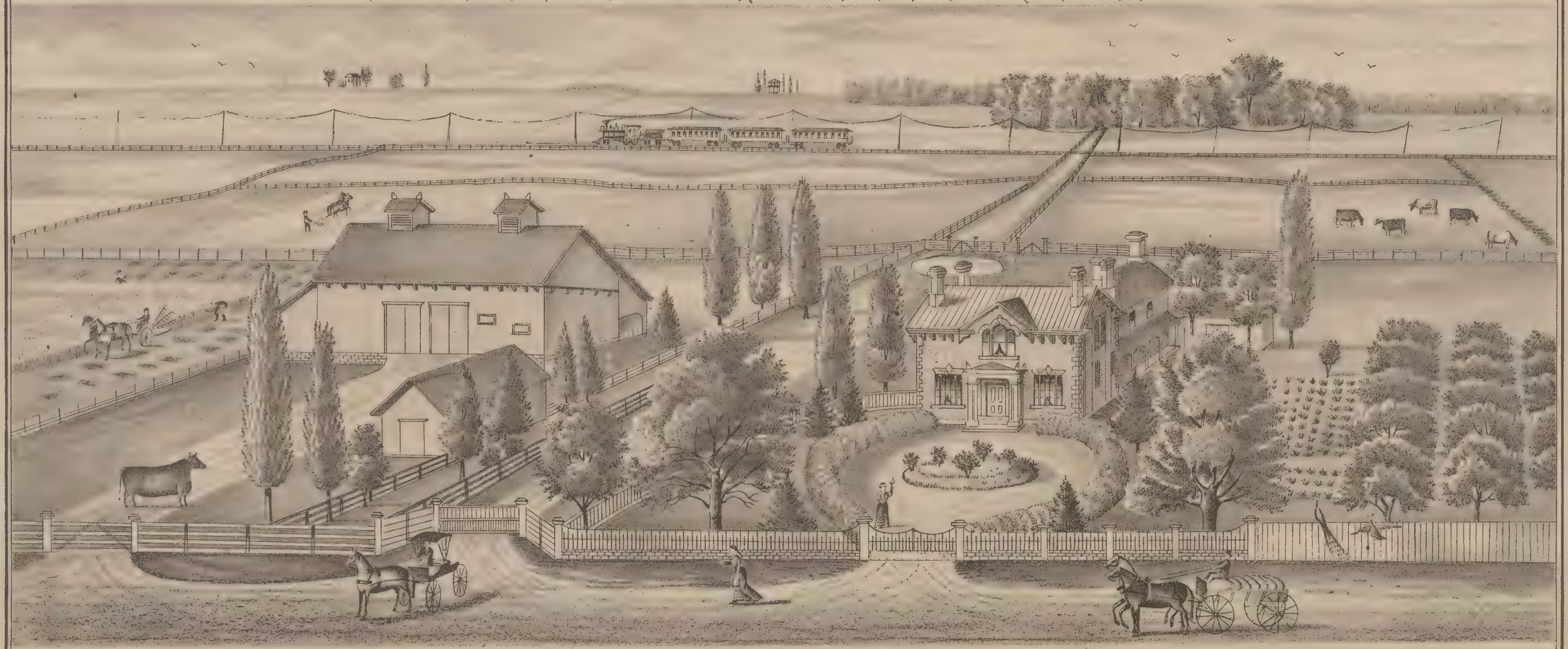


PRESBYTERY

CHURCH OF ST. COLUMBAN, IRISH TOWN, MURON CO. ONT.



'BALSAM GROVE' RES. OF WILLIAM WISE CON. 11, LOT 41, GODERICH TP. ONT.



'DANBY HALL' RES. OF WILLIAM FOWLER ESQ. CON. 1, LOT 19, TUCKERSMITH TP. ONT.

MAP OF
GODERICH
TOWNSHIP

Scale 601 feet per inch. 50

HOLMESVILLE
GODERICH T.P.
Scale 601 feet per inch.

POST OFFICES
No 1
2
3
4
5
6
GODERICH
BAYFIELD
CLINTON
HOLMESVILLE
VARNA
PORTER HILL





FARM RES. OF ELIAS LEAR, CON. 13, LOT 21, MULLETT TP. ONT.



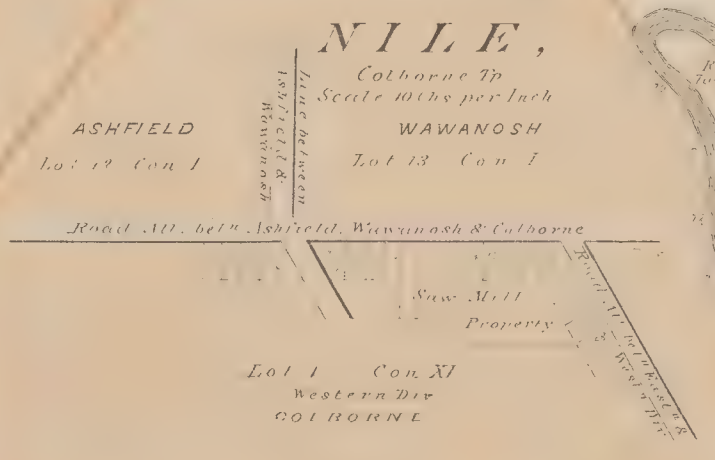
FARM RES. OF ELIZABETH SOUTHCOMBE, CON. 6, LOT 28, MULLETT TP. ONT.



'CHERRY GROVE', RES. OF THOMAS MOON, CON. 10, LOT 18, MULLETT TP. ONT.

MAP OF COLBORNE TOWNSHIP

- POST OFFICES
- Scale: 60 Chains per Inch.
- 1 GODERICH
 - 2 AUBURN
 - 3 BEN-MILLER
 - 4 CARLOW
 - 5 MILLBURN
 - 6 NILE
 - 7 HOLMESVILLE
 - 8 CLINTON
 - 9 SHEPARDTON

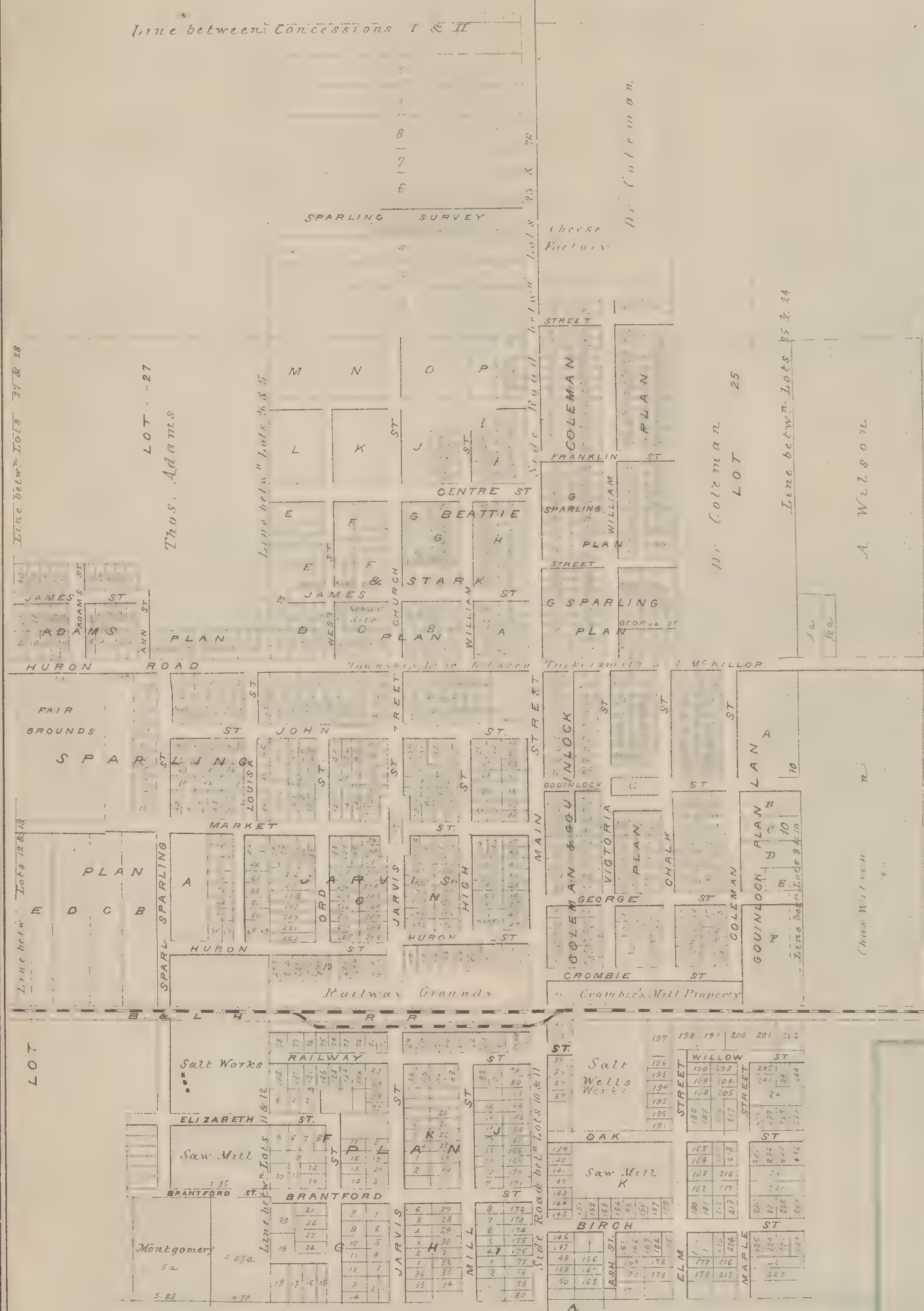


TOWN OF
SEAFORTH

McKILLOP & TUCKERSMITH TFS

Scale 10 Chains per Inch.

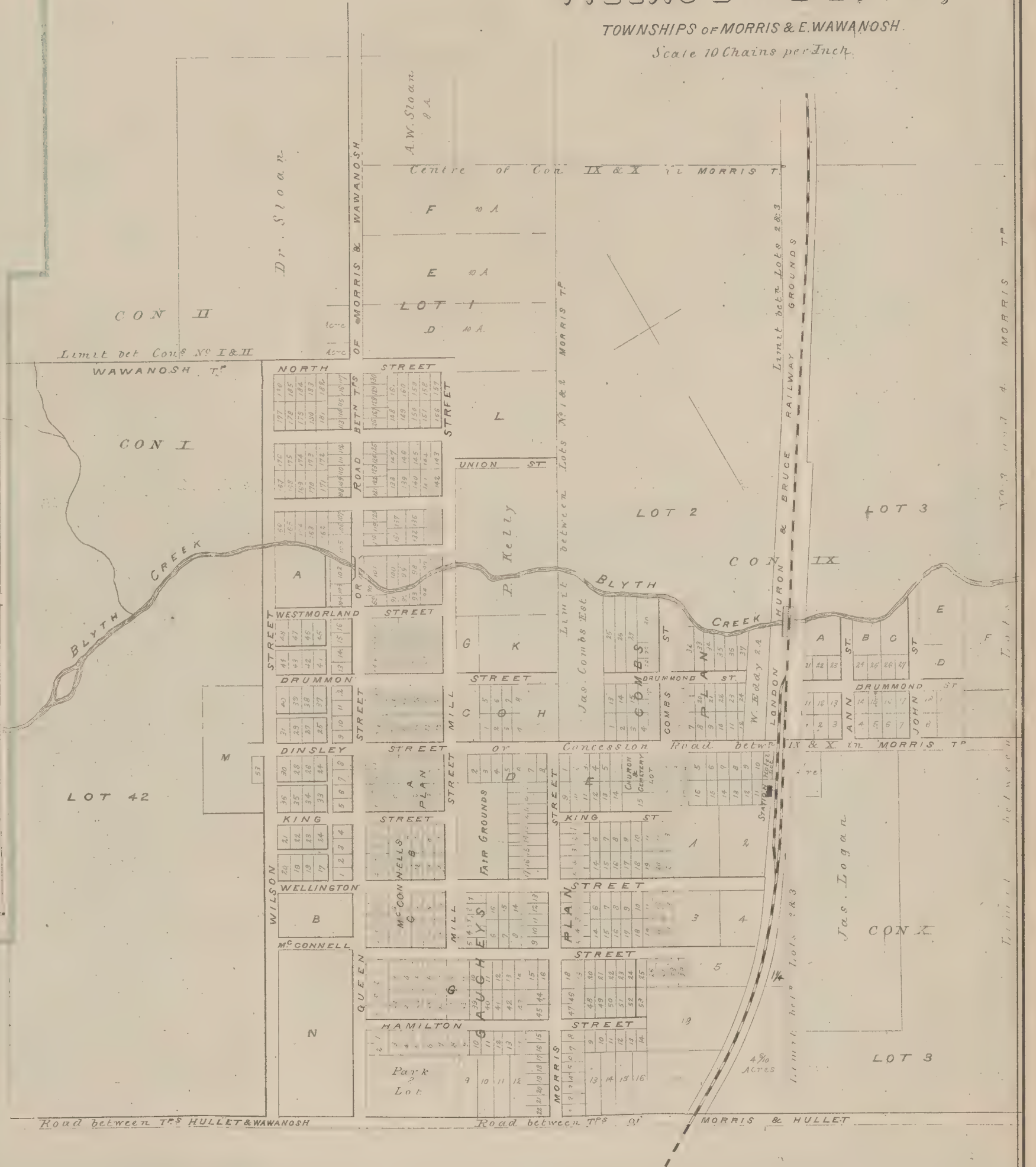
Line between Concessions I & II



VILLAGE OF BLYTH,

TOWNSHIPS OF MORRIS & E. WAWANOSH.

Scale 10 Chains per Inch.





Thos. Strachan.
Reeve of Grey Township.



The late John W. Shiel.
T.P. of Grey.



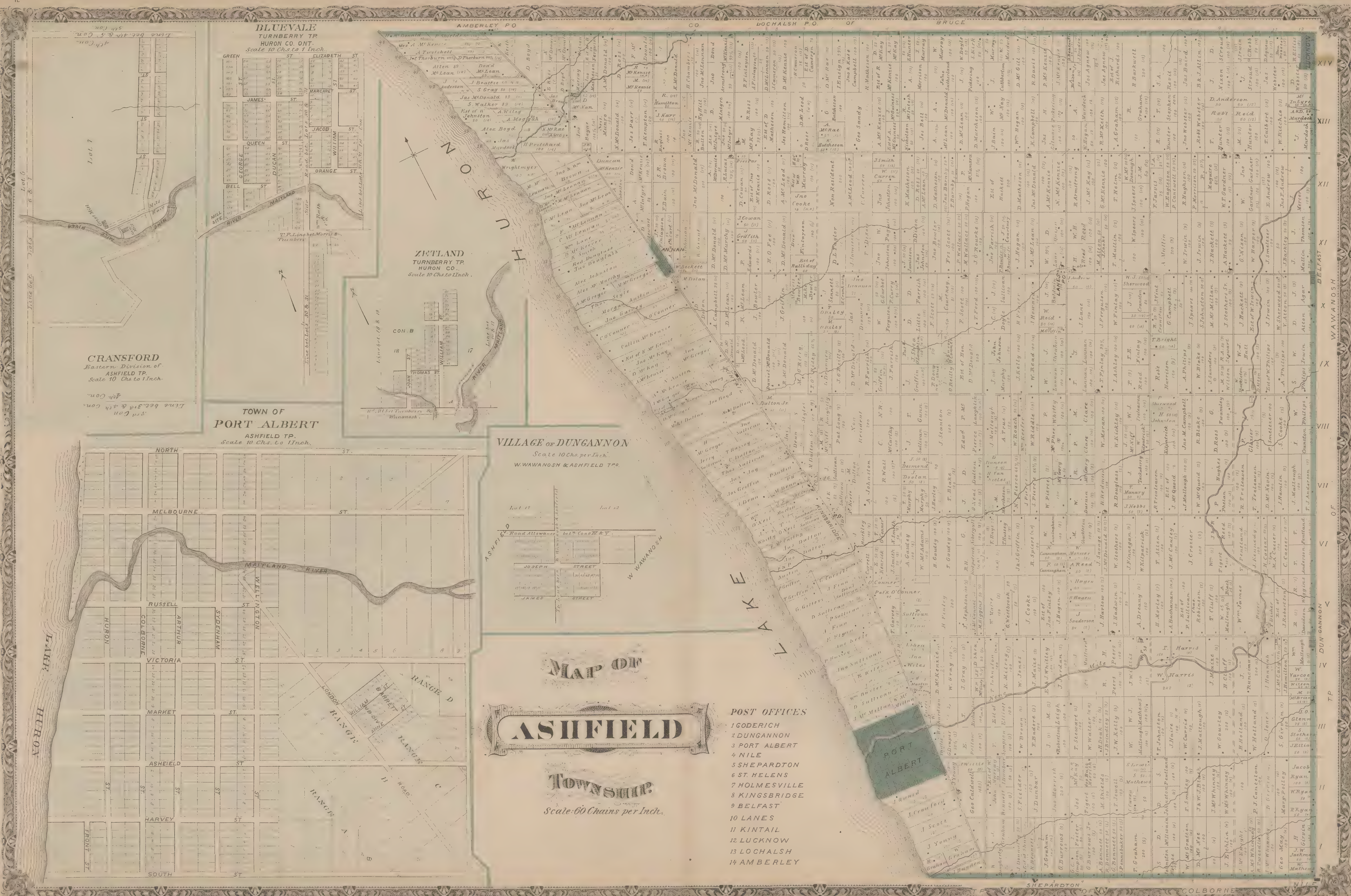
Jean. Paul.
W. Vanstone.
"
Brussels.



Emly Jean
A. E. Smith
Brussels.

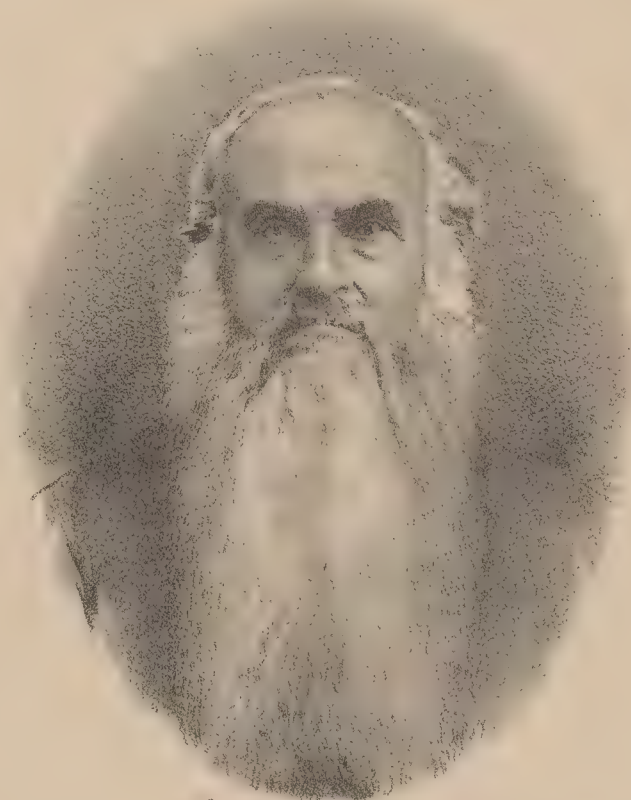


J. Renner
Yours
Alex. Strachan
(deceased) Brussels.





John Gemmill.
Turnberry T.P.



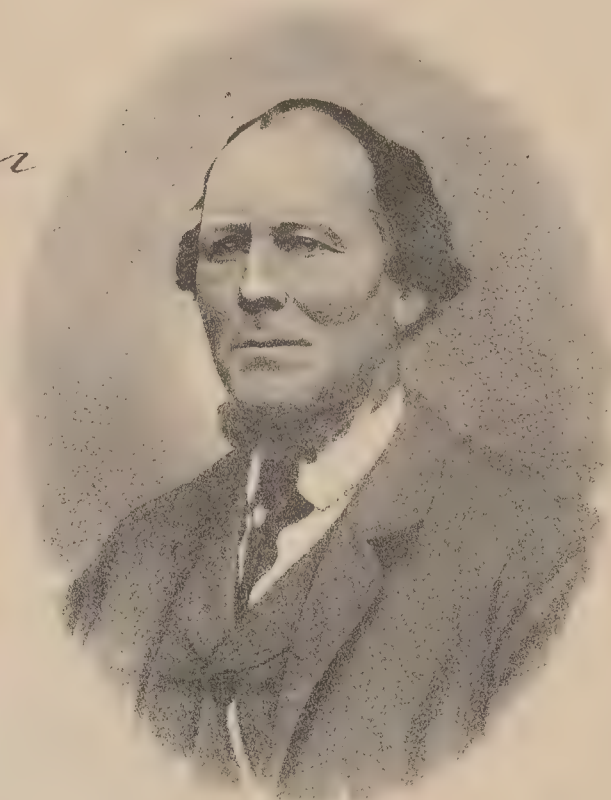
John Truby
B. Falcin
Clerk Div. Court, Brussels.



Alex L. Gibson
Reeve of Wroxeter.



John Truby
Thomas Brandon
T.P. of Morris.



Robt. Pattison.
McKillop T.P.
(WALTON R.O.)



A. G. Van Egmond.
Tuckersmith T.P.



Yours Truly
Robt. Gibbons
Sheriff
Goderich.



Believe me
Yours Very Truly
Jas. C. Jones
Goderich.



Yours truly
L. D. Wilson
McKillop T.P.



Yours truly
Thomas Trivett
Division Court Clerk
Stephen T.P.

WAWANOSH

Scale 60 Chains per Inch



WAWANOSH

Scale 60 Chains per Inch

POST OFFICES.

- WINGHAM
- ULSTER
- LUCKNOW
- ST HELENS
- MARNOSH
- BELGRAVE
- FORD-CE
- WESTFIELD
- BLYTH
- AUBURN
- NILE
- DUNGANNOH

BELGRAVE

WAWANOSH & MORRIS TFS

Scale 10 Chs per Inch



VILLAGE OF CRANBROOK

GREY T.F.

Scale 10 Chains per Inch





"MENSALL GRANGE" RES. OF JOHN PETTY ESQ. CON. 2, LOT 27 HAY TR. ONT.



RES. OF WILLIAM TOWNSEND, BAYFIELD CON. LOT 10, GODERICH TP.
SETTLED HERE IN THE WILDERNESS IN 1866



RES. OF CHAS BROWN, CREDITON, ONT.



BARN & STORE. LIVERY. RESIDENCE. BARN & STORE.
BANKS HALL. PUMP MANUFACTORY. PREMISES OF JOSEPH BANKS, CREDITON, ONT.
THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE, ONE OR ALL BUILDINGS.



FOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. BECKENHAUER, PROPR.
GRAND BEND, STEPHEN TR. ONT



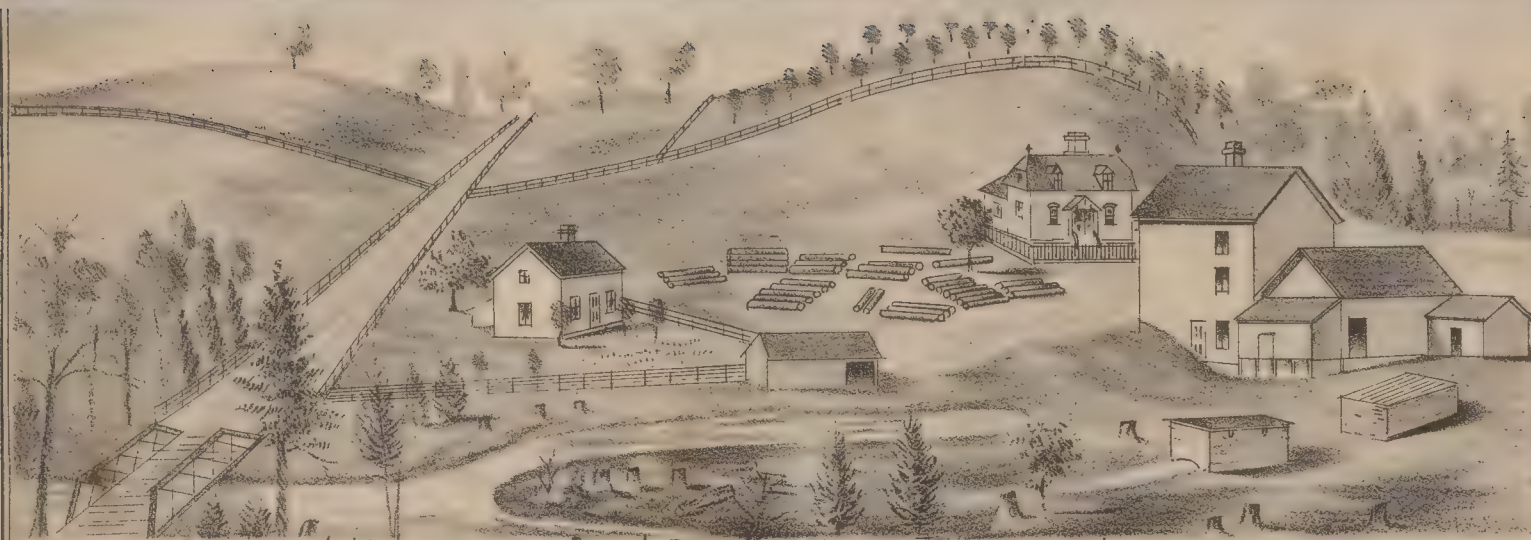
RES. OF DR. J. A. ROLLINS, CREDITON, ONT.



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CLINTON, ONT.
JAMES MOORE, PROPR.



HALL'S HOTEL A. HALL, PROPR.
CORBETT, STEPHEN TR. ONT.



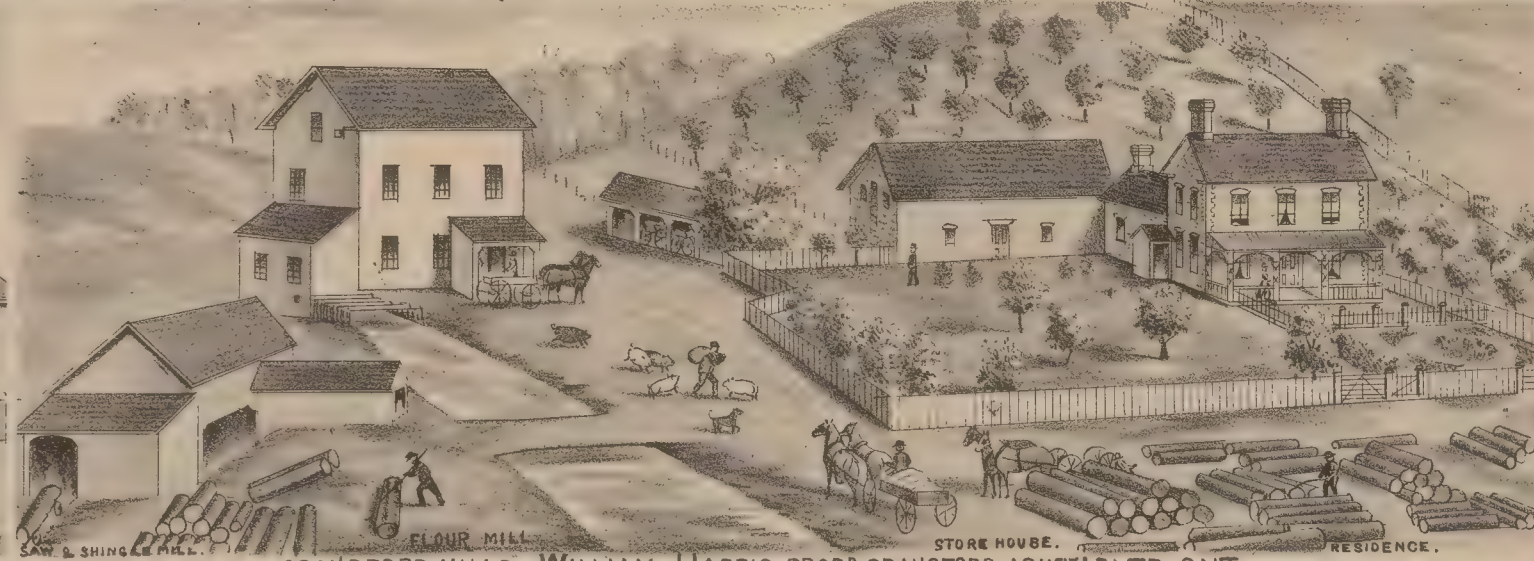
DUGANNON MILLS, JOHN RUNCIMAN, PROP. DUGANNON, ASHFIELD TP. ONT.



RES. OF CHARLES GIRVIN CON. 2 LOT 13 W. WA WASH TP. ONT.



ESTABLISHED 1856. GENERAL STORE, AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN PARSONS, CREDITON, ONT.



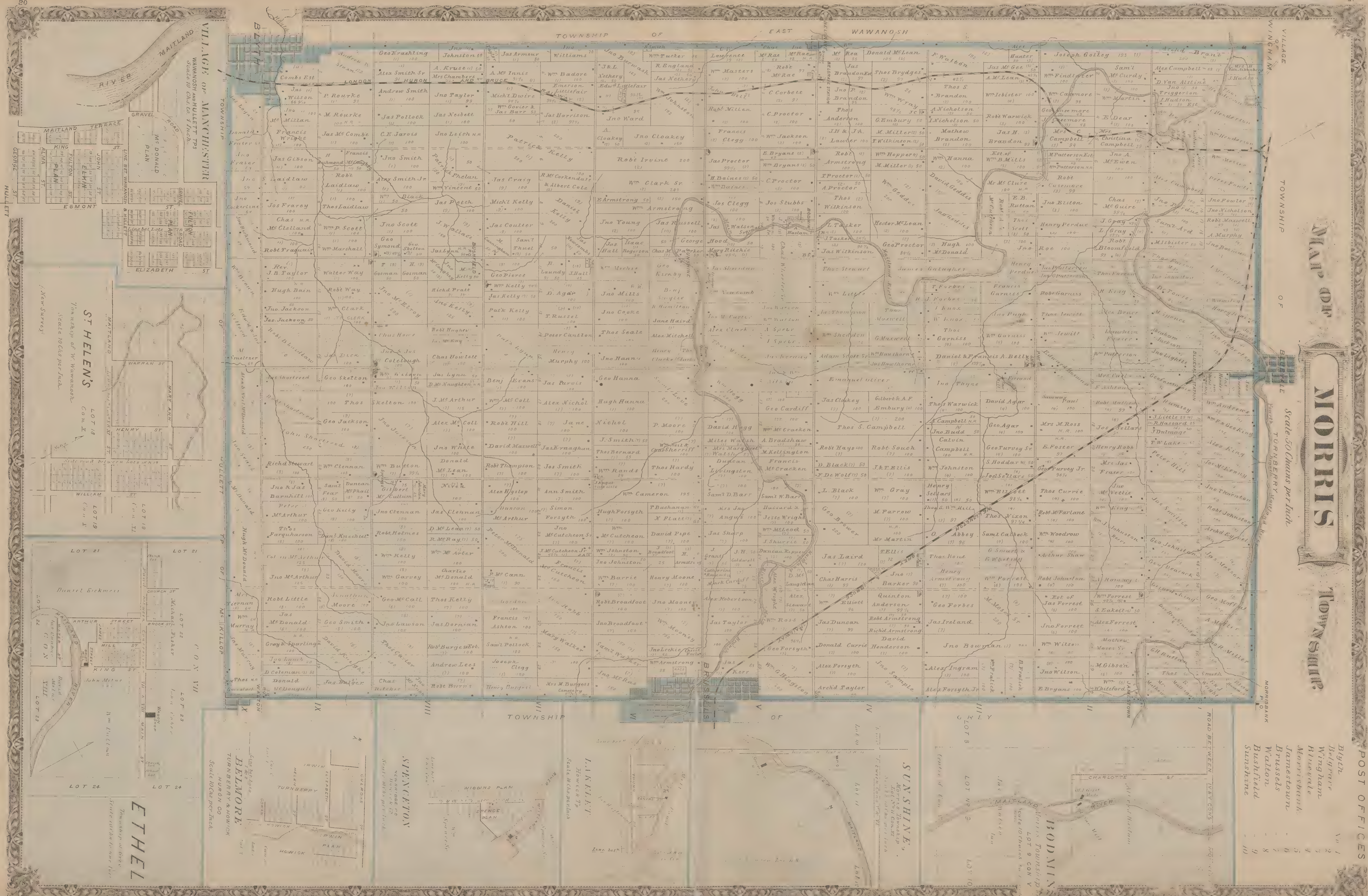
CRANSFORD MILLS, WILLIAM HARRIS PROP. CRANSFORD, ASHFIELD TP. ONT.



RATTENBURY HOUSE, ISAAC RATTENBURY PROP. CLINTON, ONT.



VICTORIA BLOCK, CLINTON, ONT.
J. TWITCHELL, Manufacturer of Harness, and dealer in Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes, Buffalo Robes, Horse Clothing, etc.
THOMAS JACKSON, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, Clinton, Ont.





RES. OF RICHARD CHAPMAN,
CON. 6, LOT 12, GREY TP. ONT.



BRUSSELS WOOLEN MILLS
& RES. OF DUNCAN McINTOSH, BRUSSELS, ONT.



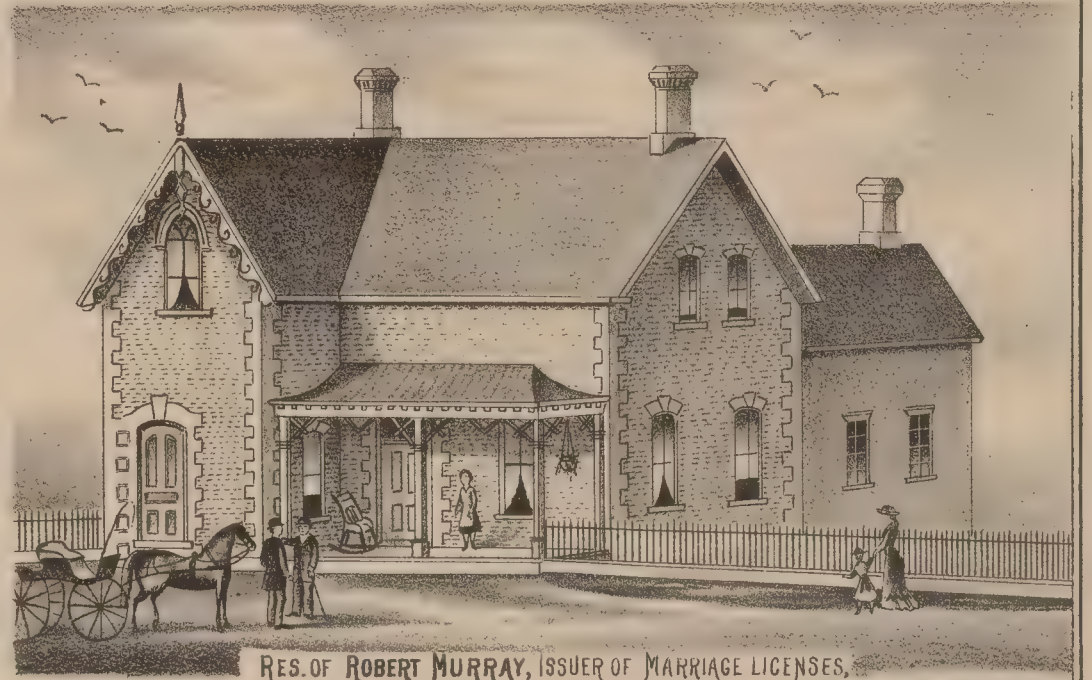
RES. OF G. H. MOFFAT,
CON. 1, LOT 51, MORRIS TP. ONT.



RES. OF GEORGINA OAKLEY,
CON. 13, LOT 1, GREY TP. ONT.



INTERIOR OF MRS. E. WHITNEY'S TIN & STOVE STORE, SEAFORTH, ONT.



RES. OF ROBERT MURRAY, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
COMMISSIONER AND CLERK OF TP. OF W. WAWANOSH, ST. HELENS, HURON CO. ONT.



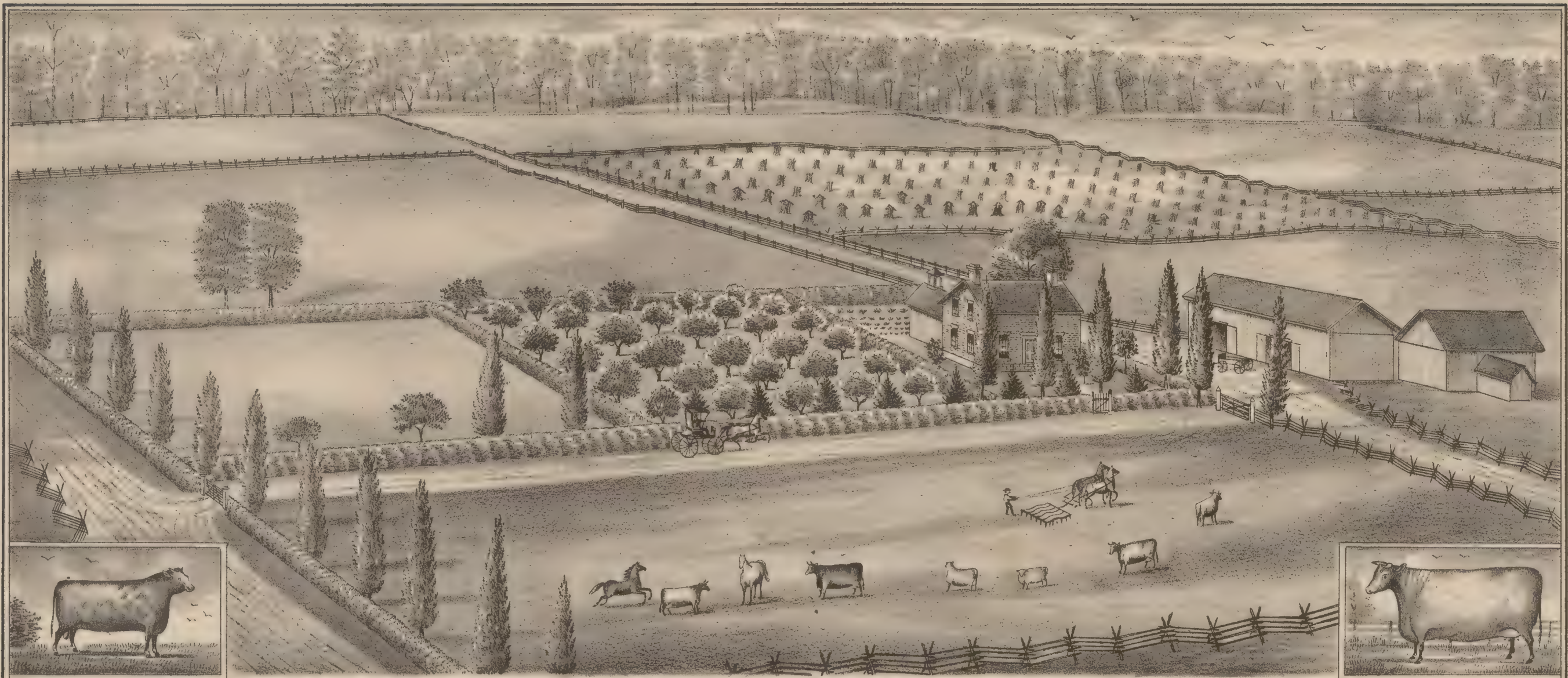
BAYFIELD BRIDGE.
CONSISTING OF TWO SPAN OF HOWE TRUSS 140 FEET EACH; BUILT 1878 BY L. J. BRACE, ESQ. CONTRACTOR, WINGHAM, ONT.



L. J. BRACE, WINGHAM.

Scale 10 Chs. to 1 Inoh.

Scale 10 Chs. to 1 Inoh.



"HAWTHORN FARM," RES. OF **APPELTON ELCOAT**, CON. 3, LOT 35, TUCKERSMITH TR. ONTARIO.



BARN.
TENEMENT HOUSES.

RES. OF A. GOVENLOCK. FLOUR MILLS. SAW MILL. STORE.
WINTROP MILLS, A. GOVENLOCK PROP. MC. KILLOP TR. ONT.

BLACKSMITH SHOP. RES. OF J. R. GOVENLOCK.

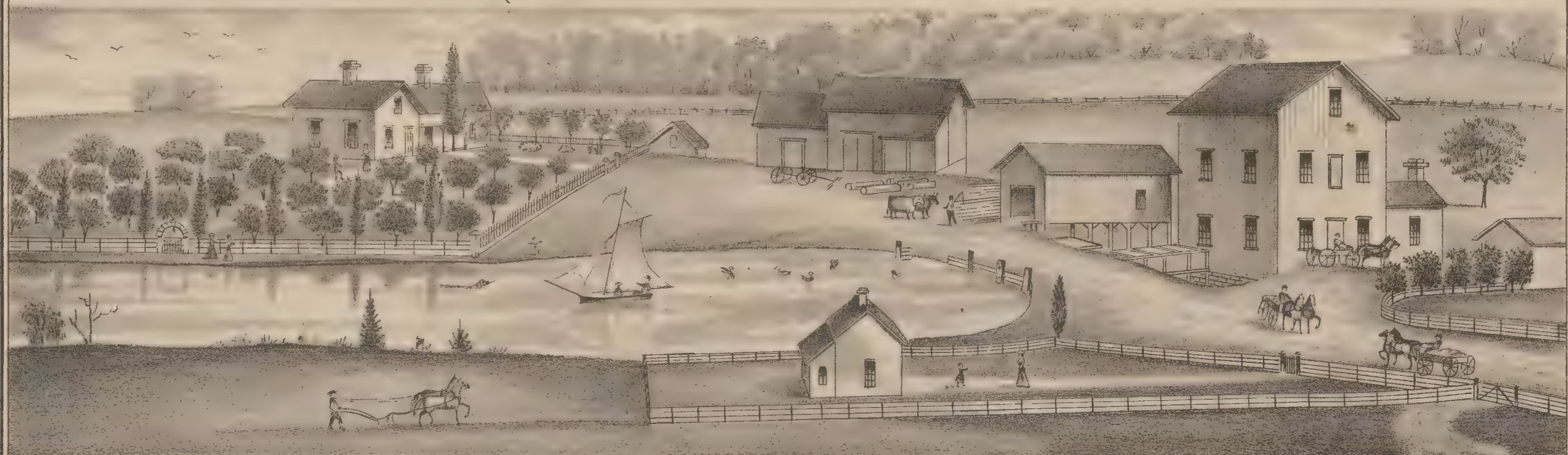
Scale: 30 channels per inch

Tunnestown
Horrisban
Holesworth
Frowderidge
Carmanneoc





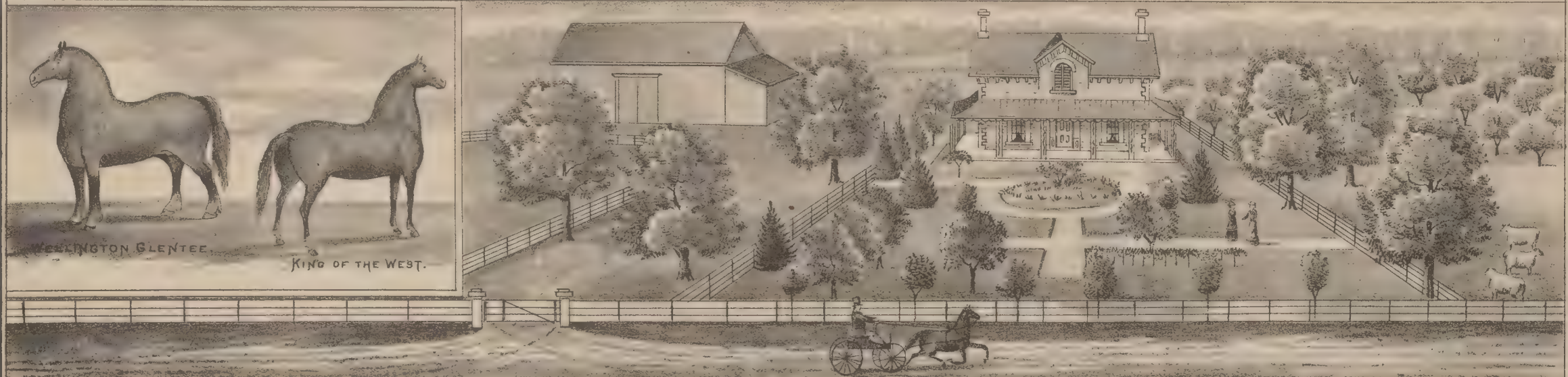
"ROSE HALL", RES. OF JOHN TAMBLYN, CON. 12, LOTS 19 & 20, HULLETT TP. ONT.



SPRING CREEK MILLS & RES. OF THOMAS TRICK ESQ. BAYFIELD CON. LOT 39, GODERICH TP. ONT.



CHRISTOPHER DALE'S FARM, TUCKERSMITH TP. NEAR SEAFORTH, ONT.



RES. OF CHRISTOPHER DALE, HULLETT TP. NEAR SEAFORTH, ONT.



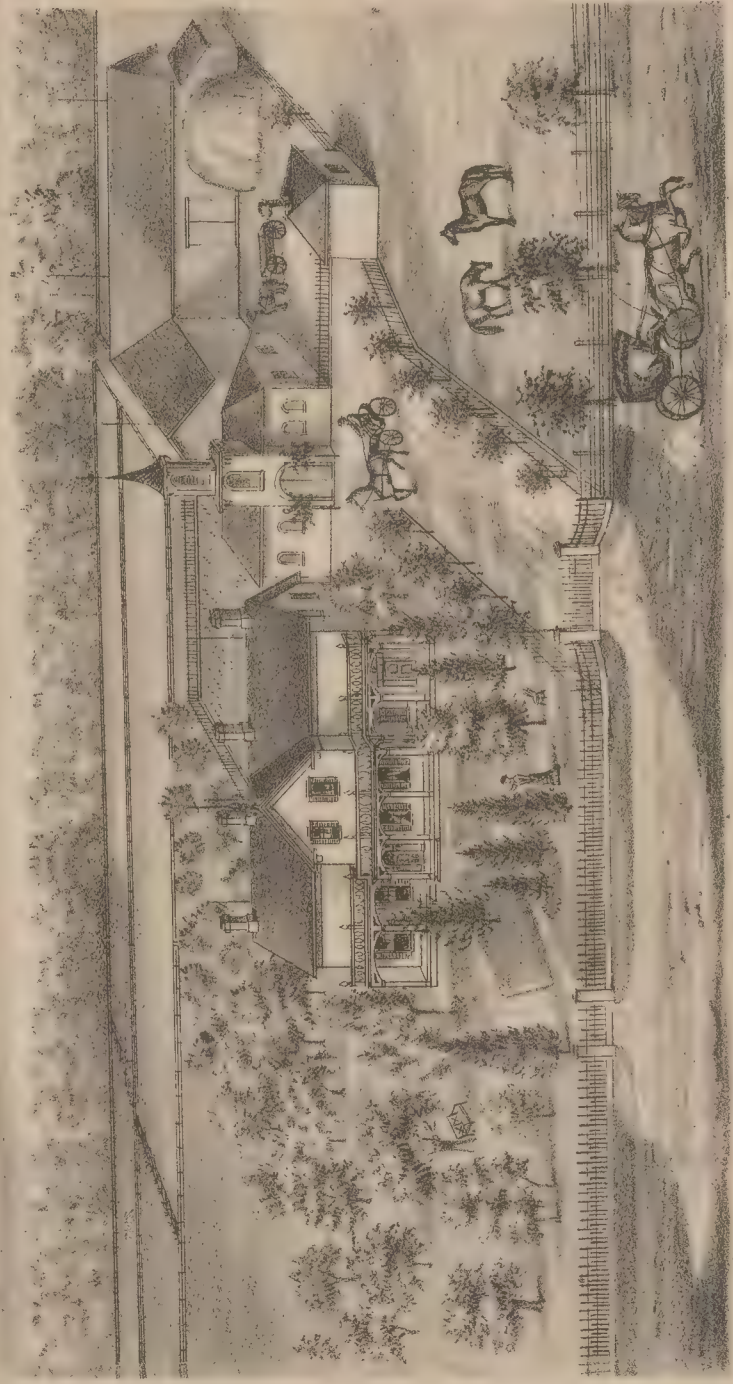
RES. OF J. L. COURTICE CON. 2 LOT 24, GODERICH TP. ONT.



RES. OF DR. ROSE. LONDESBOROUGH, MULLETT TP. ONT.



"PLEASANT HILL" RES. OF T. R. JOWETT CON. BAYFIELD, LOT 68, GODERICH TP. ONT.



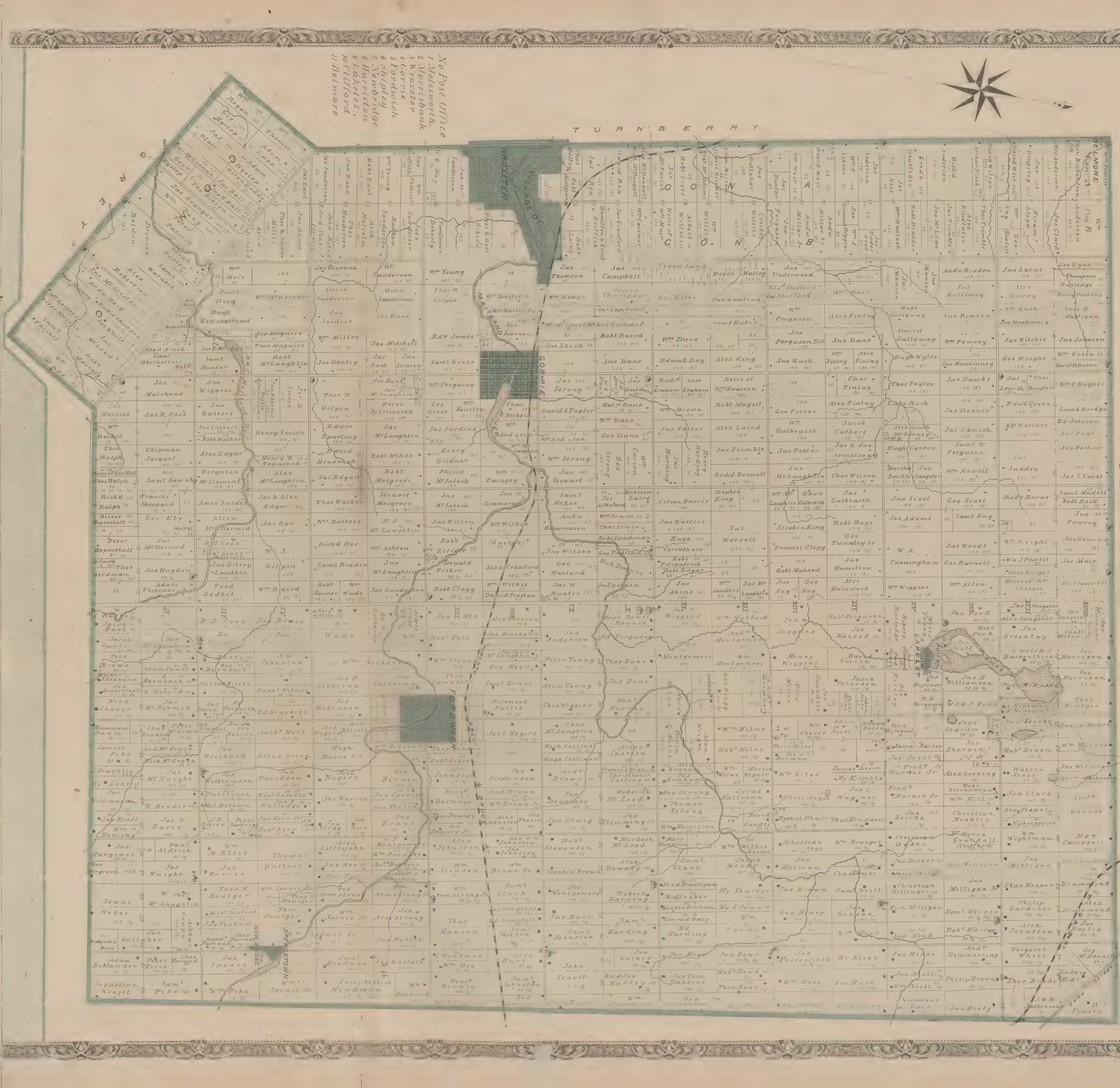
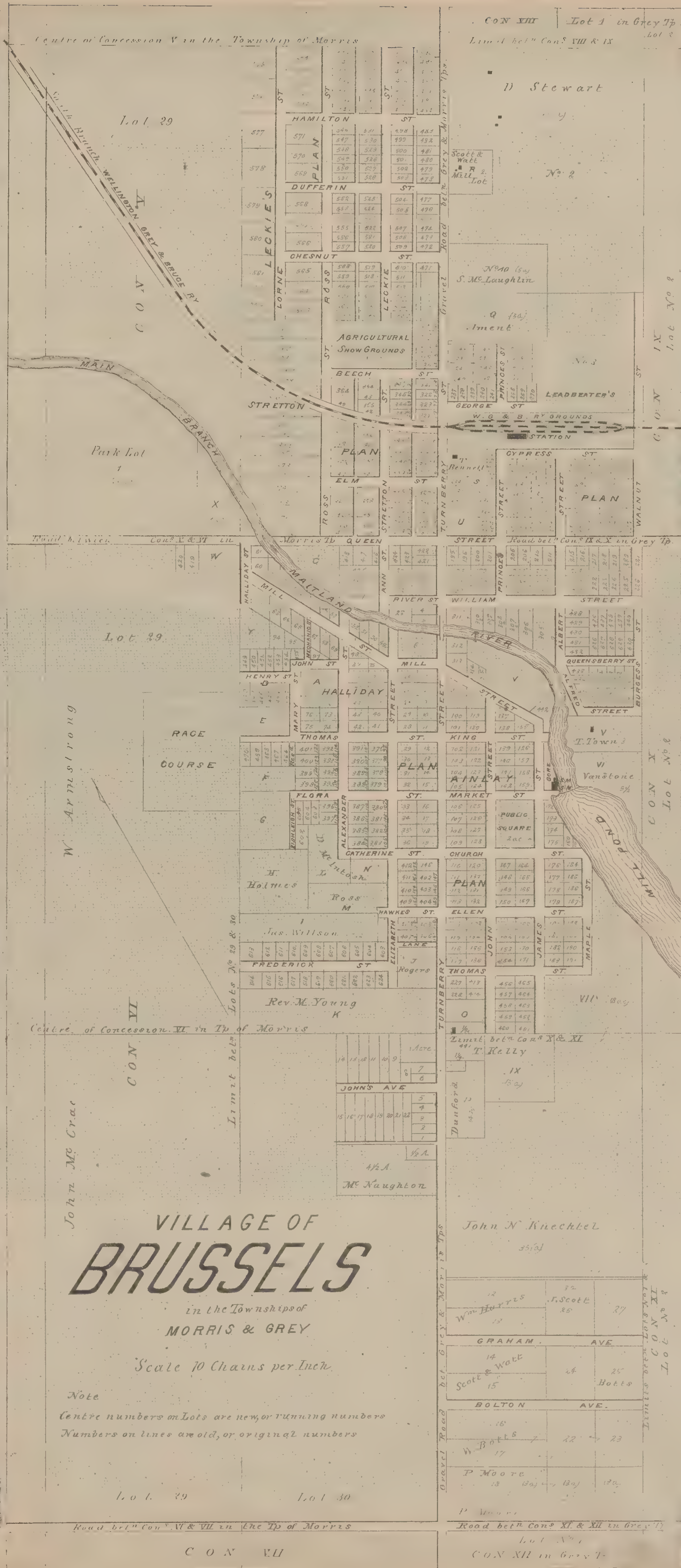
RES. OF L. MEYER CON. 1, LOT 32, MCKILLOP TP. ONT.



"DUNIPACE" RES. OF ROBERT TURNBULL, CON. 2, LOT 22, MCKILLOP TP. ONT.



RES. OF DAVID TIPLADY. CON. 3, LOTS 22 & 23, MULLETT TP. ONT.



MAP OF
HOWICK
TOWNSHIP

Scale 10 Chains per Inch.



"CASTRAMONT," FARM RES. OF JAS. DICKSON ESQ. TUCKERSMITH TP. ONT.

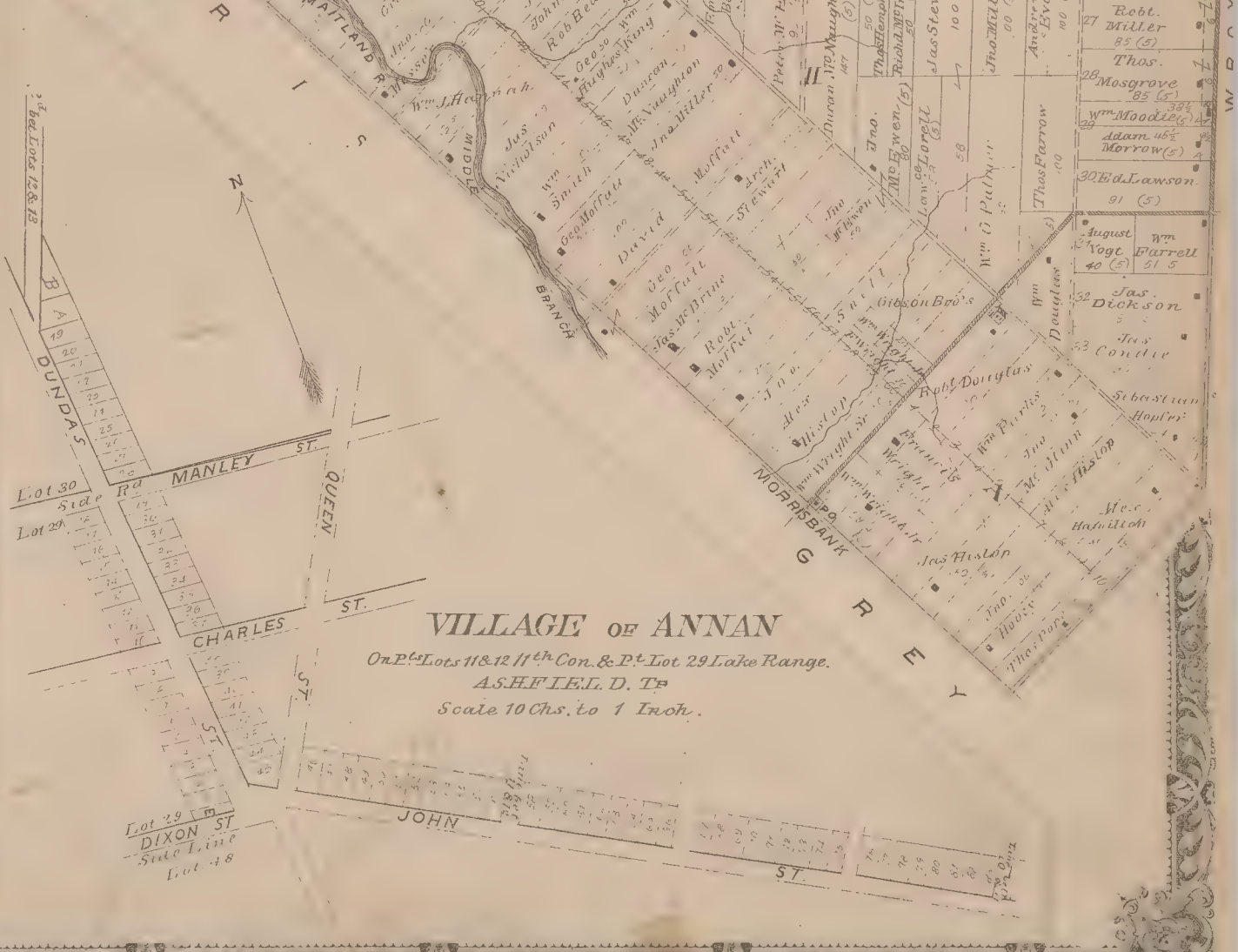


MILLS & RES OF A.G. VAN EGMOND, SEAFORTH, ONT.
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF WOOLEN GOODS, ESPECIALLY FOR THE CUSTOM TRADE.

C U L R O S S

CARGILL'S HOTEL

BELM



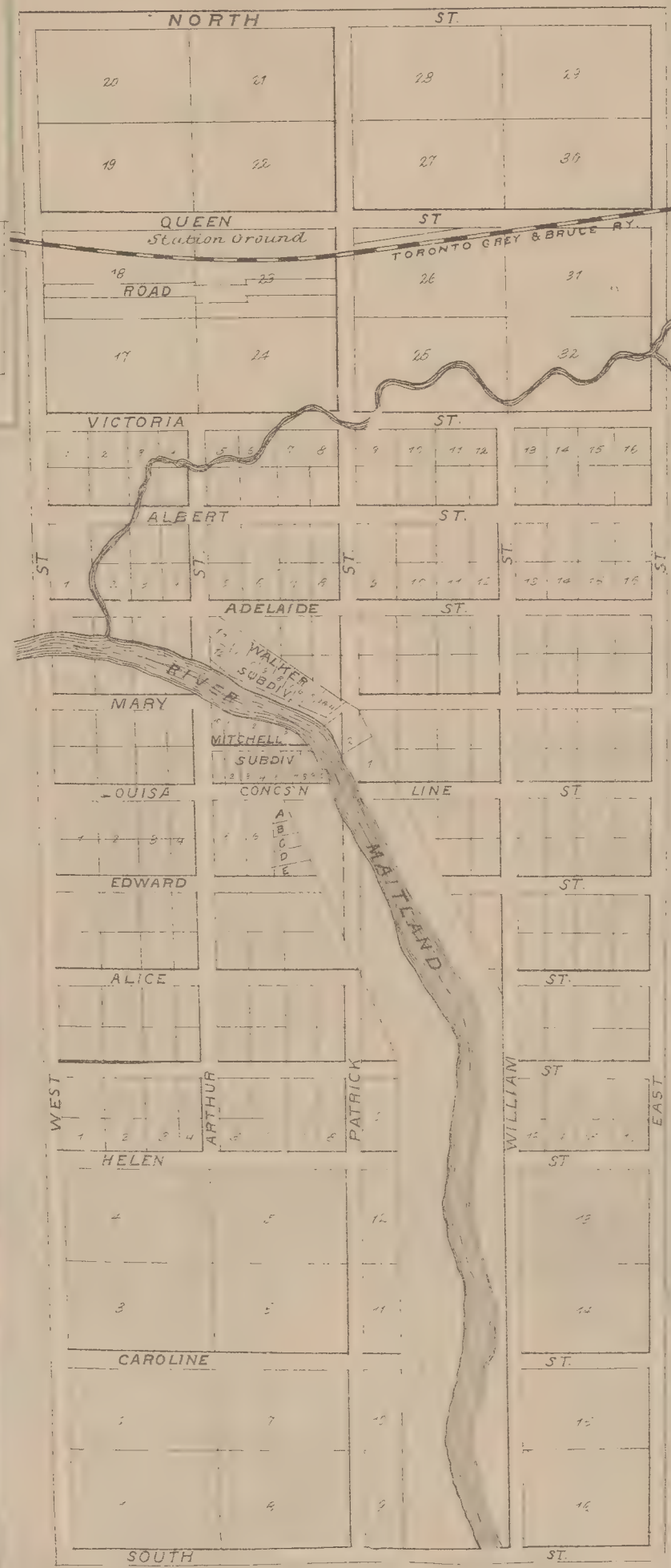
BRIDGEND PLACE

COLBORNE TP

Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch



FORDWICH HOWICK TP Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch

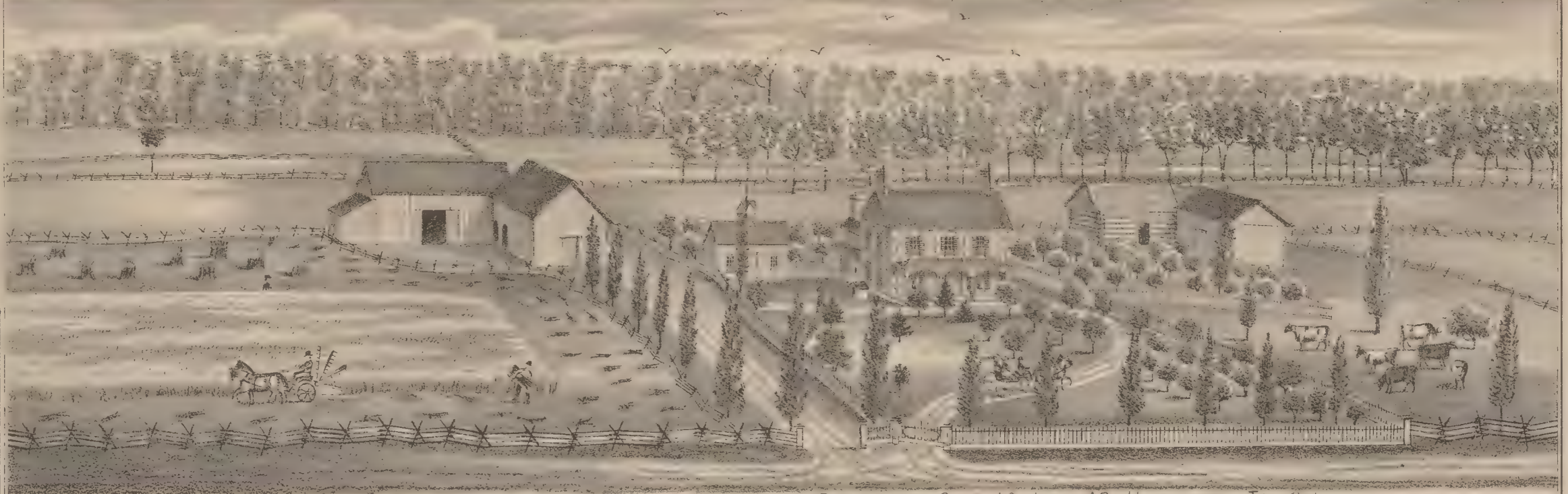


VILLAGE OF EGMONDVILLE TUCKERSMITH TP Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch





MILLS & RES. OF JOHN DALZIEL, ESQ. GRANDBEND, ONT.



"SPRIG BROOK FARM" RES. OF ROBERT CREERY, CON. 10, LOT 12, USBORNE TP. ONT.



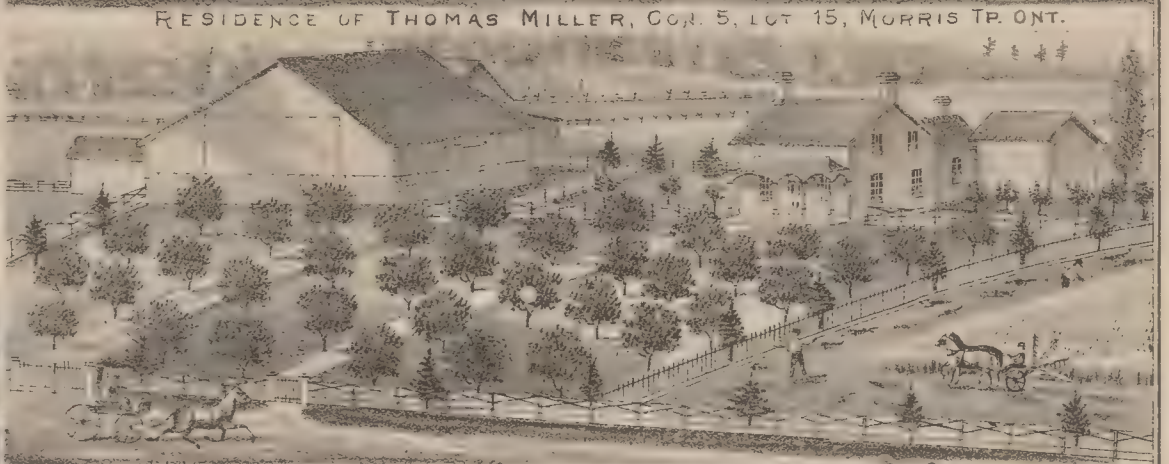
RES. OF JOHN VARGOE, CON. 8, LOTS 4 & 5, COLBORNE TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS MILLER, CON. 5, LOT 15, MORRIS TP. ONT.



RES. OF DAVID ROSS, BRUSSELS, ONT.



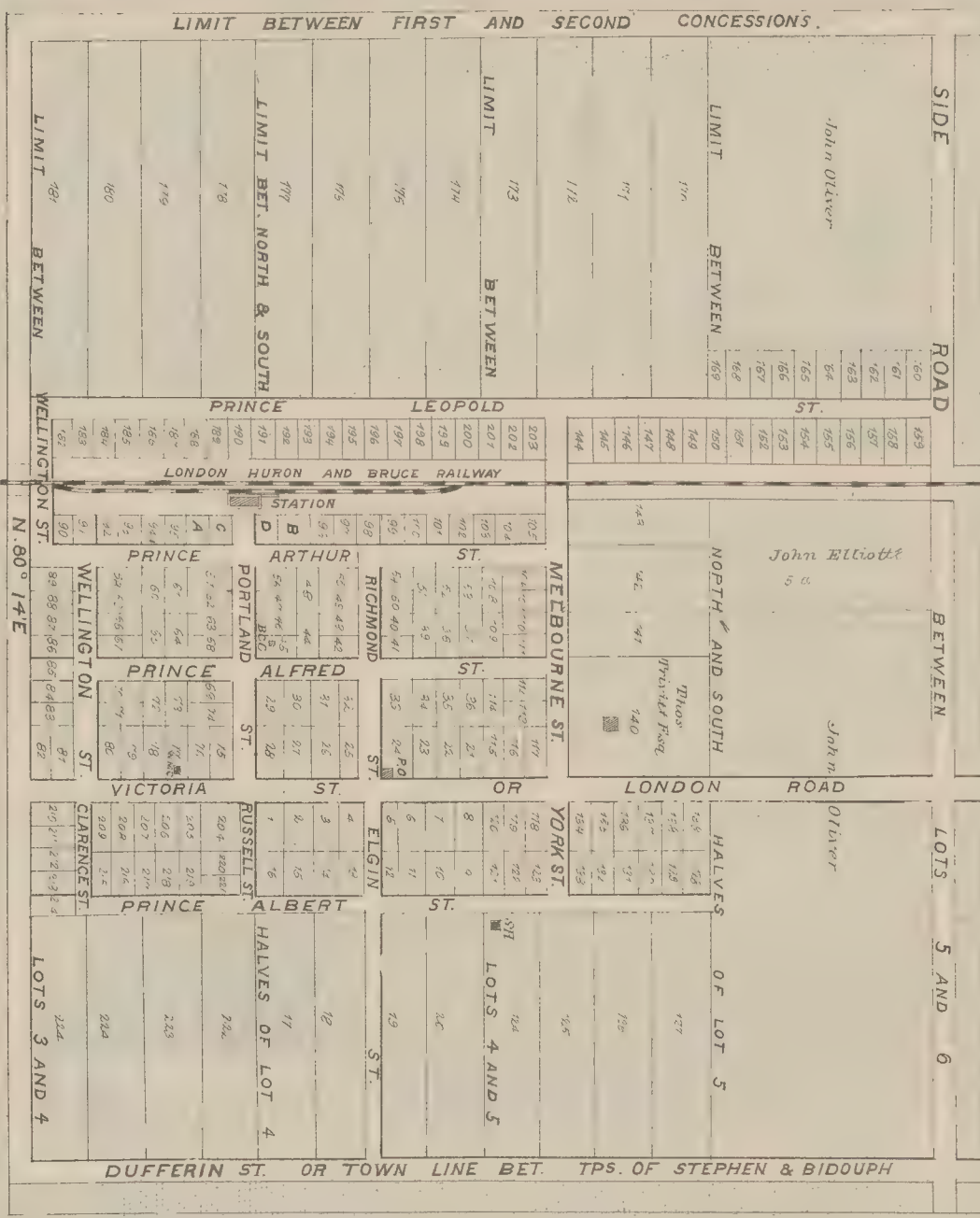
RES. OF JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, CON. 1, LOT 32, GREY TP. ONT.



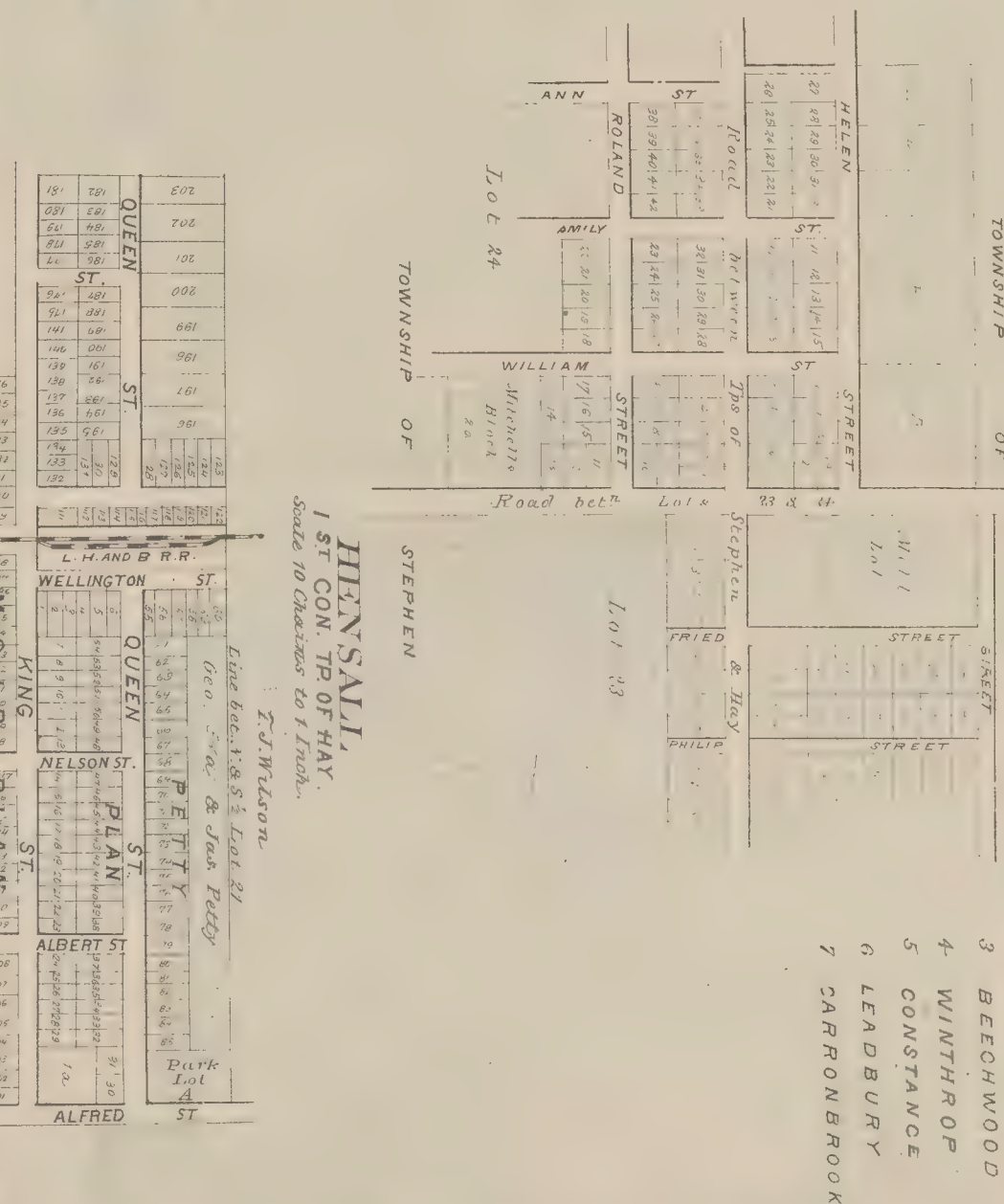
RES. OF NEIL McDONALD, CON. 10, LOT 16, MORRIS TP. ONT.



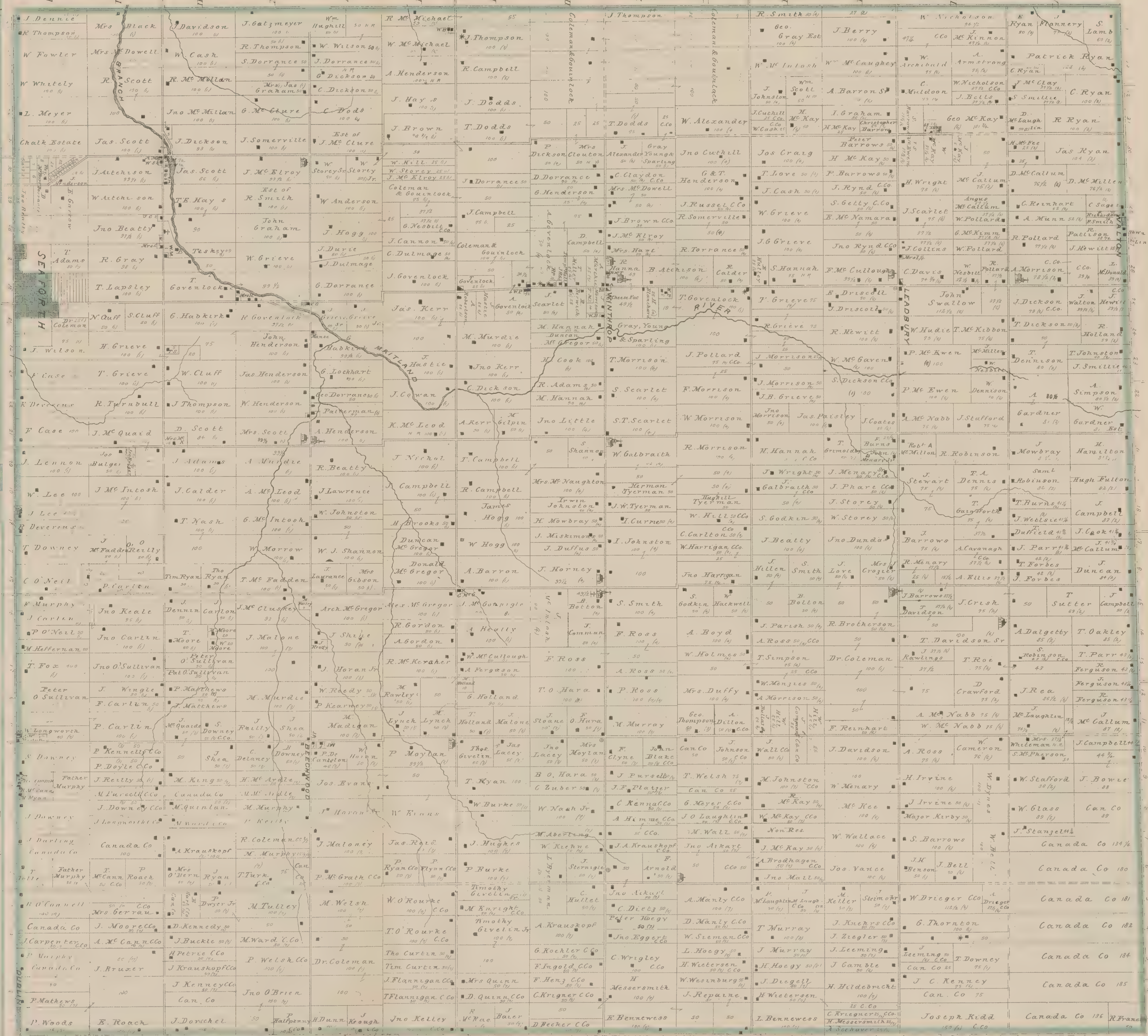
RES. OF JOHN SHORTREED, CON. 9, LOT 19, MORRIS TP. ONT.



PLAN OF CENTRALIA
IN THE TOWNSHIP OF STEPHEN
COUNTY OF HURON
Scale 6 CHS TO 1 inch



PLAN OF
FRIEDSBURG
IN THE TOWNSHIP OF STEPHEN
COUNTY OF HURON
Scale 6 CHS TO 1 inch



MAP OF
McKILLOP
TOWNSHIP
Scale 50 chains per inch



Robert Hays.
(Deceased) Mc. Killop Tp.



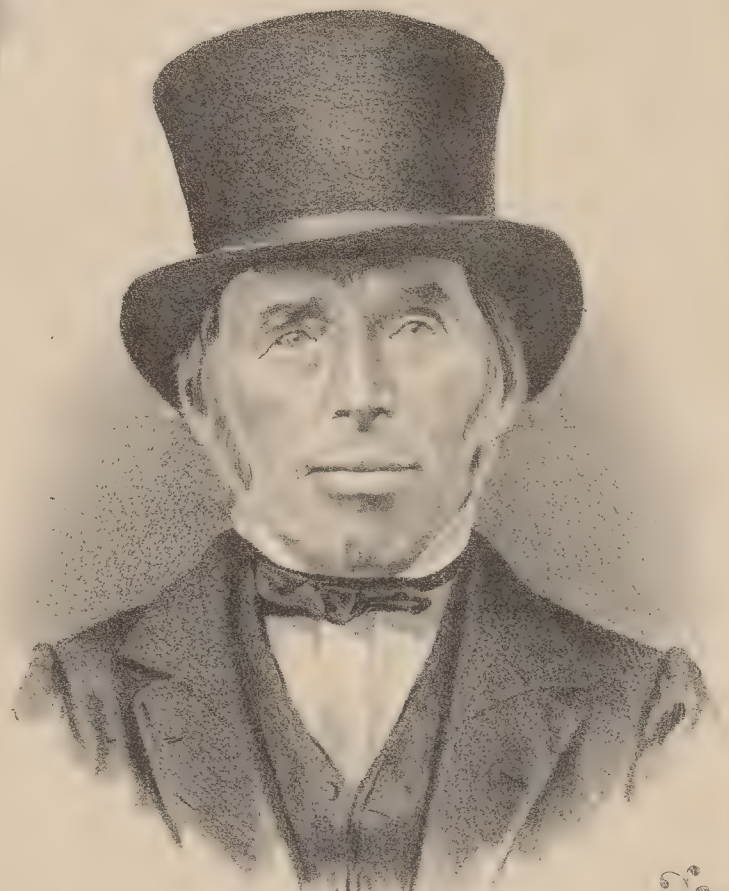
Henry Smith.
(Deceased) First Reeve of Howick.



George Strong.
Ex Reeve of Howick.



James Brandon,
(Deceased) Tp. of Morris,



Geo. Dane (Deceased)
First Tp. Clerk of Howick.



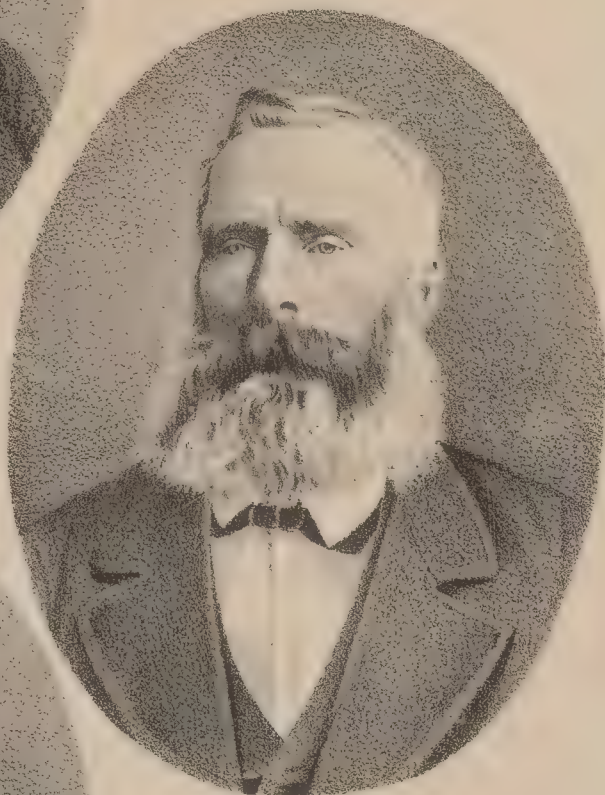
Rev. George Leech.



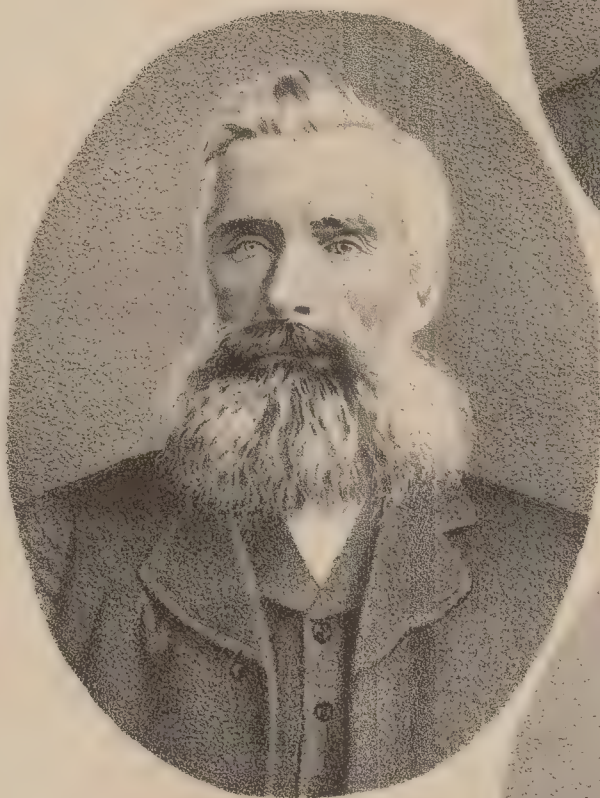
Rev. W. W. Leech.



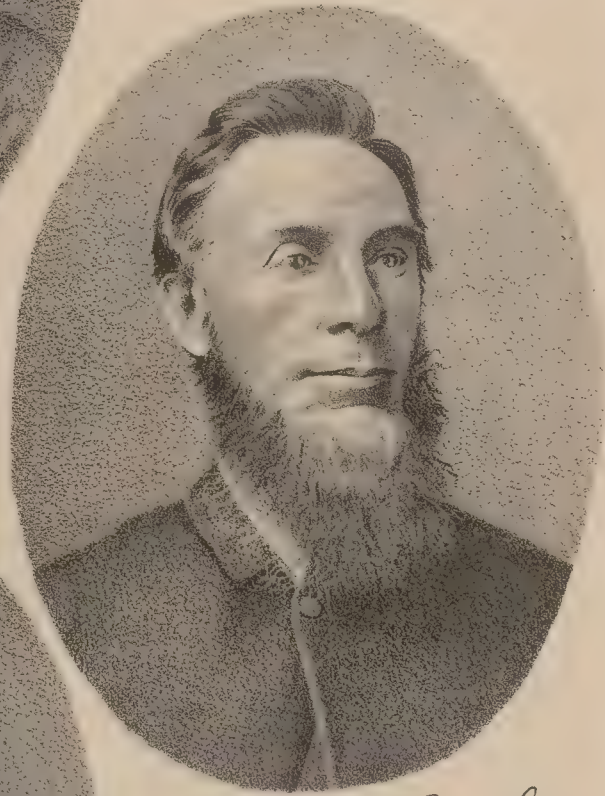
Rev. Nathaniel Leech.



John Leech.



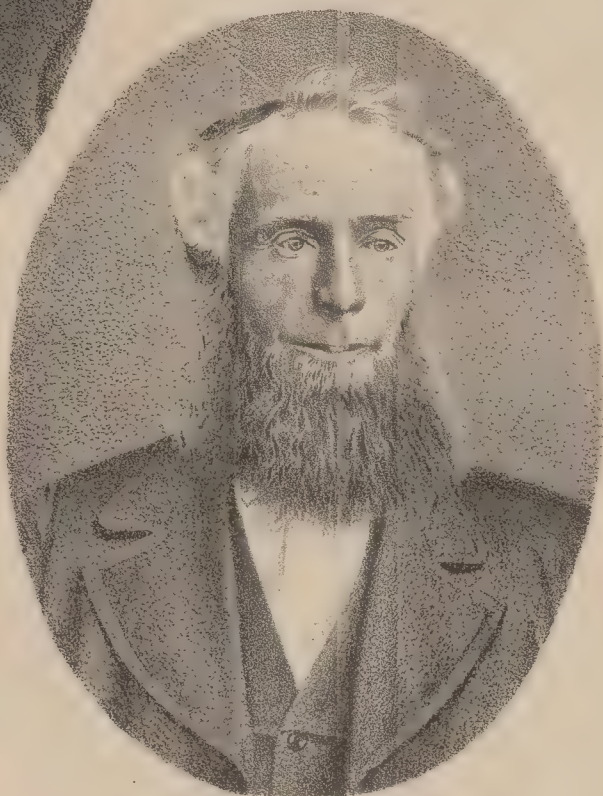
Edward Leech.



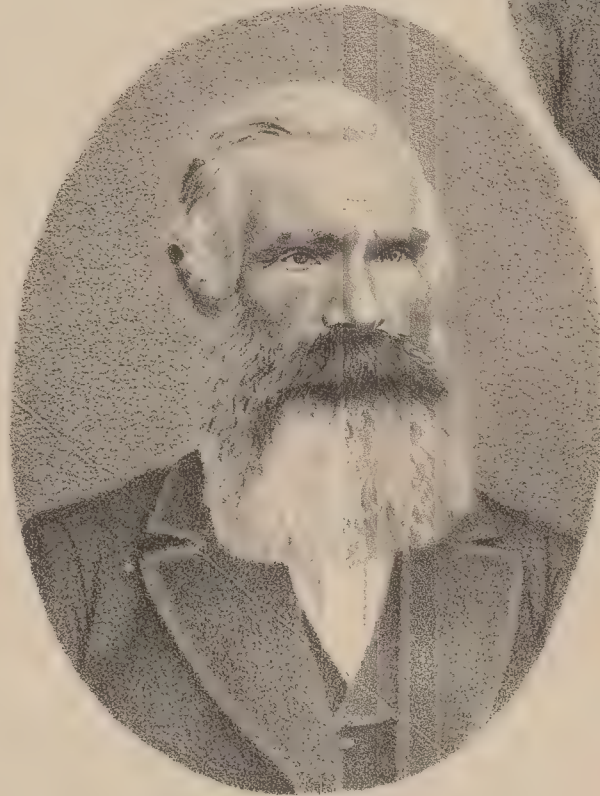
W. H. Leech
Bluevale P.O. Ont.



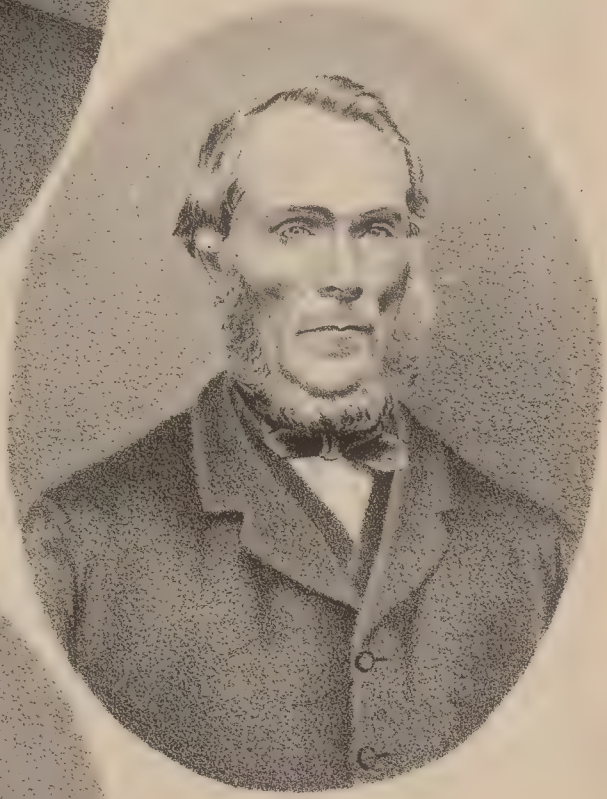
James Leech,
Gorrie, Ont.



Joseph Leech.

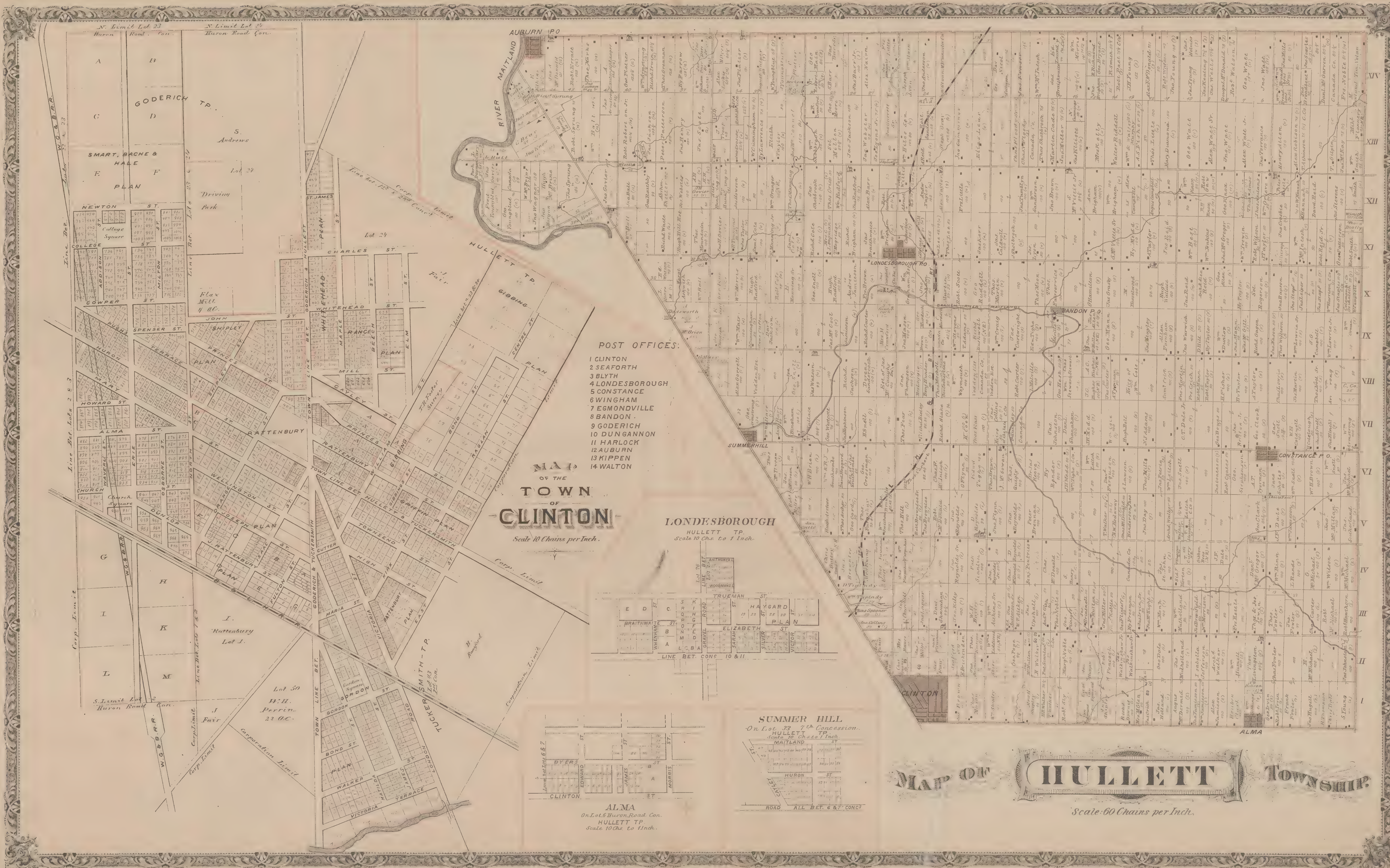


Robert Leech.



Richard Leech.

THE LEECH BROS. SEE BIOGRAPHY, PAGE XXII.





RES. OF DAVID B. MOORE, CON. 9, LOT 25, MORRIS TP. ONT.



RES. OF PETER THOMSON, BRUSSELS, ONT.



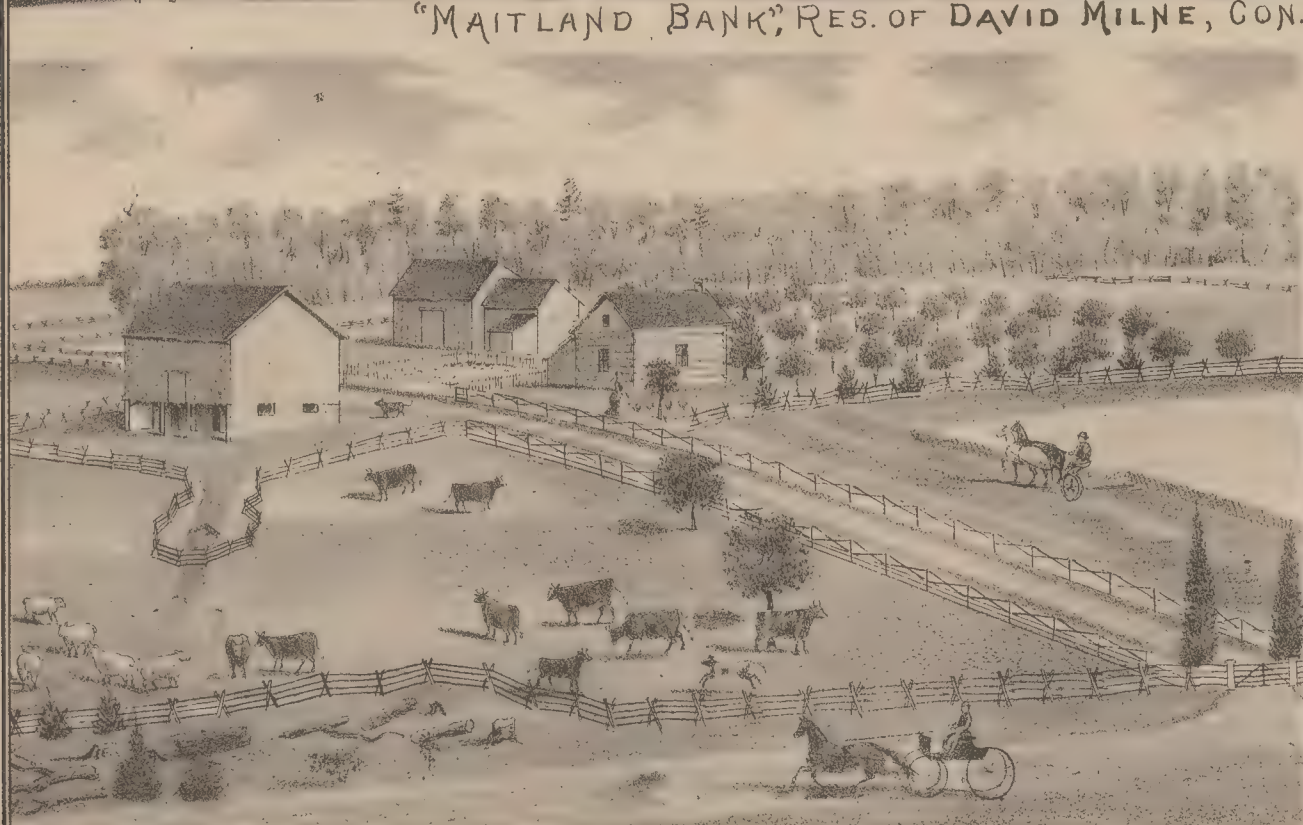
RES. OF WILLIAM BISHOP, CON. 5, LOTS 12 & 13, GREY TP. ONT.



RES. OF GEORGE CROOKS, CON. 8, LOT 4, GREY TP. ONT.



"MAITLAND BANK", RES. OF DAVID MILNE, CON. 8, LOTS 23 & 24, GREY TP. ONT.



FARM RES. OF CONRAD BERNATH, CON. 10, LOT 29, GREY TP. ONT.



RES. OF JAMES TURNBULL, CON. 4, LOT 5, GREY TP. ONT.

VILLAGE of WINGHAM

TOWNSHIP (6^E) TURNBERRY.

HURON CO.

Scale 10 Chains per Inch.



VILLAGE OF WROXETER

HOWICK TP.
HURON COUNTY
Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch



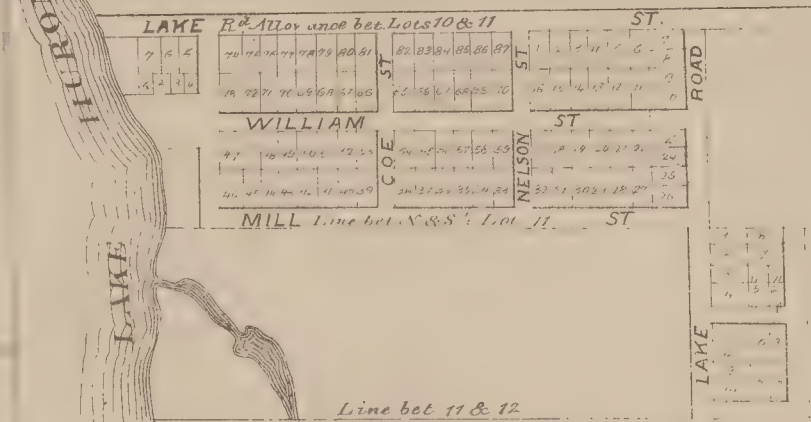
DRYSDALE

STANLEY TP.
Scale 10 Chs per Inch.



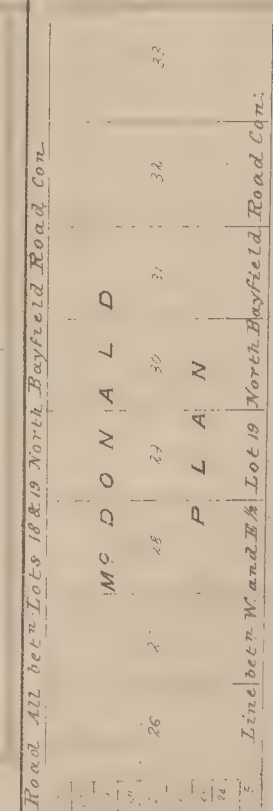
LAKEVIEW

HAY TP.
Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch.



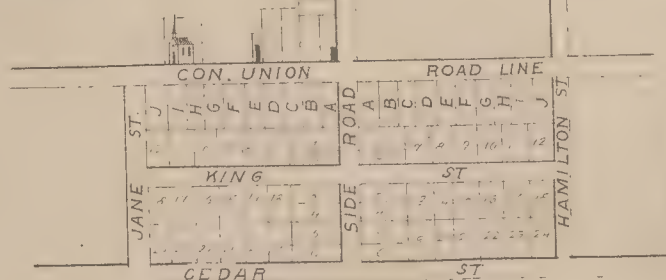
VARNA

STANLEY TP.
Scale 10 Chs per Inch.



KINBURN

On Lots 3 & 6 VI Concn.
HULLETT TP.



HARTFORD

On Lot 17-9th Concn.
HULLETT TP.
Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch.

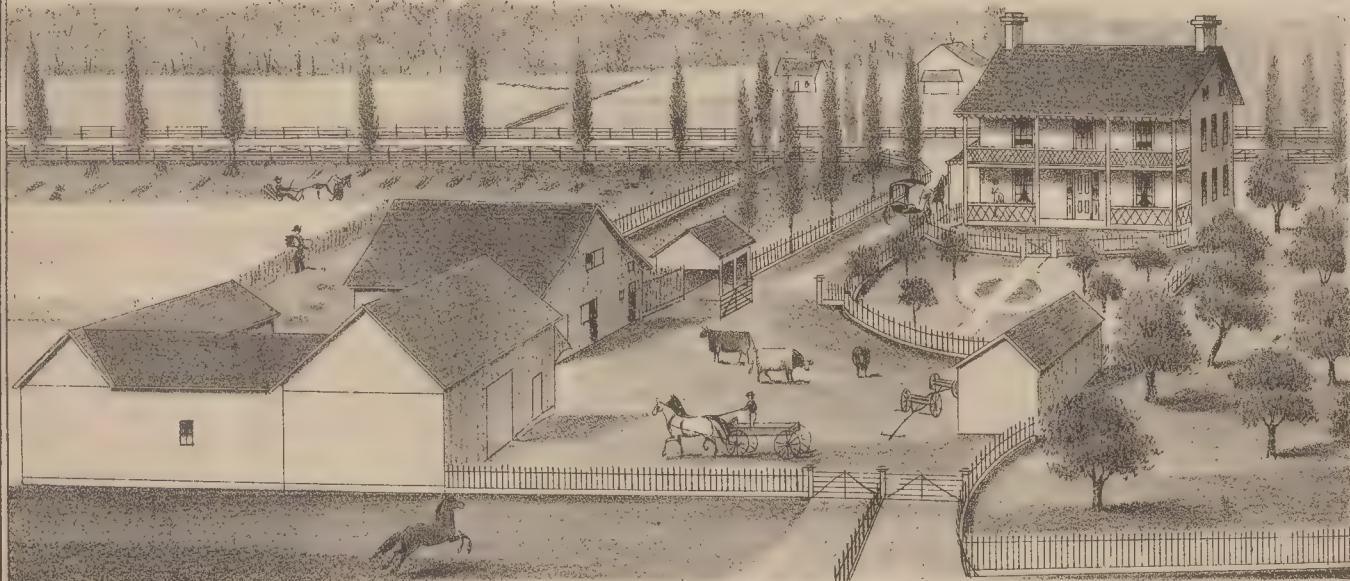


DRAWN TO
PLAN
BAYFIELD
SEATY
PLAN

Lot 18
S. R. D. Can. Town Hall

ROAD
LANGS
PLAN

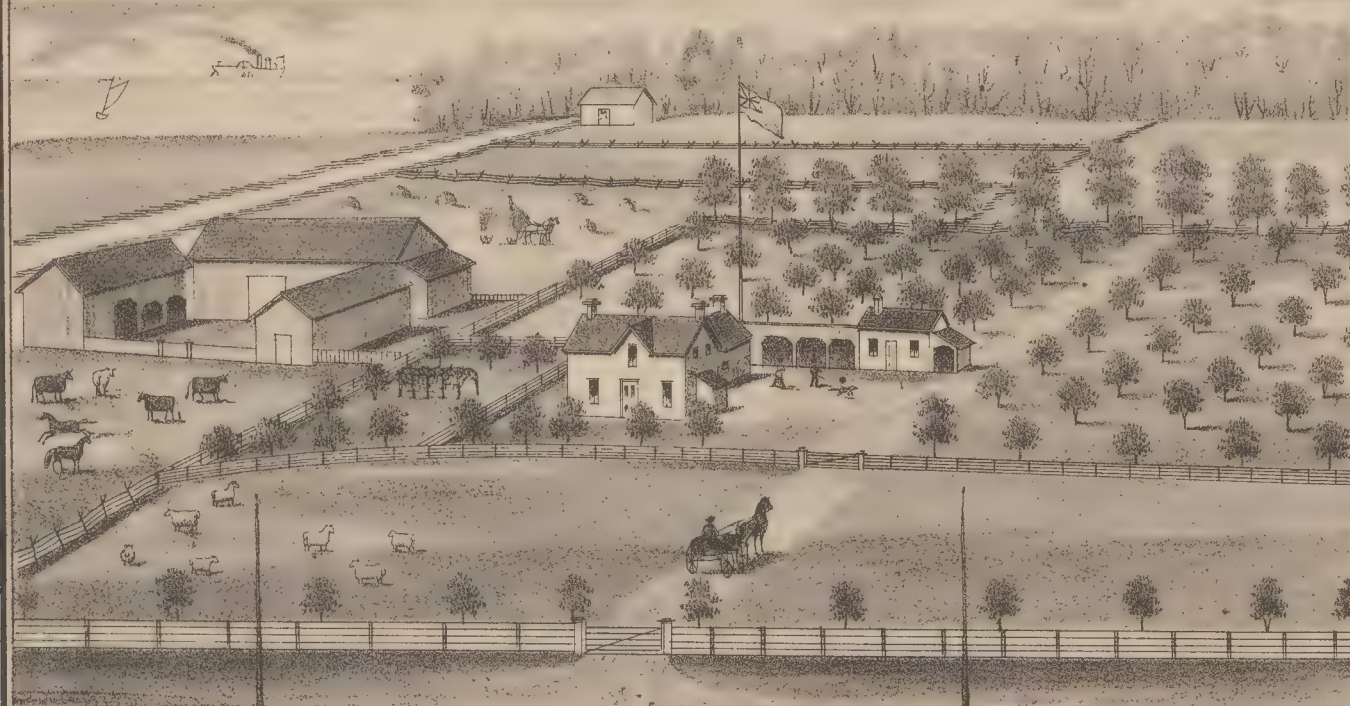
Lot 19
S. R. D. Can. Town Hall



"CHERRY DALE FARM," RES. OF J.C. LE TOUZEL, CON. 1. LOT 6, GOLBORNE TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT GIBBONS, SHERIFF. OF HURON CO. GODERICH, ONT.



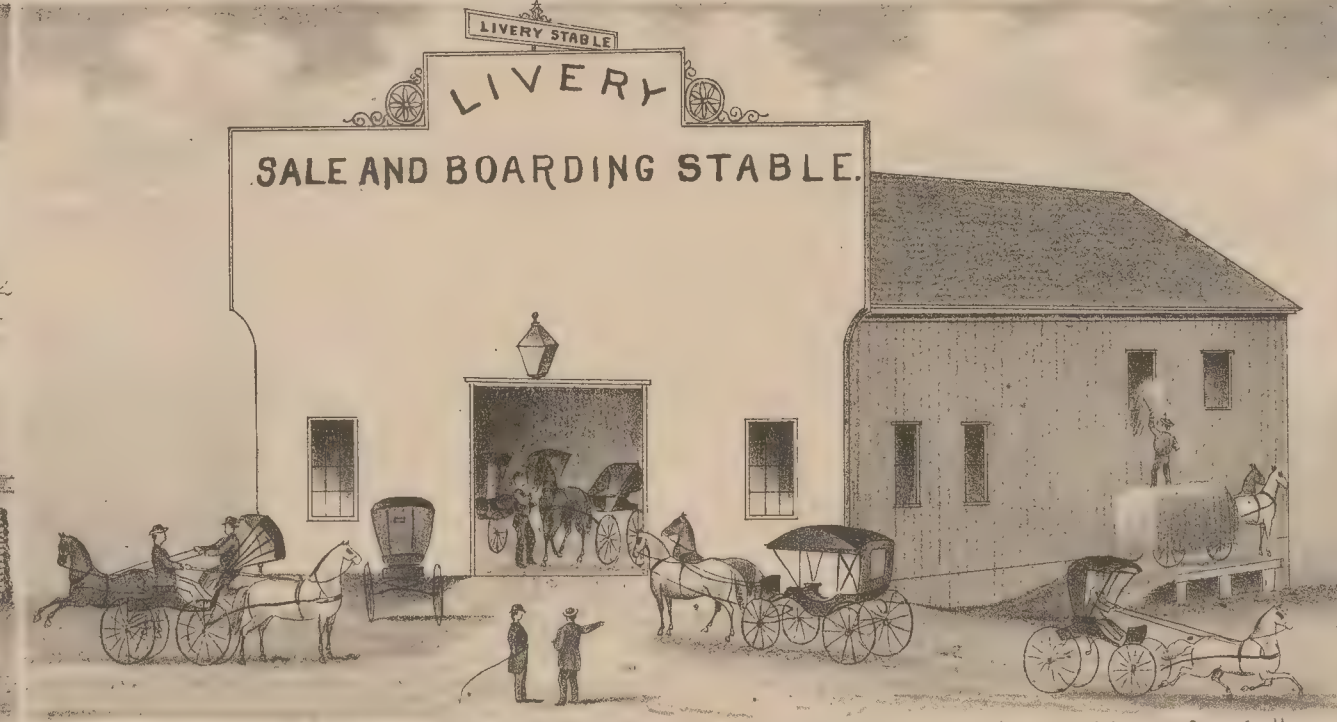
RES. OF W.J. HAYDEN LAKE RANGE, LOT 6, AHSFIELD, ONT.



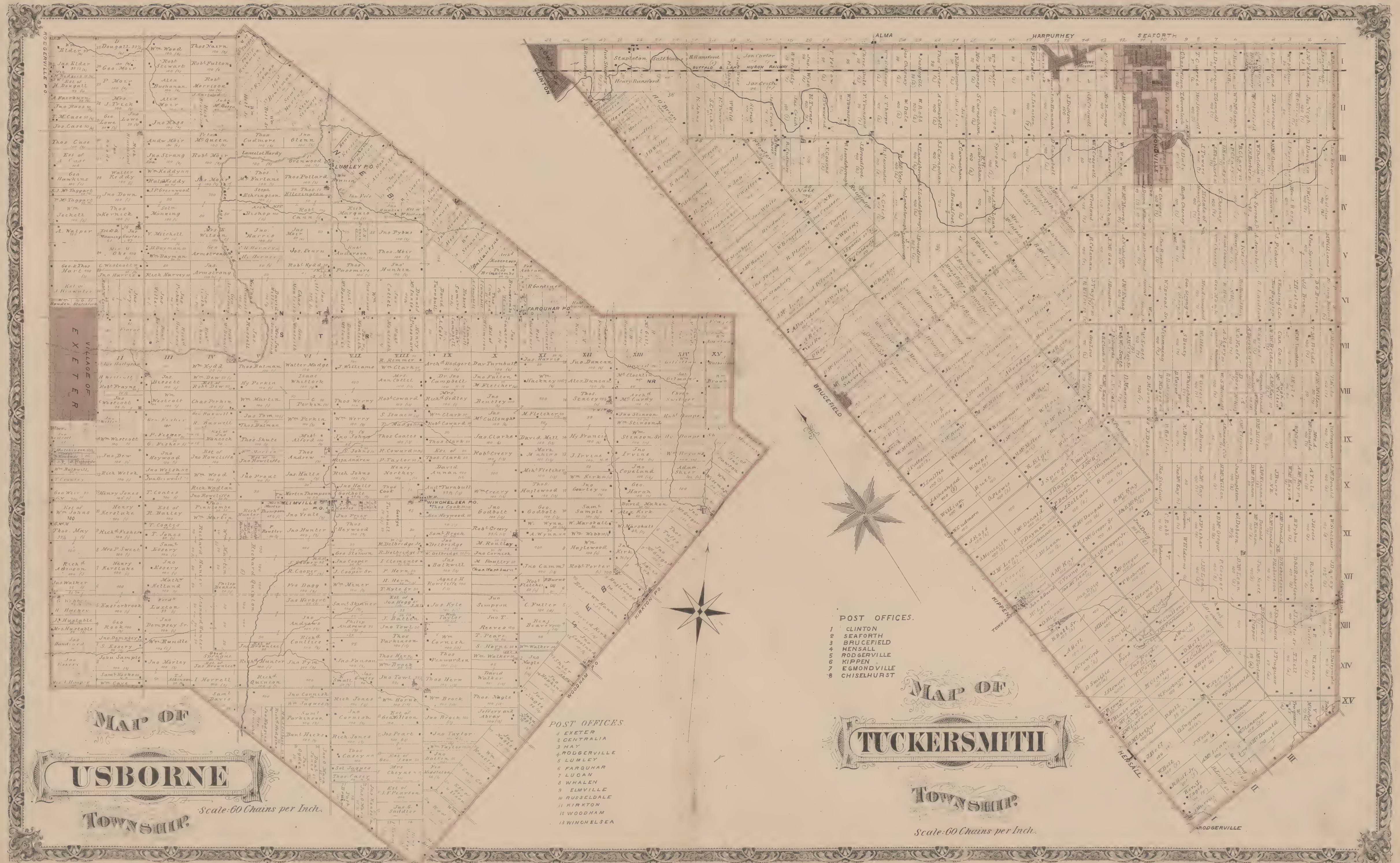
"THE ELLIOTT HOMESTEAD," RES. THOS. M. ELLIOTT CON. 5, LOT 29, GODERICH TP. ONT.



EXETER MILLS, WM. FENWICK PROP. EXETER, ONT.



WINGHAM LIVERY STABLE, TENNANT & PATERSON PROPRS. STABLE ON JOHN ST. WEST OF QUEEN'S HOTEL





SAMWELL & PICKARD
GENERAL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES; CLOTHING & MILLINERY MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES.

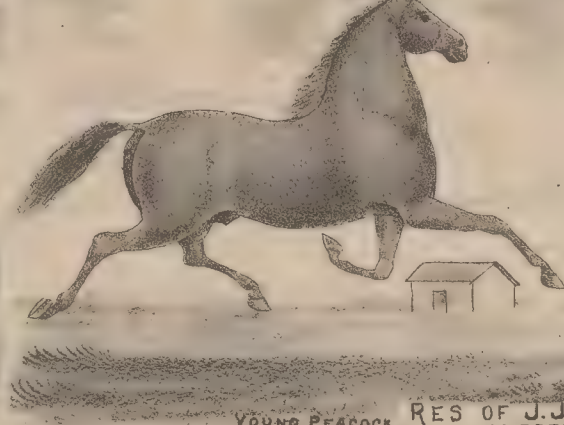
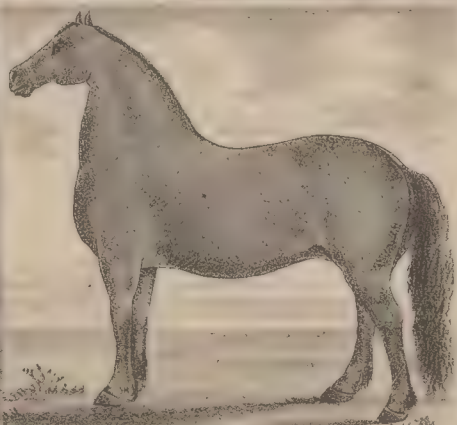
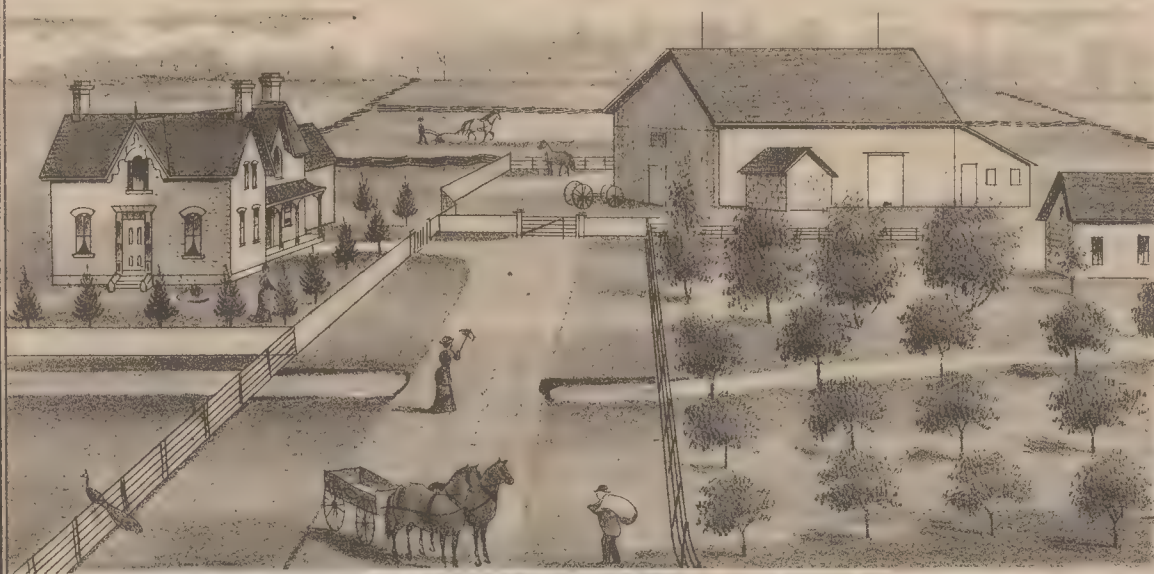
SAMWELL'S BLOCK, EXETER, ONT.
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL, CAPITAL PAID UP \$4000,000.
DIRECTORS
J.M. GAULT, M.R. PREST | THOMAS CAVERHILL VICE PREST. | E.K. GREENE,
JAMES CRATHERN | A.W. OGILVIE, ALEX. BUNTIN,
THOS. TIFFIN, C.R. MURRAY CASHIER, GEORGE BURNS, INSPECTOR,
W.A. HASTINGS, MANAGER OF EXETER BRANCH



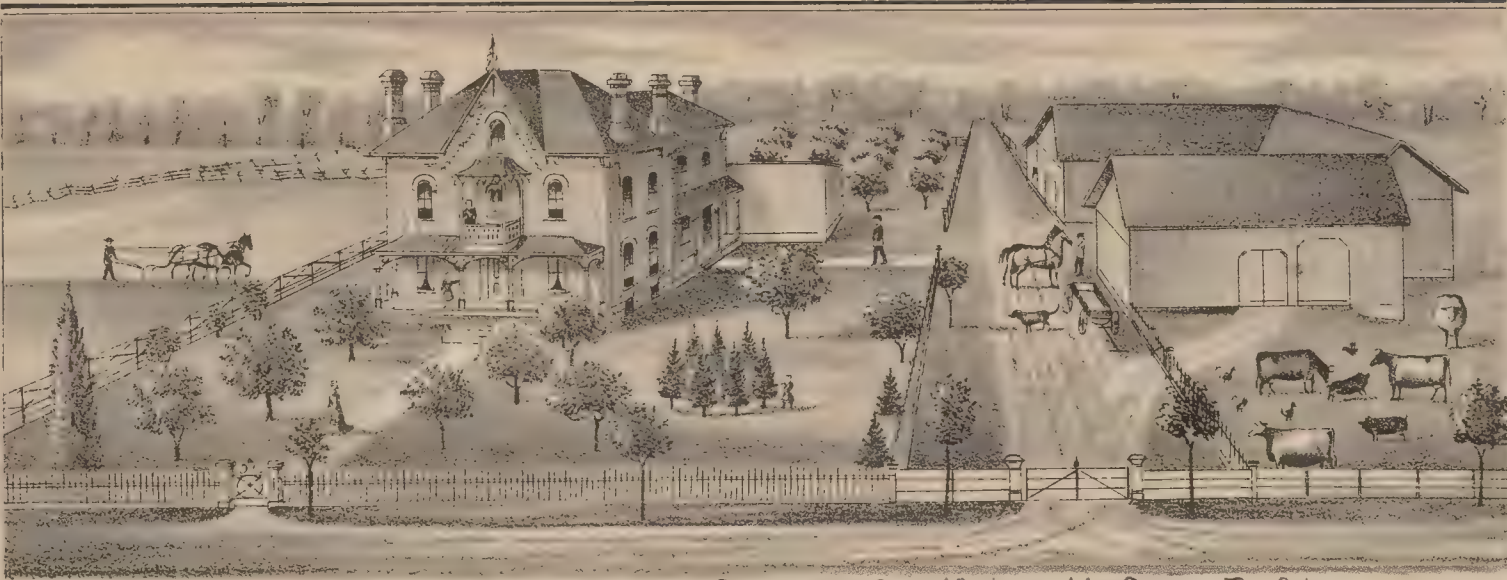
S.E. JONES, JEWELLERY STORE, EXETER, ONT.



PACKING HOUSE OF G & J. PETTY HENSAW, ONT.



"BERRY HALL", RES. OF EDWIN GAUNT, BREEDER OF LEICESTER SHEEP, CON. 12, LOT 17 1/2, WAWANOSH TP. ONT. **BREEDERS OF HEAVY DRAFT & COACH HORSES, DURHAM CATTLE & SUFFOLK PIGS, CON. 1, LOT 7, COLBORNE TP. ONT.**



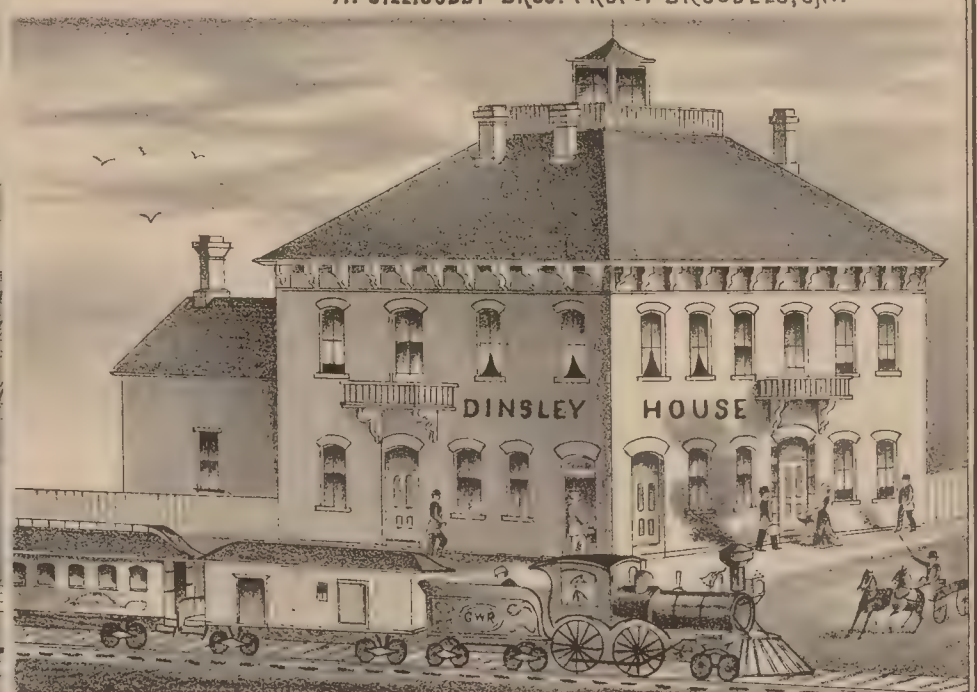
RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL SLEMMON, CON. 12, LOT 14, GREY TP. ONT.



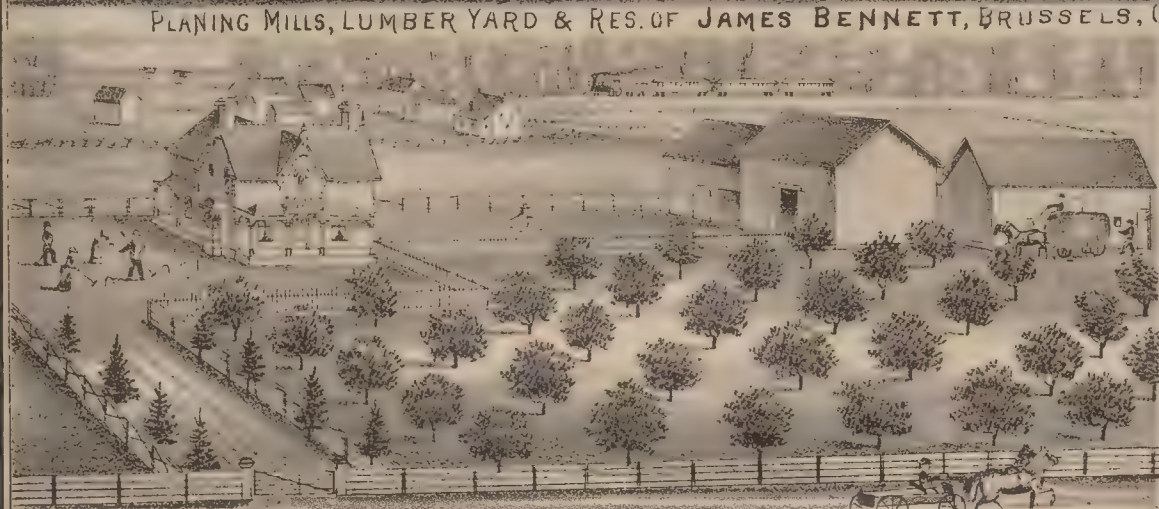
THE POST NEWSPAPER & JOB PRINTING OFFICE
Mc GILLICUDDY BROS. PROPS. BRUSSELS, ONT.



PLANING MILLS, LUMBER YARD & RES. OF JAMES BENNETT, BRUSSELS, ONT.



DINSLEY HOUSE, JOHN DINSLEY PROP. WINGHAM, ONT.



HOME OF JOHN SLEMMON, CON. 9, LOTS 22 & 23, GREY TP. ONT.



RES. OF GEORGE AVEY, CON. 15, LOT 14, GREY TP. ONT.



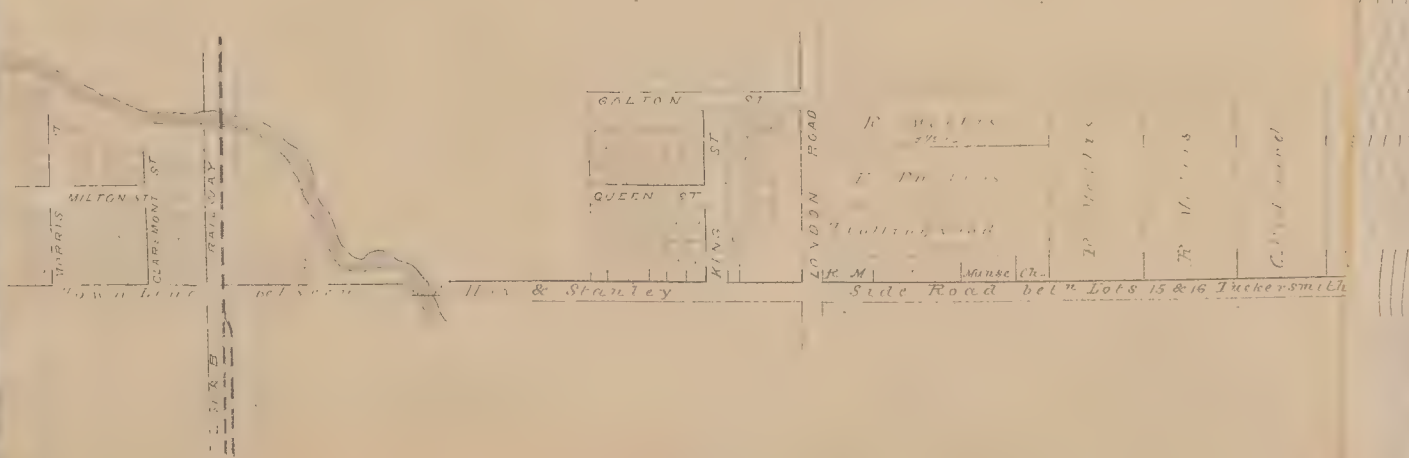
RES. OF ROBERT BROWN, BREEDER OF DURHAM CATTLE & HEAVY DRAFT HORSES; CON. 10, LOTS 16 & 17 GREY TP. ONT.

VILLAGE OF
BAYFIELD
STANLEY T^p.

Scale 10 Chains to 1 inch



KIPPEN
on Lot No. 1, 1st Con. of Stanley
and
Lot No. 16, 1st Con. Tuckersmith.
Scale 10 Chs. per Inch.



MAP OF

STANLEY

TOWNSHIP

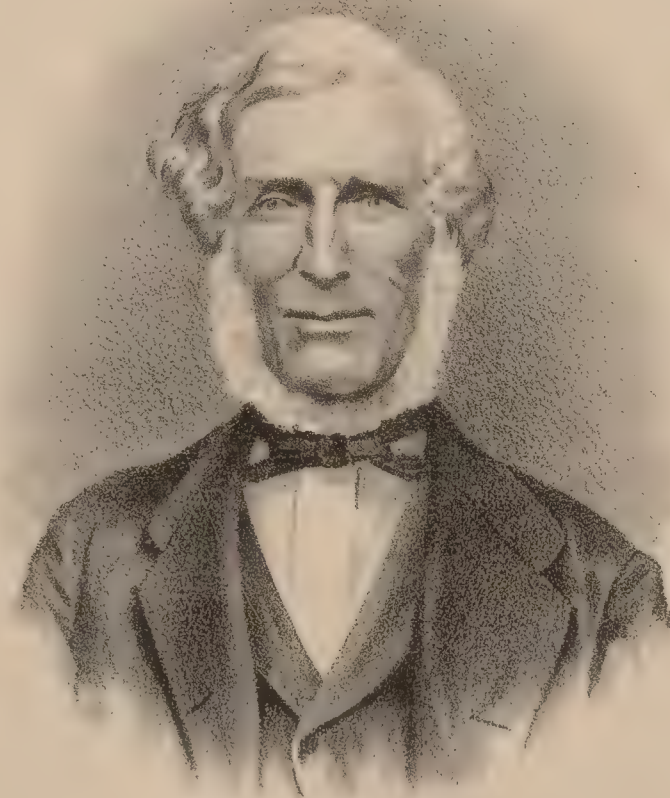
Scale 50 Chains per Inch.



- POST OFFICES.
- 1. Bayfield
 - 2. Varna
 - 3. Drysdale
 - 4. Clinton
 - 5. Hills Green
 - 6. Brucefield
 - 7. Kippen
 - 8. Blake
 - 9. Goshen



Yours Truly
J. Leckie
 (First Reeve of Brussels.)



Robt. Leckie Esq.
One of the first Municipal Council.
of Tp. of Grey. (Crandbrook, P.O.)



Joseph Armstrong.
Tp of Grey.
Molesworth P.O.



Wm. Gillard Hingston.
Morris Tp.
Brussels P.O.

Yours Truly
H. H. Hammond
Blyth, Ont.



James Bailey
Wingham.



Thos. Gibson, M.P.P.
Wrexeter,



James Bailey
Alex. D. Bethune M.D.
Wingham.

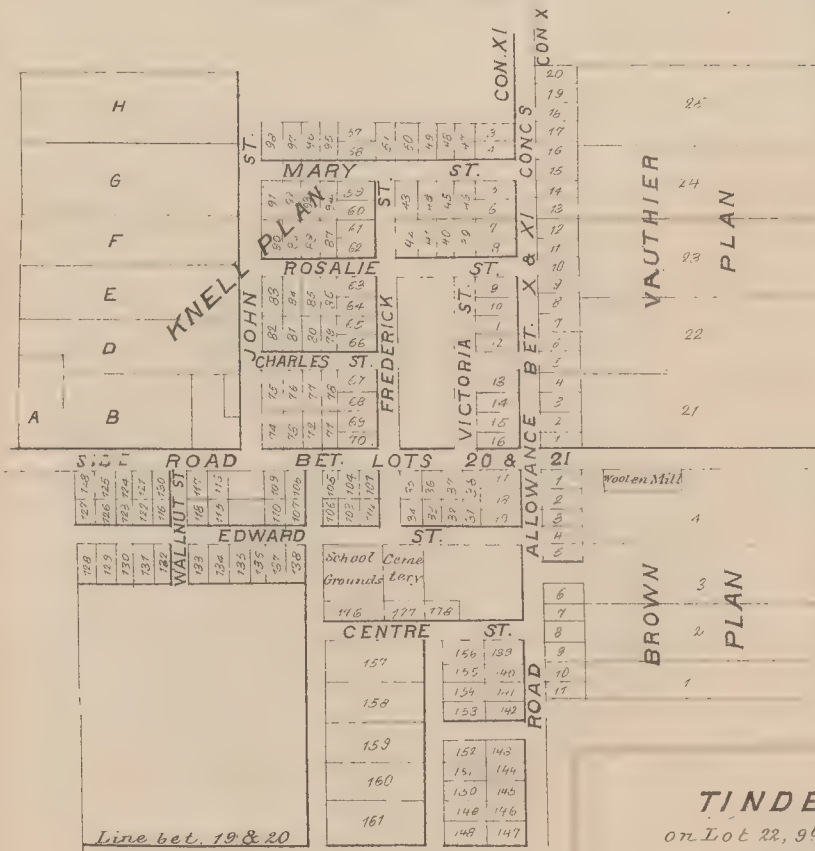


James Bailey
Coderick.

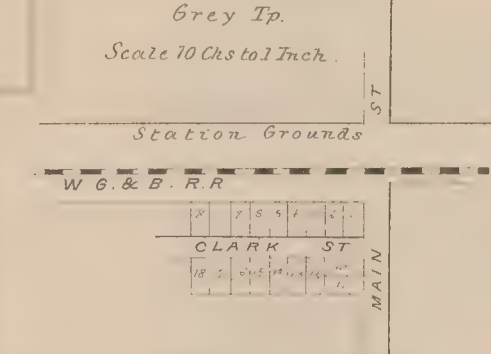


George Davidson,
(Deceased) Mc. Killop Tp.

ZURICH
HAY TP.
Scale 10 Chs. to 1 Inch.



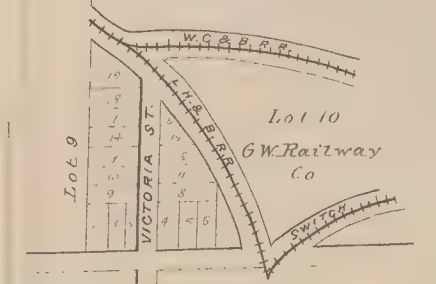
TINDELL
on Lot 22, 9th Con.
Scale 10 Chs. to 1 Inch.



BANNOCKBURN
STANLEY TP.
Scale 10 Chs. per Inch.



JUNCTIONVILLE
Turnberry Tp.
Scale 10 Chs. per Inch.



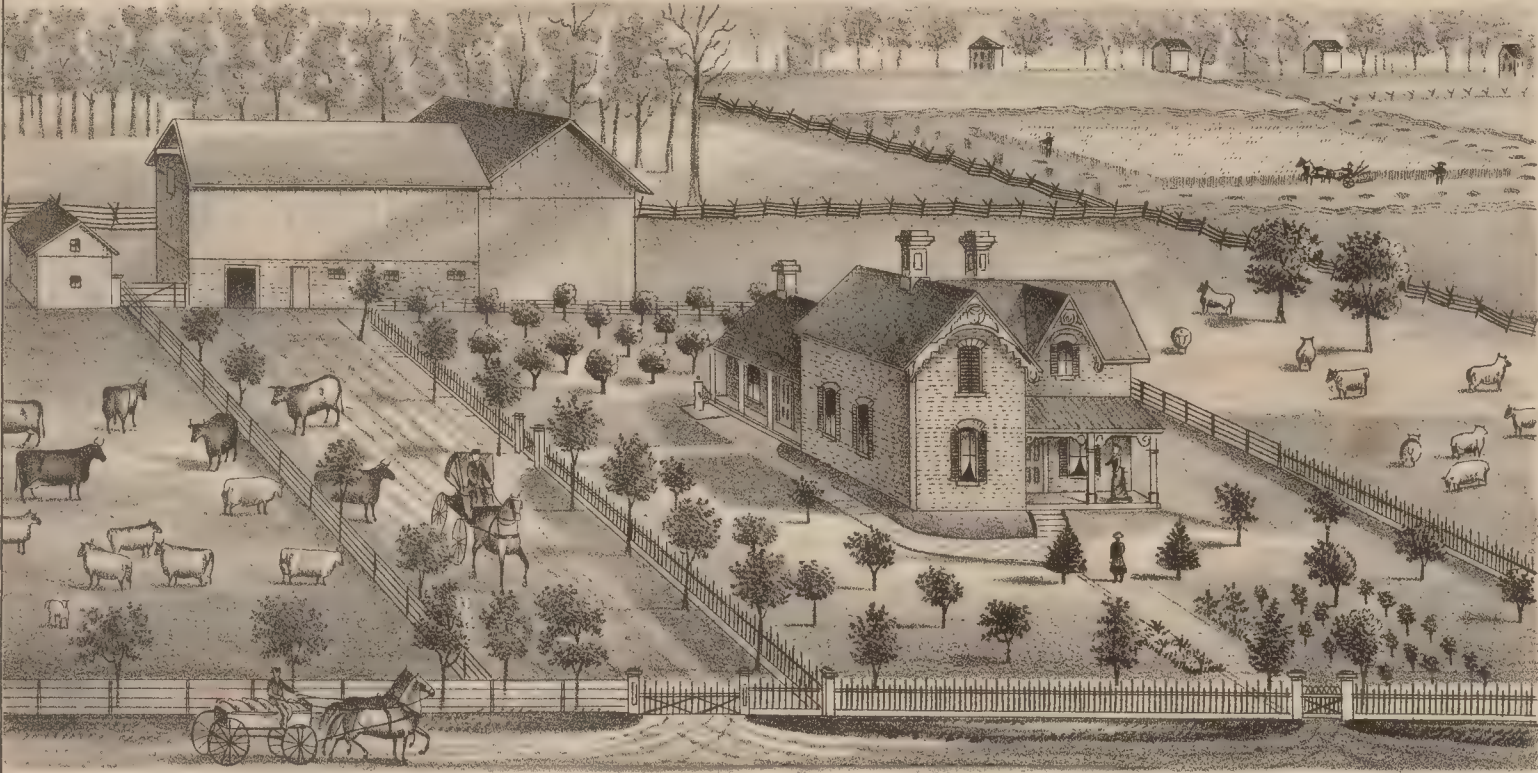
- POST OFFICES.**
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 EXETER | 7 HENSALL |
| 2 RODGERVILLE | 8 JOHNSON'S MILLS |
| 3 HAY | 9 HIPPEN |
| 4 SAREPTA | 10 BLAKE |
| 5 DASHWOOD | 11 HILLS GREEN |
| 6 ZURICH | 12 DRYSDALE |
| 13 BREWSTER | |

MAP OF HAY TOWNSHIP
Scale 50 Chains per Inch.

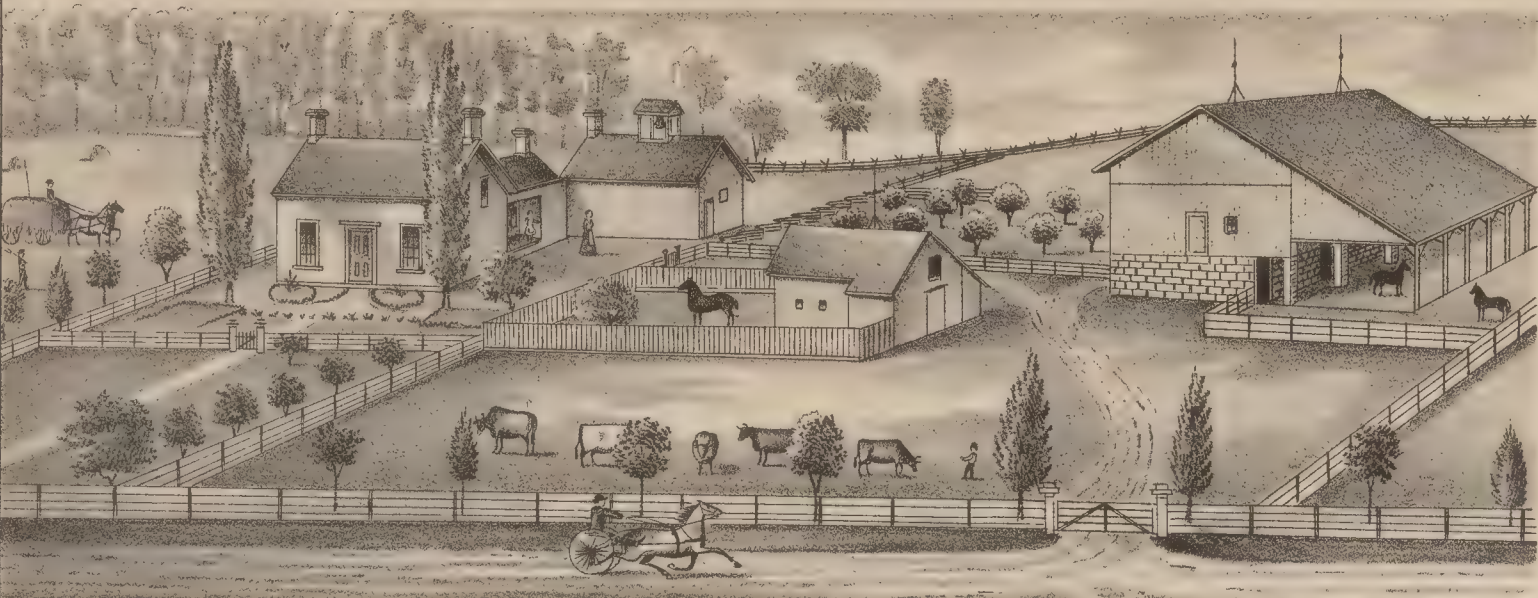




RES. OF CHAUNCEY FULLER CON. 11. LOT 5, USBORNE TP. ONT.



RES. OF JOHN WILLIS, EXETER, ONT.



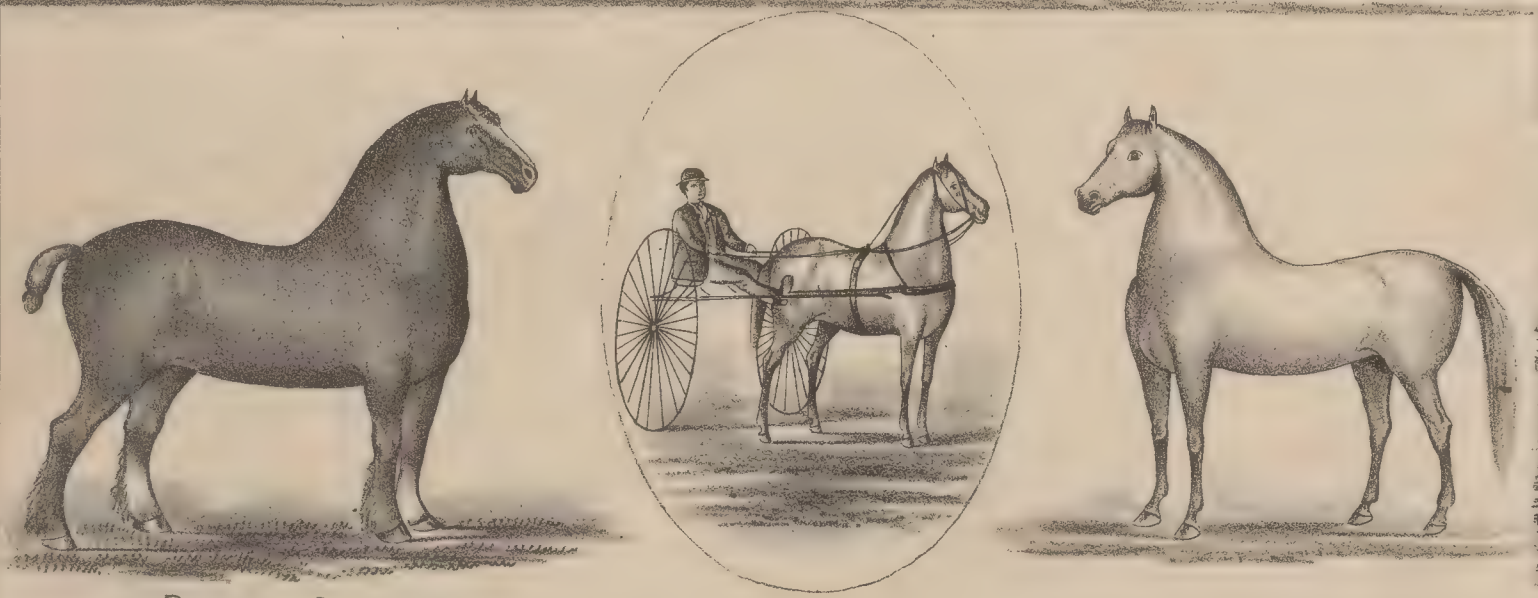
DAVID WALKER, USBORNE TP.



OFFICE, RES & DRUGSTORE OF DR. BUCHANAN, ZURICH ONT.



RES. OF ALEXANDER DELGATY, CON. 14, LOT 14, Mc KILLOP TP. ONT.
THIS FARM, CONTAINING 93 ACRES FOR SALE.

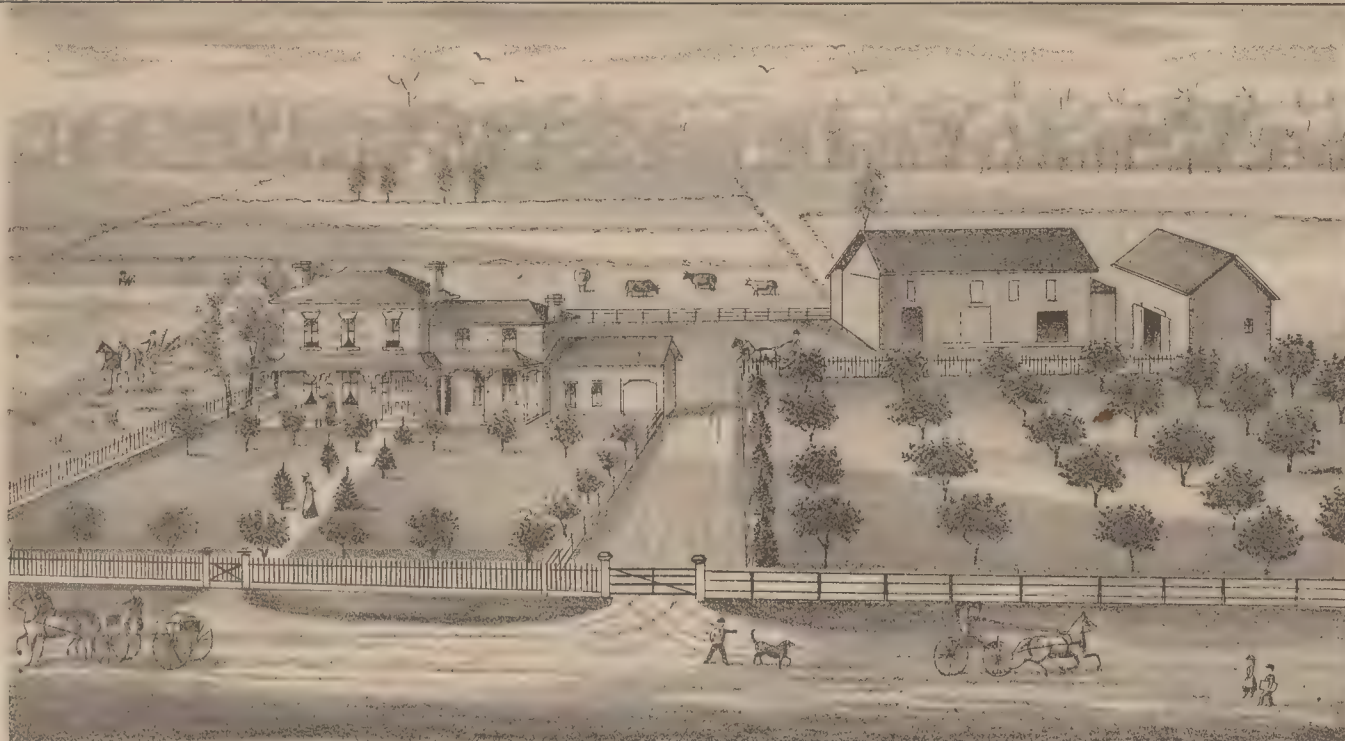


BANK OF ENGLAND
(IMPORTED)
RES. & STOCK OF JOHN MASON CON 9, LOT 25, HULLETT TP. ONT.

MERRY LEGS.



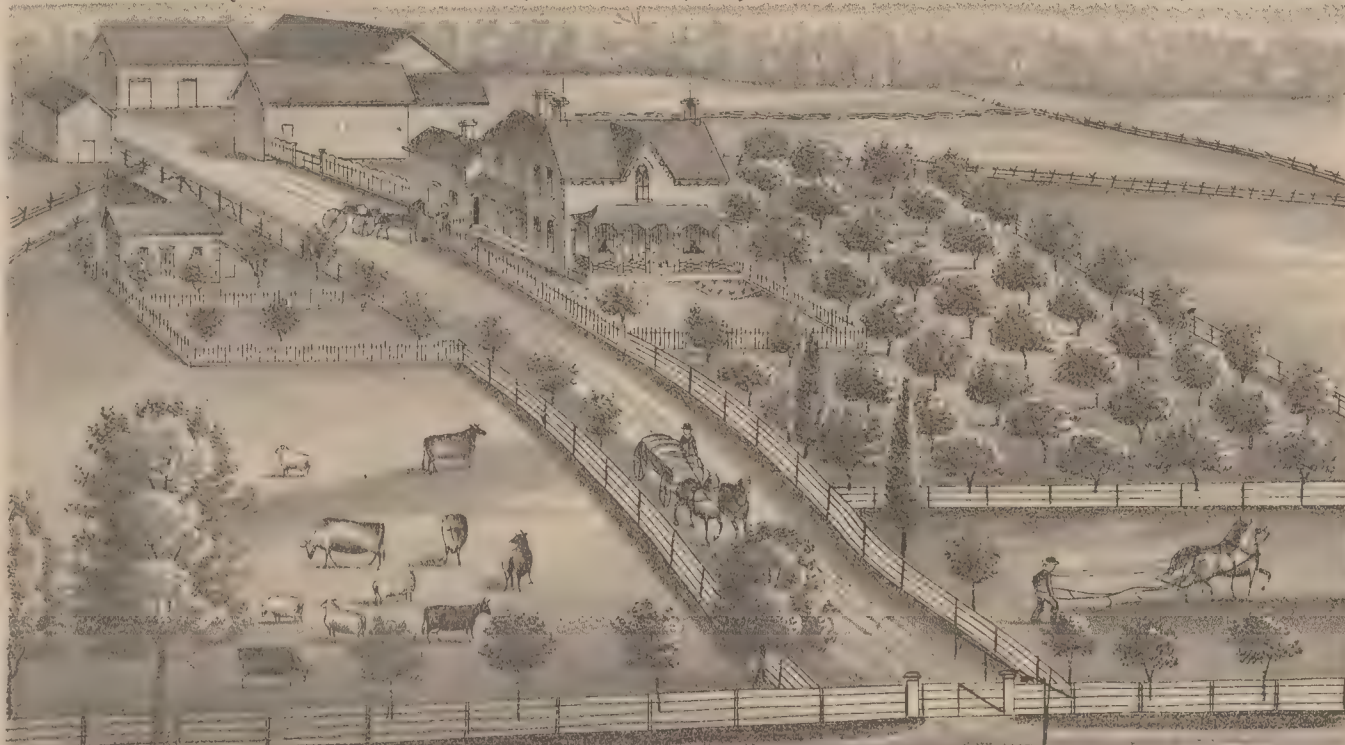
RES. OF ELIZA ANN STAHL, CREDITON, ONT.



RES. OF GEORGE M^c GOWAN, CON. 2, LOT 39, E. WAWANOSH TP. ONT.



"PLEASANT HILL", RES. OF JAMES WYLIE CON. 6, LOT 6, TURNBERRY TP. ONT.



"STOCKTON FARM", RES. OF THOMAS H. TAYLOR, CON. '6 LOT 32, E. WAWANOSH TP



WINGHAM AGRICULTURAL WORKS R. M. ROBINSON & CO. PROPRS. WINGHAM, ONT.
MFGTR^s OF IRON FRAMED SINGLE & COMBINED REAPERS & MOWERS, ECLIPSE, GANG & OTHER KINDS OF PLOWS,
SAWING MACHINES & MILL WORK, ALSO ENGINE REPAIRING, SHAFING & ALL KINDS OF CASTING MADE TO ORDER.



BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL, CAPT. W. COX, PROPR. GODERICH, ONT.



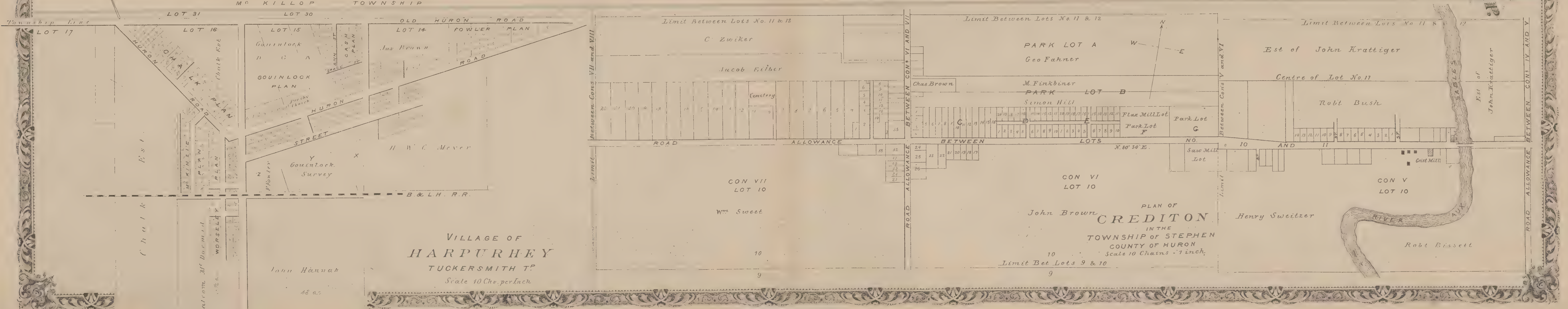
A. M. POLLEY'S LIVERY & HACK STABLE, GODERICH ONT

- POST OFFICES
- EXETER NO. 1
 - CENTRALIA 2
 - CREDITON 3
 - OFFA 4
 - SAREPTA 5
 - DASHWOOD 6
 - BREWSTER 7
 - GRAND BEND 8
 - HARPLEY 9
 - CORBETT 10
 - GREENWAY 11
 - SHIPKA 12
 - KHIVA 13



MAP OF
STEPHEN
TOWNSHIP

Scale 60 Chains per Inch.





RES. OF R. H. COZZENS GODERICH, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM LINKLATER CON. 13, LOT 39, E. WAWANOSH TP. ONT.



RES. OF DR. SLOAN, BLYTH, ONT.



RES. OF JOSEPH GOLDTHORPE, CON. 3, LOT 1, COLBORNE TP. ONT.



"AFTON LODGE", RES. OF JOHN MURDOCH, CON. 13, LOT 12, ASHFIELD TP. ONT.



RES. OF ROBERT CURRIE, CON. 14, LOT 41, E. WAWANOSH TP. ONT.



"WILLOW BANK", RES. OF DAVID EADIE, CON. 10, LOT 16, TURNBERRY TP. ONT.

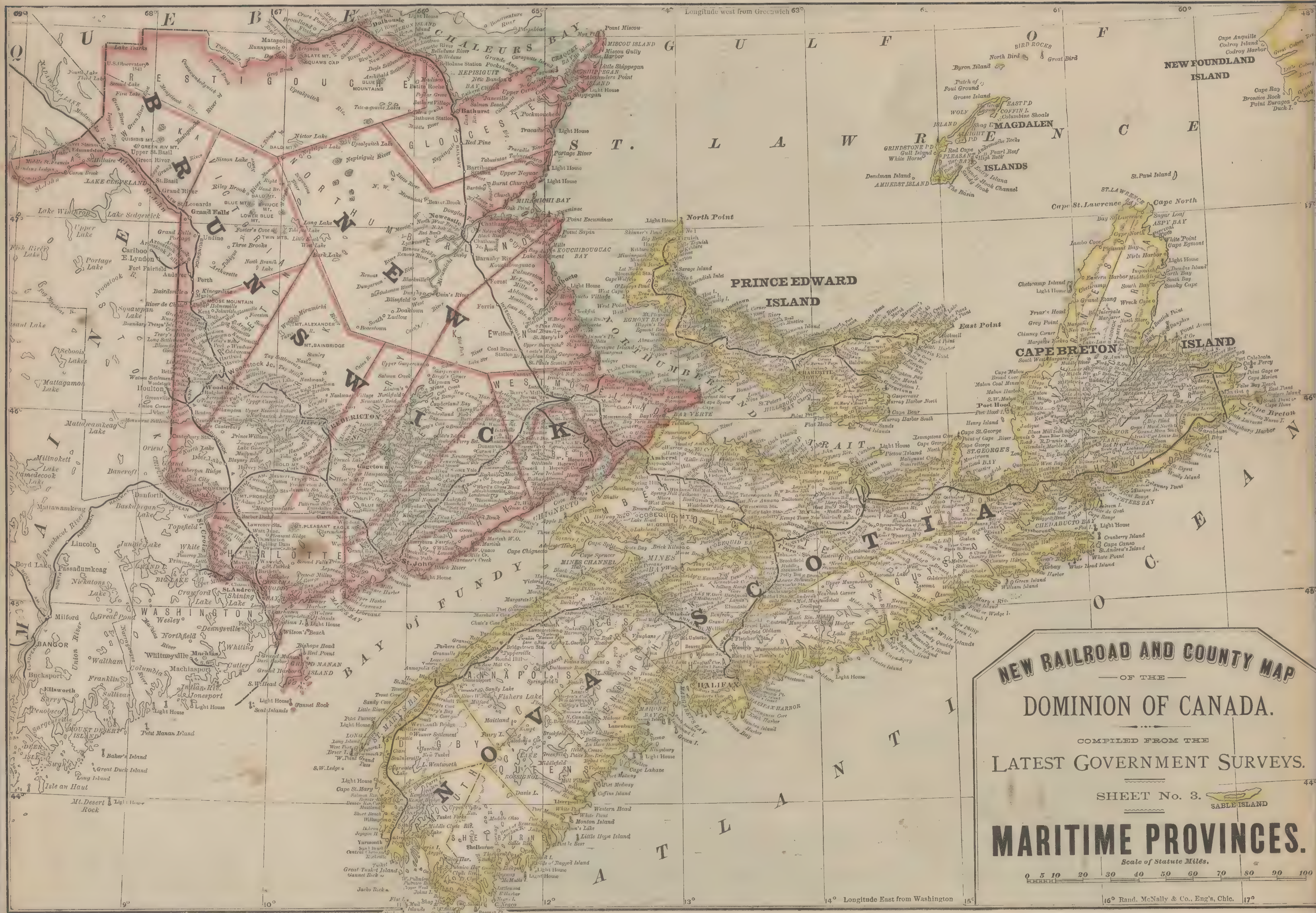


RES. OF ARCHD. DICKSON, GODERICH, ONT.



NEW
RAILROAD AND COUNTY MAP
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.
COMPILED FROM THE
LATEST GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.
SHEET No. 2.
QUEBEC.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
Longitude West from Washington





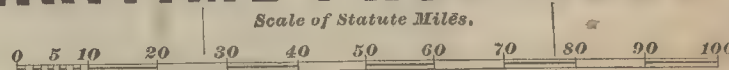
NEW RAILROAD AND COUNTY MAP
OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

COMPILED FROM THE
LATEST GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

SHEET No. 3.

MARITIME PROVINCES.



16° Rand. McNally & Co., Eng's, Chic. 17°



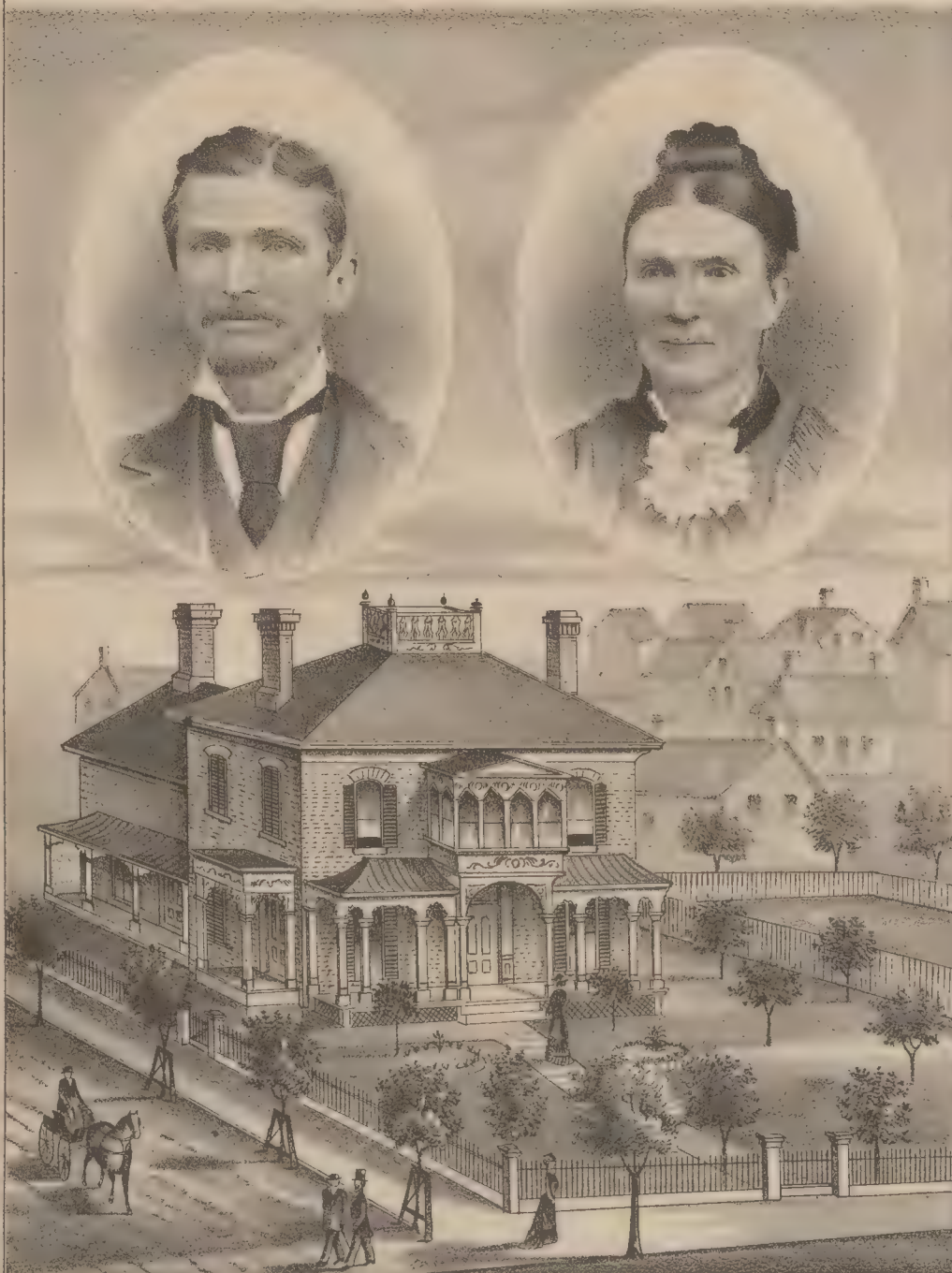
"SUNNY SIDE," RES. OF JOHN KERNIGHAN CON 2, LOT 13, COLBORNE TP. ONT.



WALTON HOTEL, G. SAGE PROP. WALTON, MORRIS TP. ONT.



HOTEL AND FARM OF C. DAVIS, DROVER, CON. 13, LOT 26, M^c KILLOP TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE M^c KIBBON WINGHAM ONT.



BEAVER BLOCK, GEORGE M^c KIBBON PROP. GENERAL MERCHANT, WINGHAM, ONT.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
AND PART OF THE DISTRICT OF
KEEWATIN
(AND)
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
SHEWING
THE TOWNSHIPS & SETTLEMENTS
DRAWN FROM THE LATEST GOV. MAPS, SURVEYS & REPORTS
FOR
"THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE"
Scale $\pm 1\frac{1}{2}$ Miles to the Inch

1876 A.G.E. Westmacott Del.

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM
Showing the manner of
NUMBERING THE SECTIONS

31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60

Each Township is 36 Miles Square
Section
Contains 360 acres

References
Mounted Police Stations marked thus
Roads, Trails &c.
Post Offices
Churches
Mills
Heights above the Sea are marked in feet

SURVEYS



Entered according to the Act of Parliament
of Canada in the year 1876 by Jas. Cleland Hamilton,
in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.



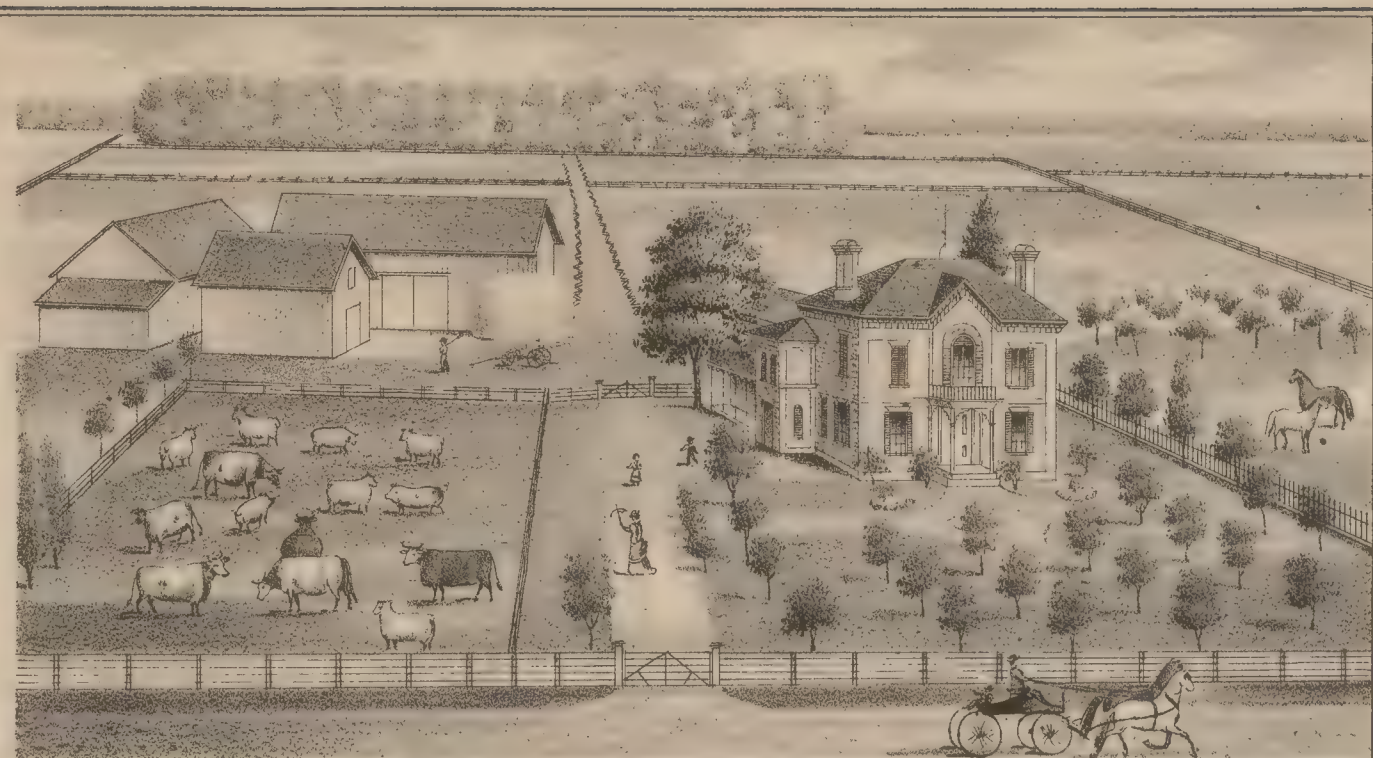
"BRAESIDE FARM," RES. OF ARCHIBALD M^{rs} PHAIL CON. 6, LOT 26, GODERICH TP. ONT.



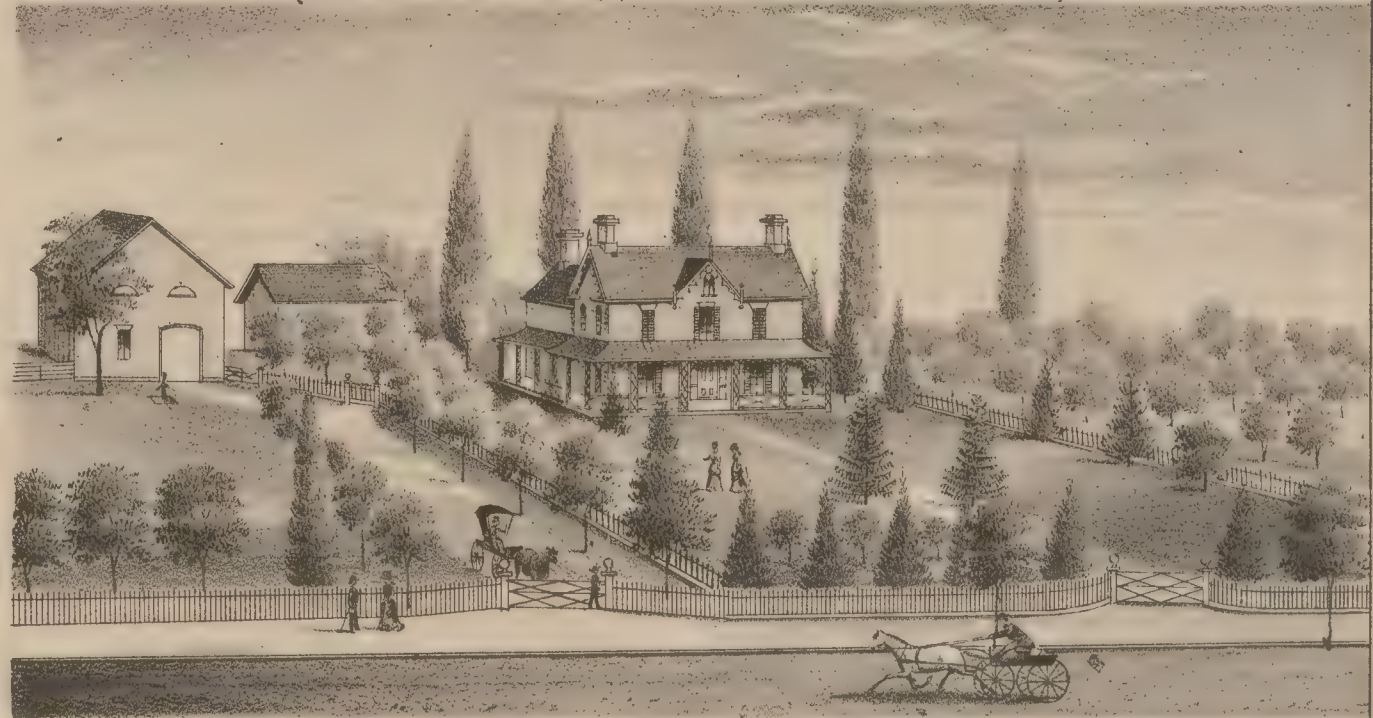
RES. OF JOHN RATTENBURY, BRUCEFIELD, ONT.



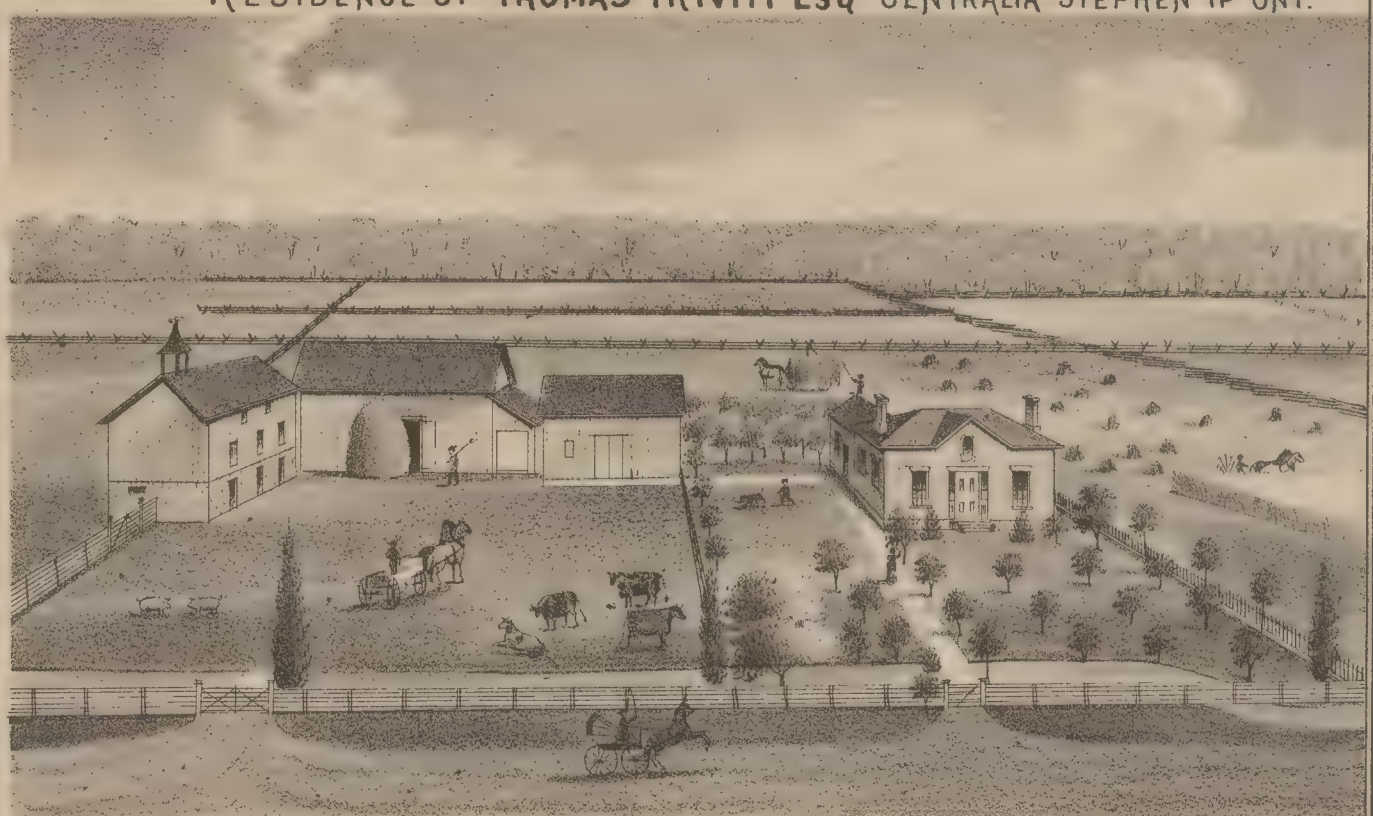
CENTRAL HOTEL, EXETER, ONT. JAMES OKE PROP.



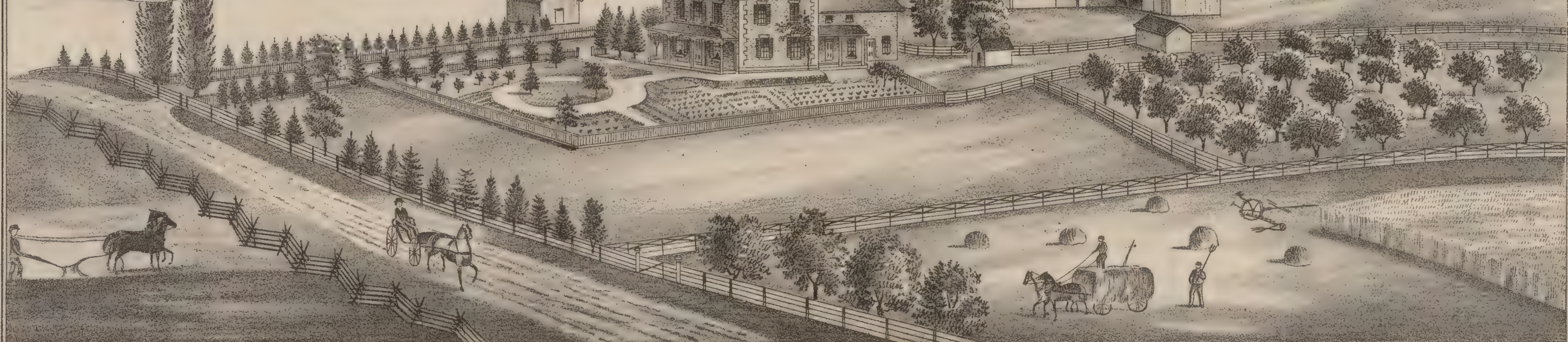
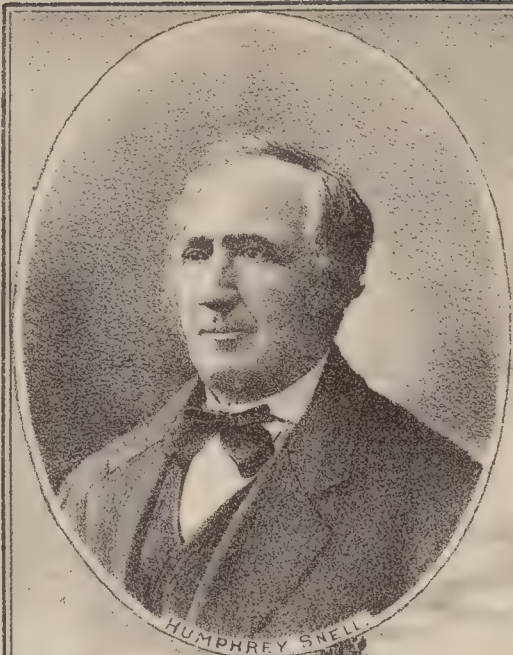
RES. OF W^m ROBB, CON. 2, LOT 23, TUCKERSMITH TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS TRIVITT ESQ CENTRALIA STEPHEN TP ONT.



RES. OF JOHN BRITTON CON. 7, LOT 7, HULLETT TP. ONT.



LADY OF LORNE 7 YRS. OLD
No. 1882 CANADIAN HERD BOOK.

RED ROSE, 1 YR. OLD.
No. 92 CANADIAN HERD BOOK.

PRINCE OF SEAHAM 3 YRS. OLD.
VOL 15, AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

PRINCESS THYRA, 5 YRS. OLD.
No. 764 CANADIAN HERD BOOK.

PRINCESS ALICE 3 YRS. OLD.
No. 1185 CANADIAN HERD BOOK.

RES. & STOCK OF HUMPHREY SNELL & SONS, COR. 7, LOT 27, MULLETT TR. ONT.

International Boundary Line between the United States and the British Possessions.

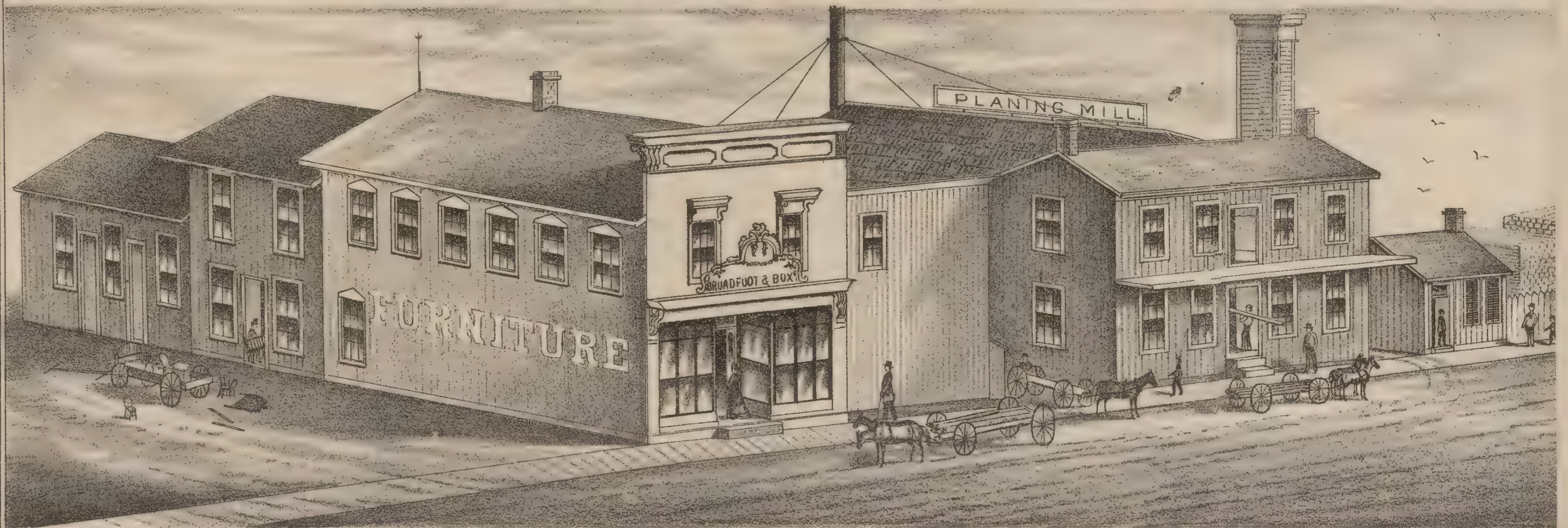




"ROSE HILL VILLA", FARM & RES. OF GEO. INGRAM, TUCKERSMITH TP. CO. 2, LOT 5.



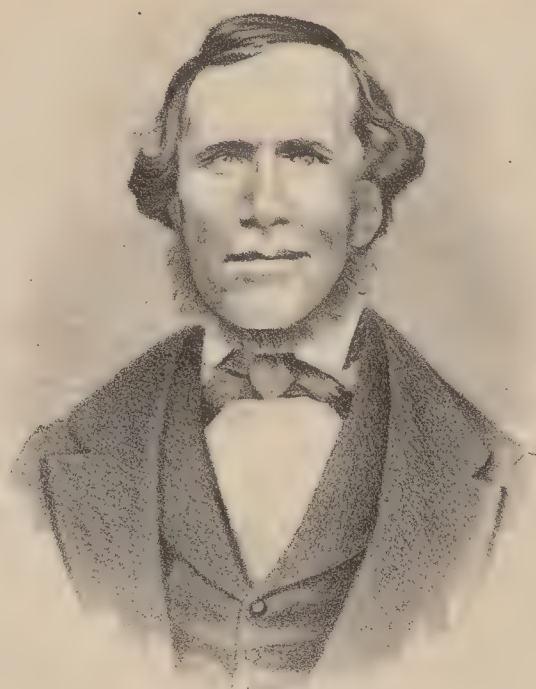
RES. OF JOHN HOGG, CO. 5, LOT 28, MCKILLOP TP. ONT.



CABINET SHOP & FURNITURE STORE OF BROADFOOT & BOX, SEAFORTH, ONT. | PLANING MILL SASH DOOR & BLIND FACTORY OF J.H. BROADFOOT, SEAFORTH, ONT.



EGG EMPORIUM & RES. OF D.D. WILSON, SEAFORTH, ONT.



*James Douglas,
Tp. of Grey, Walton P.O.*



*Christopher Corbett,
Morris Tp.*



*John Salkeld.
(Deceased) Near Goderich.*



P. Kelly, Blyth, Ont.



*Wm. Spence.
Howick Tp.*



MILLS, RESIDENCE & HOTEL OF WILLIAM VANSTONE & SONS. BRUSSELS, ONT.



RES. OF WILLIAM WILSON, CON 1. LOT 23. HAY TP. ONT.



RES. OF SAMUEL WALLAGE, CON 4. LOT 2. TUCKERSMITH TP.



Patrons' Directory of the County of Huron.

CLINTON.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Anderson, James	Clinton			Livery Stables, Dealer in Horses.	Canada	1877
Bennett, A. A.	"			Cabinet Maker, Undertaker and Upholsterer.	England	1868
Cantelon, H.	"			Carrriage and Waggon Maker.	Canada	1842
Cantelon, D.	"			Grocer and Dealer in Flour and Feed.	Canada	1847
Cole, O.	"			Proprietor of Royal Hotel.	Canada	1838
Cruikshank, C.	"			Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.	Scotland	1861
Cooper, W. H., Jr.	"			Dealer in Marble, Granite, &c.	Canada	1848
Campbell, John	"			Harness and Collar Maker, Dealer in Trunks and Horse Clothing.	Prince Ed. Island	1853
Davis, S.	"			General Dealer in Agricultural Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, and Seeds.	England	1857
Doherty, T. C.	"			Dealer in Pianos, Organs, and Musical Merchandise.	Canada	1868
Dayment, John	"			Butcher.	Canada	1868
Diehl, George	"			Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer.	Germany	1858
Erwin, D.	"			Flour and Feed, General Groceries.	Canada	1873
Farren, W. W.	"			Division Court Clerk, Insurance Agent, and Conveyancer.	Canada	1858
Fisher, A. S.	"			Merchant.	Canada	1854
Fair, Thomas	"			Postmaster.	Scotland	1874
Gilroy, J. C.	"			General Merchant.	Canada	1874
Glasgow, Macpherson & Co.	"			Manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Agricultural Steam Engines and general Foundry Work.		1866
Gordon & Finlayson	"			Grocers.		1877
Gibson, A. M., M.D.	"			Physician.	Canada	1877
Hale, H.	"			Counselor and Attorney-at-Law of U.S., Conveyancer, &c.	United States	1856
Hart, C. A.	"			Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Land Agent.	New Brunswick	1859
Holmes, E. & Son	"			Editors and Proprietors of Clinton <i>New Era</i> .		1865
Hunter, James	"			Groceries and Provisions.	Scotland	1871
Jackson, Thomas	"			Clothing Merchant.	England	1851
Kennedy, D. B.	"			Livery Stables, Dealer in Horses.	Canada	1866
King, A. R.	"			Painter.	England	1857
Lough, M.	"			Manager Consolidated Bank.	Canada	1867
McTaggart, M., & Co.	"			Fanning Mill Manufacturers.		1849
McCartney & Thomson	"			Lumber Merchants, Manufacturers of Doors, Sash and Blinds, Proprietors of Clinton Planing Mills.		1877
McLaren, P.	"			Proprietor of Queen's Hotel.	Canada	1852
Moore, James	"			Proprietor of Commercial Hotel.	Ireland	1876
Miller, J. C.	"			Saddler, &c.	Canada	1847
Malloch, D. M.	"			Head Master, Model School.	Canada	1868
Morrow, Charles	"			Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures, Huron.	Canada	1856
Nelles, J. A.	"			Stationer and Town Clerk.	Canada	1868
Norsworthy, H.	"			General Sewing and Knitting Machine Agent, Piano and Organ Agent.	England	1854
Parke, James F.	"			Teacher.	Canada	1855
Pike, S.	"			Hotel Keeper.	England	1872
Ross, J. W.	"			Proprietor of Prince of Wales Hotel.	Canada	1844
Rattenbury, Isaac	"			Proprietor of Rattenbury House.	Canada	1838
Ransford, Richard	"			Manager of Stapleton Salt Works.	England	1844
Stevenson, Thomas	"			Cabinet Maker and Undertaker.	Canada	1864
Salt, A. S.	"			Restaurant and Confectionery.		1862
Sheppard & Cooper	"			Liquor Merchants.		1868
Turnbull, J., B.A.	"			Principal of High School and President of Mechanics' Institute.	Scotland	1868
Twitchell, James	"			Dealer in Harness, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, &c.	Canada	1854
Watson, George A.	"			Solicitor.	Canada	1850
Wiseman Brothers	"			Brokers, Real Estate and Insurance Agents.	Canada	1852
Watts, W. R.	"			Chemist and Druggist.	England	1843
Watts, F. W.	"			Chemist and Druggist.	England	1863
Wade Brothers	"			Photographers and Dealer in Musical Instruments.		1873
Westcott, H. D.	"			Painter.	Canada	1872
Yuill, James A.	"			Bookseller and Stationer, Agent American Express Co. and Dominion Telegraph Co.	Canada	1849

GODERICH—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Cozzens, R. H.	Goderich			Lumber Dealer.	United States	1874
Dickson, James	"			Registrar.	Scotland	1833
Davis, G. N.	"			Tinsmith.	England	1839
Dickson, Archibald	"			Postmaster.	Canada	1848
Doyle, B. L.	"			Barrister-at-Law.	Canada	1863
Dunlop, Hugh	"			Merchant Tailor.	England	1874
Downing, Ephraim	"			Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.	England	1874
Finlay, James H.	"			Agent Bank of Montreal and Mayor of Goderich.	Scotland	1863
Fletcher, Rev. Charles	"			Clergyman and Issuer of Marriage Licenses.	Scotland	1847
Ferguson, D.	"			General Merchant.	Scotland	1859
Gibbons, Robert	"			Sheriff of County.	Scotland	1832
Garrow, J. T.	"			Barrister.	Canada	1854
Horton, Horace	"			M.P. Centre Huron.	England	1832
Hosker, E.	"			Hotel Keeper, Maitland House.	England	1861
Hood, Thomas	"			Street Inspector.	Scotland	1857
Horton, Henry	"			Grocer.	England	1832
Holt, Philip	"			Barrister-at-Law.	England	1858
Hilliard, W. M.	"			Miller. Dealer in Feed and Grain.	Canada	1871
Hutty, Fred	"			Restaurant Parlour and Billiard Room.	England	1870
Johnston, D. F. W.	"			Barrister-at-Law.	Canada	1849
Jordan, F.	"			Chemist and Druggist.	England	1857
Johnson, E. L.	"			Photographer.	Scotland	1861
Johnston, G. B.	"			Banking and Insurance.	Canada	1842
McDonald, Daniel	"			Dep. Clerk of the Crown.	Canada	1844
McFadden, W. H.	"			Barrister.	Canada	1874
McLean, A. P.	"			Merchant Tailor.	Scotland	1855
McLean, Robert	"			Butcher and Dealer in Stock.	Canada	1842
McIntosh, James A.	"			General Merchant and G. T. R. Wood Contractor.	Canada	1844
McClain, William	"			Dealer in Stock and Land.	Ireland	1840
Moorhouse, T. J.	"			Bookseller.	England	1854
Martin, Elijah	"			Deputy Reeve.	United States	1843
Martin, Henry	"			Hotel Proprietor.	Canada	1843
Moore, E. F.	"			Accountant.	United States	1865
Miller, J. Robertson	"			Public School Inspector W. Huron and Town of Goderich.	Scotland	1870
Nicholson, Malcolm	"			Dentist, West Street.	Scotland	1847
Ogilvie & Hutchison	"			Merchant Millers, Goderich Harbour Mills.	Canada	1874
Parsons, George H.	"			Hardware Merchant.	Canada	1837
Polley, A. M.	"			Livery Stage and Dealer in Horses.	United States	1862
Public School Board	"			Trustees.		
Peatman, A. H.	"			C. Crabbe, Chairman.	Canada	
Ross, A. M.	"			Proprietor of Albion Hotel.	Canada	
Radcliffe, Richard	"			County Treasurer.	Scotland	1834
Radenhurst, G. A.	"			General Insurance, and Agent for Loan Societies and Steamship Lines.	Canada	1866
Robertson, W. R.	"			Barrister, &c.	Canada	1870
Squaier, W. R.	"			General Merchant.	Canada	1870
Simmons, A. C.	"			Senior Judge.	Canada	1867
Signal Printing Co.	"			Proprietor of Goderich Star.	Canada	1847
Seager, Charles, Jr.	"			Barrister-at-Law.	England	1870
Smith, Abraham	"			Merchant Tailor.	England	1856
Smith, James	"			Plumber and Tinsmith. Variety Store.	Scotland	1857
Strachan, D. C.	"			Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, and Provisions.	Scotland	1859
Shannon, W. D.	"			Wine and Spirit Merchant.	Canada	1847
Sturdy, Oswald	"			Baker and Confectioner.	Canada	1852
Stotte, William	"			Livery and Dealer in Horses.	England	1848
Toms, Isaac F.	"			Junior Judge.	Canada	1861
Thompson, R. E.	"			Photo Artist.	Canada	1874
Trueman, G. M.	"			Auctioneer, Commission and Land Agent, Valuator for Trust and Loan Co. Money to Loan.	England	1852
Wade, E. E.	"			Barrister-at-Law.	England	1869
Woodman, J.	"			Attorney-at-Law.	England	1859
Williams, Joseph	"			Lumber Manufacturer.	Ireland	1848
Woodcock, E.	"			Real Estate Agent & Conveyancer.	England	1848
Wells, Henry	"			Brewer and Maltster.	England	1862
West, Fred	"			Proprietor of Albion Hotel.	England	1872

GODERICH.

Andrews, Stephen	Goderich			Butcher.	England	1855
Abbot, George J.	"			Commercial Agent of the United States at Goderich, and for the Consular Agencies at Stratford, Palmerston, &c., &c.	United States	1877
Atrill, H. Y.	"			Proprietor of Salt Well, Dealer and Breeder of Stock.		1872
Bank of Montreal	"			J. H. Finlay, Agent.		
Ball, H. W.	"			Proprietor Union Hotel.	England	1871
Bailey, James	"			Solicitor.	Ireland	1873
Campaigne, G.	"			Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Salt Dealer.	Canada	1852
Campbell, William	"			Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.	Canada	1839
Crofts, Benjamin	"			Solicitor.	Canada	1873
Campion, E.	"			Solicitor.	Ireland	1851
Cameron, M. G.	"			Solicitor.	Canada	1857
Currie, J. C.	"			Auctioneer, Insurance, Real Estate and General Agent.	Canada	1872
Cathcart, James	"			Confectionery.	Canada	1852
Cooke, Henry	"			Grocer and Liquor Dealer.	England	1867
Cattle, George	"			Druggist.	England	1859

SEAFORTH.

Ament, John G.	Seaforth			Stave and Barrel Manufactory.	Germany	1872
Abell, Joseph	"			Livery.	England	1870
Bank of Commerce	"			M. P. Hayes, Manager.		
Benson, James H.	"			Barrister & Attorney-at-Law.	Canada	
Broadfoot, John H.	"			Manufacturer and Builder.	Canada	
Coleman & Gouinlock	"			Manuf's of Salt, Lumber, Staves, &c.		
Cardno, A.	"			Proprietor of Cardno's Music Hall, Baker and Confectioner, Dealer in General Groceries, &c.	Scotland	1859
Cull, C. H.	"			Job Printer.	England	1862
Campbell, William	"			Merchant Tailor, Main Street.	Nova Scotia	1853
Campbell, John, M.D.	"			Physician and Surgeon.	Canada	1856
Campbell, Rev. W. F.	"			Church of England Clergyman.	Canada	1877
Carroll, John W.	"			Proprietor of the Central Hotel.	Canada	
Dewar, Archibald	"			Inspector of Public Schools.	Canada	1858
Dent, George	"			General Dry Goods.	England	1863
Duncan, Alexander	"			Proprietor of the Commercial Hotel.	Ireland	1872
Duncan & Duncan	"			Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery and Mantles.	Ireland	1858
Dorsey, John	"			Gen'l Blacksmith & Carriage Builder.	Ireland	1856
Downey, Thomas	"			Lumbering and Farming.	Ireland	1835

WESTERN HEMISPHERE



EASTERN HEMISPHERE



PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF THE

SEAFORTH—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Dorsey, Mat.	Seaforth				Ireland	
Elder, James W.	"			Veterinary Surgeon	Canada	
Forbes, Arthur	"			Livery	Canada	1862
Gray, Adam	"			Sash and Door Manufacturer	Scotland	1862
Grassie, William	"			Blacksmith and Carriage Builder	Scotland	1834
Hayes, M. P.	"			Manager Consolidated Bank	Ireland	1867
Henderson, George E.	"			Saddler & Harness Maker, Trunks and Valises	Canada	
Hay, Robert A.	"			Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1874
Haxby, Robert	"			Clerk	England	1874
Hally, A.	"					
Johnson, Brothers	"			Hardware Merchants	Canada	
Lumsden, R.	"			Druggist (Lumsden & Wilson)	Scotland	1855
Lapsley, Thomas	"			Retired		1862
McIntyre & Willis	"			Boot and Shoe Manufacturers	Canada	1869
McLean, M. Y.	"			Publisher <i>Huron Expositor</i>	Canada	1854
McNaught, D.	"			Blacksmith and Veterinary Surgeon	Scotland	1872
McGinnis, J.	"			General Grocer	Canada	1855
McBride, James	"			Proprietor of Seaforth House	Canada	1849
McGregor, D.	"			Bookbinder	Scotland	
McCaughy & Holmsted	"			Barristers, &c.		
McGowan, R. W.	"			School Teacher	Canada	
McNaughton, William	"			Livery	Canada	
Mitchell, Harry	"			Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods	Canada	
Moore, Charles	"			Photographer	Canada	1873
Murphy, L.	"			Sewing Machines and Agricultural Implements	Canada	1870
Munro, Malcolm	"			Ploughs of all kinds Manufactured	Canada	1872
Meyer, L.	"			Clerk of the Division Court	Germany	1831
Murray, A. E. & Smith	"			Boot and Shoe Makers	Canada	1875
Murphy, Rev. James	"			R. C. Clergyman	Canada	
Mulholland, Adam	"			Miller, Roxboro' Mills	Ireland	1838
Nopper, John	"			Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements and Founder	Germany	1874
Ogilvie & Hutchison	"			Millers		
Pillman & Co.	"			Carriage Builders	Canada	1869
Powell, Simon	"			Retired	Wales	1855
Papst, C. W.	"			Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods	Canada	1873
Roberts, John S.	"			Chemist and Druggist	Canada	1873
Rose, D. D.	"			General Grocer, next door to P. O.	Scotland	1862
Robb, Hugh	"			Pork Packing and General Groceries	Scotland	1856
Runciman, J. S.	"			Foundry	Canada	
Stephens, Thomas	"			Proprietor of Queen's Hotel	Canada	
Strong, Alonzo	"			Insurance and Real Estate Agent	Canada	1863
Stewart, James	"			Implement Agent	Canada	1867
Scott, Dr. James D.	"			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1847
Thomson, John	"			General Agent for Agricultural Machinery	Canada	1858
Van Egmond, A. G.	"			Woollen Factory	United States	
Vercoe, H. L., M.D.	"			Physician, &c.	England	
Ward, John	"			Harness Maker	Canada	1866
Whitney, Mrs. F. A.	"			Stoves, Tin and Hardware Merchant	United States	1868
Wilson, D. D.	"			Egg Dealer—Reeve of Seaforth	Canada	1867
Weir, James	"			Proprietor of Weir's Hotel	Canada	1868
Woods, C.	"			Commission Grain Dealer	Canada	1862
Wilson, James	"			Harness and Saddle Manufacturer	Canada	1870
Whiteley, George	"			Stock Breeder	Canada	
Whiteside, Thomas	"			General Grocer	United States	1863

WINGHAM.

Austin, W.	Wingham			Dry Goods Merchant	England	1877
Barkley, J. S.	"			Dealer in Stoves and Tinware	United States	1875
Blatchford & Woodcock	"			Livery Stables	England	1876
Bethune, Alex., M.D.	"			M. R. C. P., Member Medical College	Scotland	1877
Brace, L. J.	"			Mill Proprietor	Canada	1836
Burrows, George	"			Photographer		
Clifford, Edwin	"			Proprietor Huron Bakery	England	1854
Collins, James	"			Painter	Canada	1864
Dinsley, John	"			Proprietor Dinsley House	Canada	1850
Diamond, Peter	"			Mason and Plasterer	United States	1859
Ellis, Jonathan	"			Editor and Prop. of Wingham Times	England	1876
Flouty, James	"			Editor & Prop. of Wingham Advance	England	
Green, A.	"			Mgr. Consolidated Bank of Canada		1876
Gore, Thomas S.	"			Civil Engineer	Canada	1877
Gilpin, M.	"			Teacher	Ireland	1876
Garrow, P.	"			Hotel Keeper and Machinery Agent	Canada	1878
Gosling, F. J.	"			Manager Consolidated Bank of Canada		
Hodgins & McIntosh	"			Proprietors Royal Hotel		
Hobkirk, John	"			General Groceries & Provision Store	Canada	1842
Hammond, J. S.	"			Dealer in Sewing Machines, Musical Instruments, &c.	Canada	1873
Howson, Charles	"			Livery	Canada	1876
Hengison, James	"			Principal Wingham Public School	England	1844
Inglis & Co.	"			Woollen Manufacturers	Canada	1867
Jordan, William	"			Chemist and Druggist	England	1862
Jackson, Thomas G.	"			Auction Mart	England	1863
Knox, R.	"			Watchmaker	Ireland	1868
Lemmex, Hiram	"			Proprietor Ontario Carriage Works	Canada	1868
Leet, John M.	"			Solicitor	Canada	1871
McKibbin, George	"			General Merchant	Canada	1860
McIntosh, H., Sr.	"			Proprietor of Exchange Hotel	Canada	1871
McCutcheon, W. J.	"			Proprietor of Central Hotel	Canada	1871
Myer, H. W. C.	"			Barrister and Solicitor—Consolidated Bank		
Morton, J. A.	"			Barrister	Scotland	1873
Miles, Charles F.	"			Provincial Land Surveyor		1876
Matell, Joseph	"			Proprietor of the Queen's Hotel	France	1875
O'Callaghan, L.	"			Grocer & Dealer in Flour and Feed	Canada	1877
Proctor, John G.	"			Architect, Superintendent and Mechanical Draughtsman	Canada	1877
Park, H.	"			Watchmaker and Jeweller	Canada	1877
Prout, James	"			Proprietor of Music Hall	England	1870
Risdon, Joseph	"			Dealer in Boots and Shoes	England	1863
Ritchie, John	"			Carriage Works	Scotland	1857
Robinson, R. M. & Co.	"			Manufacturers of Reapers & Mowers	Canada	1872
Scott, C. Tait	"			Banker, Commissioner and N. P.	Canada	
Smyth Brothers	"			Marble and Free Stone Work	England	1877
Scott & Bell	"			Furniture Manufactory		1875
Smith & Pethick	"			Hardware	England	1877
Strong, R. S., Jr.	"			Dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Pipes and Tobacco	Canada	1878
Watson, Dixie	"			Division Court Clerk	Canada	1844
Willson, B. & Co.	"			Bankers	Canada	
Williams, C. E.	"			Chemist and Druggist—Agent Montreal Telegraph Co.	Canada	1877

USBORNE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Allison, John	Exeter	NTR	10	Nurseryman, Fruit Grower & Farmer	Scotland	1855
Anderson, John	Hay		21	Retired Farmer	Scotland	1839
Airth, James	Exeter	NTR	5	Retired Farmer	Scotland	1847
Allin, Thomas	"		6	General Grocer and Boot and Shoe Maker	England	1862
Andrew, Thomas	Elimville		13	Farmer	England	1848
Andrew, Joseph	"		7	Mason and Builder	Canada	1855
Brewer, Henry C.	Exeter			Manager of the Molsons' Bank		
Brown, John, Jr.	"			Furniture Dealer	England	1876
Bissett, Thomas	"			Livery and Sale Stable	Canada	1846
Browning, J. W., M.D.	"			Physician and Surgeon	England	1866
Brown, William	"			Miller	England	1872
Bissett, W. G.	"			Dealer and Manufacturer of Tinware, Stoves, &c., &c.	Canada	1842
Balkwill, James	"			Constable and Agent	Canada	1835
Bishop, Arch., M. P. P.	Hay		26	Farmer	Scotland	1852
Blatchford, Richard	Rodgerville		5	Farmer	England	1853
Bowerman, I.	Lumley	NEB	27	Farmer and Agricultural Agent	Canada	1851
Brown, Henry	Winchelsea			Blacksmith and Waggon Maker	Canada	1872
Bryans, W.	Kirkton		14	Farmer	Ireland	1849
Balman, Thomas	Exeter		15	Farmer	England	1847
Brock, William	Woodham		9	Farmer	England	1849
Caddy, R. H.	Exeter			Barrister and Attorney-at-law	Canada	
Carling, Isaac	"			General Merchant	Canada	1847
Clark, Nicholas J.	Farquhar	NTR	19	Merchant, Commissioner in Bankruptcy and Insurance Agent	Ireland	1852
Coates, Thomas	Exeter		11	Farmer, Township Treasurer and Stock Dealer	England	1853
Cann, Robert	"		25	Farmer	England	1855
Creery, Robert	Winchelsea		10	Farmer	Ireland	1852
Clarke, James	"		10	Farmer	Canada	1852
Clark, Walter	"			Harness Maker	Canada	1856
Cook, Thomas	"		9	Farmer	England	1860
Campbell, Andrew	Farquhar	STR	16	Farmer	Canada	1850
Coward, Robert	Winchelsea		8	Farmer	England	1852
Cottel, John	Farquhar	NTR	13	Farmer and Builder	England	1857
Cottel, Ambrose	Exeter		1	Manufacturer of Grain Cradles, Horse and Hand Rakes, &c.	England	1857
Drew, Edred	"			Dealer in Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines and Fancy Goods, Glassware and China	England	1858
Drew, John	"			Furniture Warerooms, Upholstering and Undertaking a Specialty	England	1859
Dorward, Charles	"			Flax Manufacturer	Scotland	1877
Duncan, Alexander	Farquhar		12	Farmer	Scotland	1855
Delbridge, Richard, Sr.	Winchelsea		8	Farmer	England	1853
Delbridge, John	"		8	Farmer	England	1853
Delbridge, Richard, Jr.	"		8	Farmer	England	1853
Dew, John	Exeter		2	Farmer	England	1846
Exchange Bank of Can.	"			W. A. Hastings, Manager		
Edwards, Robert	Woodham	SEB	13	Steam Saw Mill and Pump Manuf'r.	England	1874
Fenwick, William	Exeter			Proprietor and Owner of Exeter North Flouring Mill	England	1852
Fanson, William	"			Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness and Boots and Shoes	England	1864
Fittou, Thomas	"			Watchmaker	England	1867
Fyfe, John	Lumley		7	Farmer and Woollen Manufacturer	Scotland	1852
Fletcher, Michael	Winchelsea		11	Farmer	England	1855
Fuller, C.	Woodham		11	Farmer	Canada	1855
Gidley, Richard	Exeter		9	Farmer and Mechanic	England	1852
Godbolt, Frederick	Winchelsea		14	General Merchant and Postmaster	Canada	1866
Gilmour, James	Kirkton		12	Farmer	Scotland	1849
Gourley, John	"		11	Farmer	Ireland	1856
Godbolt, John	Winchelsea		10	Farmer	Canada	1866
Godbolt, George	"		11	Farmer	England	1864
Glenn, John	Lumley	NEB	23	Farmer and Breeder of Durham Cattle	Ireland	1851
Howard, Capt. J. N.	Exeter			Builder and Carpenter	Canada	1856
Holmes, Rev. J. W.	"			Methodist Minister	Ireland	1875
Hardy, Launcelot	"			Contractor and Reeve	Ireland	1857
Hodgson, Wharton	"			Bailiff and Land Speculator	Canada	1868
Hastings, W. A.	"			Manager Exchange Bank of Canada		
Harris, John	"		25	Farmer	England	1853
Hunter, Leonard	"		4	Farmer and Reeve of Township	England	1848
Halls, James	Elimville		6	Farmer, Magistrate and Councillor	England	1850
Harvey, Richard	Exeter		3	Farmer	England	1855
Hackney, George	Farquhar	STR	23	Farmer	Canada	1857
Hazlewood, William	Kirkton		12	Farmer	Canada	1864
Hazlewood, Thomas	Winchelsea		11	Farmer	Canada	1873
Horn, Samuel R.	"		3	Farmer	Canada	1853
Heywood, George	"		10	Farmer	Canada	1861
Hunter, John	Elimville		7	Farmer	England	1850
Halls, John	"		7	Builder	England	1860
Hodgson, James	Exeter		3	Farmer & Breeder of Durham Cattle	Canada	1875
Hind, John	Elimville			Carpenter and Builder	England	1870
Hunter, Richard	Exeter		4	Farmer and Drover	England	1848
Irvine, John	Kirkton		13	Farmer	Ireland	1850
Irving, W.	"			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1874
Jones, S. E.	Exeter			Watchmaker and Jeweller, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Silverware, &c.	Canada	1876
Jory, Obed	"		2	Farmer	Canada	1859
Jones, Henry	"		2	Farmer	Canada	1842
Kemp, Capt. George	"			Dealer in Groceries, Tobaccos and Cigars, Wholesale & Retail Agent for Great Western Steamship Line from New York to Bristol, England		
Kay, Thos. M.	Farquhar	STR	21	Farmer and Councillor	England	1875
Keddy, Walter	Exeter		2	Farmer	Scotland	1851
Kirk, David J.	Kirkton		13	Farmer	Canada	1854
Kirk, David	Woodham	SEB	11	Farmer and J. P.	Ireland	1849
Kerslake, John	Exeter		2	Farmer	England	1847
McQueen, Peter	Rodgerville		4	Farmer	Scotland	1852
McInnis, Donald	Farquhar	NTR	14	Farmer	Canada	1854
McClocklin, Thomas	"		13	Farmer and Mason	Island of Jersey	1861
McCurdy, Archibald	"		13	Farmer	England	1854
McCurdy, John	Kirkton			General Merchant and Postmaster	Ireland	1870
Moore, R. C., M.D., C.M.	Exeter			Physician and Surgeon		
Mace, G. A.	"			Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Wines and Liquors	Canada	1873
Moir, James	Hay		4	Farmer	Scotland	1845
Millar, David	Exeter	NTR	8	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Scotland	1850
Madge, Walter	"			Farmer	England	1850
Moir, Alexander	Rodgerville		3	Farmer	Scotland	1845
Moir, Peter	"		2	Farmer	Scotland	1845
Moir, Andrew	"		3	Farmer	Scotland	1848
Monteith, George	Farquhar	STR	9	Farmer	Scotland	1848

COUNTY OF HURON.—CONTINUED.

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USBORNE TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Mill, David.	Winchelsea	11	14	Farmer.	England.	1865
Marshall, Wetherill	Kirkton	13	9	Farmer.	England.	1855
Mahon, David.	"	13	10	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Middleton, Francis.	Whalen	9	E	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Murley, John.	Centralia	3	2	Farmer.	England.	1850
Miners, William, Jr.	Elimville			Builder and Carpenter.	England.	1857
May, Thomas.	Exeter	1	8	Farmer.	England.	1833
Nairn, Thomas.	Rodgersville	4	35	Farmer.	Scotland.	1849
Oke, James.	Exeter			Proprietor of Central Hotel.	Canada.	1840
Pickard, James.	"			General Merchant and Mill Owner.	England.	1852
Passmore, Samuel.	"	NTR	12	Farmer.	Canada.	1856
Powell, Gilbert.	Lumley			Teacher S. S. 10	Canada.	1859
Porter, Robert.	Kirkton	12	7	P. S. Teacher	Scotland.	1865
Pym, John.	Elimville	6	2	Farmer.	England.	1857
Ross, J. P. & D. A.	Exeter			Lumber Dealers, Manufacturers of Doors, Sash and Blinds, and Proprietors of the Standard Planing Mills.	Nova Scotia.	1876
Rosebrugh, M. M.	"			Druggist and Stationer.	Canada.	1871
Robinson, Robert.	Winchelsea			Carriage and Waggon Maker.	Canada.	1865
Robinson, John.	Kirkton			Teacher S. S. 3	Canada.	1875
Rowcliffe, James.	Winchelsea	9	6	Farmer.	England.	1847
Rowcliffe, John.	Exeter	4	11	Farmer.	England.	1847
Rook, George, Sr.	"	2	4	Farmer.	England.	1853
Routly, William.	Woodham	SEB	18	Farmer.	England.	1862
Sweet, William.	Exeter			Veterinary Surgeon—Calls by Post or Telegraph promptly attended to.	Canada.	1858
Spackman, John.	"			Agent for Canada Company.	Canada.	1859
Samwell, George.	"			Merchant.	England.	1854
Shier, Jonathan.	Woodham	SEB	13	Farmer and Councillor.	Canada.	1868
Strang, John.	Rodgersville	3	29	Farmer.	Scotland.	1852
Smith, Alexander.	Winchelsea	8	12	Farmer.	Ireland.	1854
Somers, Robert.	Farquhar.	NTR	16	Farmer.	Canada.	1875
Stewart, Neil.	Lumley	NEB	25	Farmer.	Scotland.	1855
Stacey, Thomas.	Kirkton	12	10	Farmer.	England.	1853
Sample, Samuel.	"	12	16	Farmer.	Ireland.	1853
Shier, Nicholas.	"	15	14	Farmer.	Canada.	1851
Shier, Adam.	"	14	12	Farmer.	Canada.	1868
Shoebottom, J. G.	"			Hotel Proprietor.	Canada.	1877
Stevens, Enoch.	Elimville	6	6	Farmer.	Canada.	1877
Taylor, John.	Exeter			Lumber Dealer, &c., of the Firm of Ross Bros. & Taylor.	Canada.	1855
Trott, W. H.	"			Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.	England.	1874
Turnbull, Andrew.	Winchelsea	9	11	Farmer.	Scotland.	1862
Taylor, John.	"	9	C	Farmer.	England.	1855
Verity, W. H.	Exeter			Machine Foundry and Agricultural Works.	England.	1858
Willis, James.	"			Wholesale and Retail Lumber Merchant, Dressed and Rough Lumber, Shingles, Lath and Cedar Posts always on hand.	Canada.	1876
White, John & Sons.	"			Editors and Publishers of Exeter Times.	Established.	1873
Wanless, David.	"			Manufacturer of Tweeds, Yarns and Woollen Goods.	Scotland.	1842
Willis, George.	"			Grain Dealer.	Canada.	1842
Webb, William.	Kirkton.	12	9	Farmer.	England.	1855
Walker, David.	Woodham	10	2	Farmer and J. P.	Ireland.	1849
Whitlock, Isaac.	Elimville	6	17	Farmer.	England.	1860
Werry, Thomas.	"	7	16	Farmer and Breeder of Clydesdale Horses.	England.	1867
Werry, William.	"	7	15	Farmer.	England.	1866
Wood, William, Sr.	Exeter.	4	12	Farmer.	England.	1853
Westcott, James.	"	2	15	Farmer.	Canada.	1843
Willis, John.	"	2	15	Farmer and Drover.	Canada.	1844
Westcott, Henry.	"	2	17	Farmer.	England.	1844
Weir, George C.	"	1	11	Farmer.	Canada.	1868

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, John.	Clinton	17	13	Farmer.	Ireland.	1843
Alexander, John.	Holmesville	8	34	Farmer.	Canada.	1844
Andrews, John.	Goderich	1	6	Farmer and Stock Grower.	England.	1864
Beacom, John.	Clinton.	BC	65-6	Farmer, Breeder of Roadsters.	Canada.	1845
Baker, John.	"	MC	72-3	Farmer.	Ireland.	1847
Butt, Josiah.	"	17	19	Farmer.	England.	1849
Bailey, John.	"	15	34	Farmer.	England.	1843
Cole, William.	"	10	38	General Stock Farmer.	Ireland.	1838
Connolly, William.	Porter's Hill.	7	22	Farmer.	Ireland.	1853
Courtice, J. L.	"	7	24	Farmer.	Canada.	1866
Cryderman, C. H.	"			Blacksmith.	Canada.	1872
Davies, Edwin C. K.	Henfryn			Lumber Manufacturer.	England.	1873
Elliott, Gabriel.	Clinton	BC	33	Farmer and Township Reeve	Ireland.	1845
Elliott, John.	"	"	43	General Stock Farmer.	Ireland.	1857
Evans, H. B.	"	HR	17	Farmer.	Canada.	1869
Elliott, James.	Goderich	5	31	Farmer.	Canada.	1834
Edward, William A.	"	5	16	Farmer and Stock Grower.	Canada.	1834
Elliott, James H.	Porter's Hill.	4	23	Farmer and Stock Grower.	Canada.	1847
Fraser, Alexander P.	Bayfield.	B	75	General Stock Farmer.	Scotland.	1876
Fraser, James W.	Goderich	1	29	General Farmer, Breeder and Dealer in Stock.	Canada.	1857
Ford, Henry.	Holmesville.	9	24	Farmer.	Ireland.	1856
Green, George.	Bayfield.	B	66-7	Farmer.	England.	1854
Ginn, Thomas.	Benmiller.	M	11-12	Farmer and Stock Dealer.	Canada.	1842
Hall, Robert.	Bayfield.			General Stock Farmer.	Canada.	1855
Hastings, John.	"			Gentleman.	England.	1844
Hudie, James.	Clinton	7	39	Farmer, Stock Raiser, Breeder and Dealer in Horses.	Canada.	1852
Hardy, John.	"	17	21	Farmer.	England.	1874
Halstead, David.	Holmesville.	M	38	Farmer.	Canada.	1870
Holmes, John.	Clinton.	HR	4	Farmer.	Canada.	1848
Hodge, Robert B.	Goderich	5	9-10	Farmer.	Canada.	1865
Hunter, John.	"	M	6	Farmer.	England.	1833
Hincks, H.	"	3	10-11	Farmer.	Ireland.	1844
Hewett, George.	"	1	17	Farmer.	Canada.	1874
Hawley, R.	"	M	8	Farmer.	Canada.	1846
Jewett, T. R.	Bayfield.	B	68	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	England.	1846
Jackson, Capt. T. R.	"	1	40	Retired Farmer.	Ireland.	1848
Jenkins, William.	Clinton	HR	18	Farmer and Stock Grower.	Wales.	1834
Johnson, Samuel.	Goderich	1	7	Farmer.	Canada.	1842
Larson, Henric.	Clinton	8	40	Blacksmith and General Job Work.	Sweden.	1874
Laithwaite, James.	"	M	48	Farmer.	Canada.	1842
Laithwaite, William.	"	"	47	Farmer.	Canada.	1837
Lindsay, J. B.	"	HR	20	Farmer.	Canada.	1847
McNeil, Alexander.	Goderich.			Farmer, Block Lot D and Con. 3, Colborne Township.	Canada.	1869

GODERICH TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
McKenzie, Caroline.	Bayfield.	1	38	Farm Manager.	England.	1831
McCartney, John.	Holmesville.	M	79-80	Farmer.	Ireland.	1865
McPhail, A.	Porter's Hill.	6	26	Farmer.	Scotland.	1852
McIntosh, C. L.	Goderich.	4	8	Farmer.	Canada.	1849
McDougall, John.	"	3	9	Farmer.	Canada.	1849
McCabe, William.	"	M	15-16	Farmer.	Ireland.	1849
Middleton, C. G.	Clinton	B	41-44	General Stock Farmer.	Canada.	1834
Middleton, John.	"	10	41	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Canada.	1843
Middleton, Charles.	Bayfield.	B	1	Retired Gentleman.	England.	1834
Maltman, John.	"	5	38	General Stock Farmer.	Canada.	1876
Medland, James.	Clinton	9	40	General Stock Farmer.	England.	1877
Mason, William.	"	17	22	Farmer and Stock Grower.	England.	1849
Moore, Lawson.	"	M	59	Farmer.	Scotland.	1852
May, Albert.	"	H R	5	Farmer.	Canada.	1855
Naftel, John T.	Goderich.	1	31	Retired Gentleman.	England.	1841
Nesbitt, C. J.	Clinton	15	16	Farmer.	Canada.	1862
Plews, John.	"	B	45	Retired Farmer.	Canada.	1857
Plummer, S. G.	"	15	21	Farmer.	Canada.	1854
Peacock, James.	Goderich.	1	14	Farmer.	Canada.	1836
Rathwell, Samuel.	Varna.	B	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Canada.	1836
Rathwell, William.	"	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Canada.	1850
Robertson, James.	Clinton	16	45	General Stock Farmer.	Scotland.	1834
Robertson, Alexander.	"	"	45	General Stock Farmer.	Scotland.	1834
Russell, Robert.	Porter's Hill.	5	36	Weaver and Township Assessor.	Scotland.	1832
Revill, Alexander.	Holmesville.	M	77	Farmer.	Canada.	1858
Smith, Mrs. Isabella.	Clinton	H R	8	"	Canada.	"
Switzer, James M.	Bayfield	B	69	Farmer.	United States.	1834
Switzer, James B.	"	"	69	Farmer.	United States.	1834
Stonehouse, James P.	"	"	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	England.	1833
Scarff, George.	Clinton	12	38	Farmer.	Canada.	1876
Sheppard, David.	"	"	"	Farmer.	Ireland.	1870
Sheppard, John.	"	M	58	Farmer.	England.	1868
Stevens, Henry.	"	H R	19	Farmer.	England.	1842
Sturdy, Hugh.	Holmesville.	M	31	Farmer.	Ireland.	1831
Sturdy, John.	Goderich.	7	19	Farmer.	Ireland.	1834
Sturdy, Samuel.	Holmesville.	M	30	Farmer.	Canada.	1875
Salkeld, Joseph T.	Goderich.	2	7	Farmer.	Canada.	1836
Trick, Thomas.	Clinton	B	39-55	Farmer and Proprietor of Spring Creek Mills, Bayfield Road.	England.	1873
Townshend, William.	Bayfield.	"	10	General Stock Farmer.	England.	1866
Thompson, Robert.	Clinton	16	20	Farmer.	Canada.	1856
Tiplady, William.	"	17	25	Farmer.	England.	1871
Tichborne, J. E.	Goderich.	6	18	Farmer and General Stock Grower.	Canada.	1845
Torrance, James.	Porter's Hill.	6	29	Farmer.	Scotland.	1852
Town of Goderich.	"			James H. Findlay, Mayor.	"	"
Walker, J. S.	Holmesville.			General Merchant.	Canada.	1843
Wise, William.	Clinton	11	41	Farmer.	England.	1849
Weston, John.	Porter's Hill.	5	33	Farmer and Saw Mill Proprietor.	Canada.	1848
Wallis, James.	Bayfield.	1	35	General Farmer, Breeder of Cots-wold and Leicester Sheep.	Canada.	1835
Wigginton, J. L.	Clinton	B	40	General Stock Farmer.	Canada.	1856
Wade, W. L.	"	17	27	Farmer.	Canada.	1874
Williams, C. W.	Holmesville.	M	44	Farmer.	Canada.	1844
Whitely, Joseph.	Goderich.	7	15	Farmer.	Ireland.	1852
Whitely, Andrew.	"	M	97	Farmer.	Ireland.	1832

McKILLOP TOWNSHIP.

Aitchison, William.	Seaforth	2	29	Farmer.	Scotland.	1844
Aitchison, James.	"	2	30	Farmer.	Canada.	1841
Archibald, William.	Leadbury	13	33	Farmer.	Scotland.	1856
Anderson, W. A.	Seaforth	5	29	Farmer.	Canada.	1875
Berry, John.	Leadbury	12	34	Farmer.	Ireland.	1868
Bray, William P.	"	12	25	Blacksmith.	Canada.	1873
Bell, William.	Walton	14	19	Farmer.	Ireland.	1847
Bullard, John.	Winthrop	11	11	Farmer.	Ireland.	1838
Brown, John L.	"	9	28	Farmer.	Canada.	1837
Cook, W.	Winthrop.			Waggon Manufacturer and General Blacksmith.	Canada.	1872
Cluff, William.	Seaforth	3	23	Farmer.	Ireland.	1850
Cowan, John.	"	6	22	Farmer and Stock Dealer.	Scotland.	1850
Campbell, John.	"	6	19	Farmer.	Ireland.	1855
Campbell, Robert.	Constance.	7	33	Farmer.	Scotland.	1846
Carlton, P.	Seaforth	2	16	Farmer.	Ireland.	1828
Dods, Charles.	"	5	32	Farmer.	Scotland.	1858
Duff, William G.	"	3	27	Teacher.	England.	"
Davidson, James.	"	3	35	Farmer.	Scotland.	1845
Dods, James.	"	7	32	Farmer and Lime Burner.	Scotland.	1858
Davis, Charles.	Leadbury.	13	26	Hotel Proprietor and Farmer.	England.	1851
Delgaty, Alexander.	Walton			General Dealer.	Scotland.	1852
Davidson, Thomas.	Leadbury	13	14	Retired Farmer.	Scotland.	1850
Dickson, John.	Walton.	14	25	Farmer.	Scotland.	1860
Dickson, Christopher.	"	14	25	Teacher.	Scotland.	1860
Evans, Joseph.	Beechwood	5	9	Farmer and Magistrate.	Ireland.	1851
Ferguson, James.	Walton	14	12	Farmer.	Ireland.	1872
Govenlock, Andrew.	Winthrop	8	26	Miller and General Merchant.	Scotland.	1834
Govenlock, Thomas.	Seaforth	4	25	Farmer and Stock Dealer.	Scotland.	1834
Govenlock, R.	"	4	25	Retired Gentleman.	Scotland.	1834
Gray, Roderick.	"	2	27	Farmer.	Scotland.	1873
Garrow, Edward.	"	1	29	Farmer.	Scotland.	1855
Grieve, John.	"	4	27	Farmer.	Scotland.	1854
Grieve, Hugh.	"	2	24	Farmer.	Scotland.	1829
Grieve, William.	Winthrop	11	29	Farmer and Agent for Agricultural Implements; Councilman.	Canada.	"
Grieve, Thomas.	"	11	25	Farmer.	Canada.	1867
Grieve, John G.	"	11	27	Farmer.	Canada.	"
Gatzmeyer, John.	Seaforth	4	35	Farmer.	Germany.	1849
Hogg, John.	"	5	28	Farmer.	Scotland.	1849
Hays, Thomas E.	"	3	29	Farmer and Township Reeve.	Canada.	1843
Hays, James.	"	6	32	Farmer and Magistrate.	Canada.	1843
Horan, John, Jr.	Beechwood	5	13	Farmer.	Scotland.	1852
Horan, John.	"	5	8	Farmer.	Canada.	"
Hewitt, Robert.	Leadbury.	12	24	Farmer.	Ireland.	1831
Holland, Robert.	Walton	14	24	Farmer.	England.	1834
Herman, John.	Winthrop	9	25	Hotel Proprietor.	Canada.	"
Kerr, James.	Seaforth	6	25	Farmer.	Germany.	1875
Kerr, John.	"	7	23	Farmer.	Scotland.	1852
Lawrence, James.	"	5	19	Farmer.	Ireland.	1865
Little, John.	Winthrop	8	21	Farmer.	England.	1854
McKay, James.	Leadbury	13	30	Farmer.	Canada.	1856
McKarcher, Robert.	Seaforth	6	13	Farmer.	Scotland.	1861
McMillan, Robert.	"	3	33	Farmer.	Scotland.	1843
McClay, John.	Walton	14	32	Farmer.	Canada.	1866
McEwan, Peter.	Leadbury	13	22	Farmer and Stock Breeder.	Canada.	1856
McIntosh, John.	Winthrop	8	14	Farmer.	Canada.	1838

PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF THE

McKILLOP TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
McCallum, Duncan...	Walton	14	29	Farmer	Ireland	1868
McMillan, John...	Seaforth	3	32	Farmer	Canada	1853
McGrath, Peter...	Beechwood	5	6	Farmer	Canada	1868
Malone, John...	"	4	13	Farmer	Canada	1857
Murphy, Alexander...	Winthrop	8	26	Postmaster, Merchant and Farmer	Scotland	1858
Mowbray, Hugh...	"	8	18	Farmer	Ireland	1861
Nichol, James...	Seaforth	6	20	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Nash, Thomas...	"	3	18	Farmer	Nova Scotia	1854
Nesbitt, William...	Leadbury	13	26	Farmer	Canada	1864
O'Sullivan, John...	Seaforth	2	13	Township Clerk and Farmer	Ireland	1841
O'Sullivan, Peter...	"	1	12	Farmer	Ireland	1841
O'Brien, F. H.	Dublin	"	"	Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1856
O'Flaherty, J.	"	"	"	Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1856
O'Connell, Bernard	"	1	5	Farmer	Ireland	1846
O'Reilly, Owen	Seaforth	2	17	Farmer	Ireland	1846
O'Brien, John	Dublin	4	1	Farmer	Ireland	1855
O'Neill, Patrick	Seaforth	1	14	Farmer	Ireland	1832
Pattison, Robert	Walton	14	27	General Merchant and Postmaster, Telegraph Agency	England	1865
Pollard, William	Leadbury	13	28	Farmer	England	1863
Pollard, Joshua	Winthrop	11	23	Farmer	England	1863
Ross, Peter	"	9	12	Farmer	Canada	1855
Rawley, Michael	Beechwood	6	12	Farmer	Ireland	1827
Shannon, W. J.	Seaforth	5	17	Farmer, Secretary and Treasurer of McKillop Insurance Company	Ireland	1856
Sparling, Robert	"	4	29	Farmer	Canada	1850
Scarlett, Samuel	Winthrop	9	22	Farmer	Ireland	1850
Swallow, J. H.	Leadbury	13	25	Farmer	England	1858
Sage, Charles	Walton	14	28	Farmer and Hotel Proprietor	England	1855
Stadford, John	"	13	21	Farmer	Ireland	1872
Tiskey, Elias	Seaforth	3	27	Farmer	Ireland	1876
Turnbull, Robert	"	2	22	Farmer	Scotland	1850
Thompson, John	Constance	7	34	Farmer and Lumberman	England	1842
Woods, Patrick	Dublin	1	1	Farmer	Ireland	1867

COLBORNE TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Anthony	Millburn	"	"	General Dealer	Ireland	1833
Austin, Henry	Nile	"	"	Butcher	England	1861
Attrill, H. Y.	Goderich	"	"	Proprietor of Salt Well, Dealer and Breeder of Stock	"	1872
Bennett, W. J.	Sheppardton	"	"	Merchant	Canada	1849
Bean, George	Millburn	LS	2	Farmer	England	1878
Beck, Joseph	Goderich	"	"	Tanner	Ireland	1863
Bates, Thomas	"	9	11	Farmer	Canada	1850
Buchanan, John M.	Carlow	8	9	Gentleman	Scotland	1875
Bisset, Robert, Sr.	Goderich	6	5	Farmer	Scotland	1831
Buchanan, John	Carlow	8	8	Farmer	Scotland	1844
Brego, C. F.	Benmiller	M	29	Farmer	Germany	1859
Baer, David	"	M	23	Farmer	Canada	1864
Carroll, Patrick	Carlow	7	5	Farmer	Ireland	1842
Clutton, William	Millburn	LC	4	Farmer	England	1870
Dodd, Charles	Nile	10	3	Bee-keeper	Canada	1864
Davidson, James	Goderich	3	4	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Durst, W. C.	Benmiller	M	28	Farmer	Canada	1861
Edward, John	Carlow	4	"	Farmer	Scotland	1837
Fisher, David	Goderich	2	4	Farmer	Canada	1834
Fisher, Henry P.	Sheppardton	LRE	13	Farmer	Canada	1854
Fisher, Amos	Benmiller	"	2	Farmer	Canada	1842
Fischer, J. J.	"	"	1	Farmer and Importer of Horses	Canada	1830
Fischer, J. P.	"	"	2	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Canada	1858
Goldthorpe, J.	Goderich	3	1	Farmer	Canada	1856
Green, A. H.	"	3	G	Farmer	Scotland	1833
Graham, W. J.	Sheppardton	LRW	16	Farmer	New Brunswick	1856
Glen, John	Carlow	9	3	Farmer	Scotland	1835
Gledhill, Jesse	Benmiller	"	"	Woolen Manufacturer	England	1857
Gledhill, Thomas	"	"	"	Manufacturer	New York	1857
Henderson, David	Sheppardton	LRW	10	Farmer	Canada	1871
Horton, Hillary	Millburn	LRW	5	Farmer	England	1833
Hetherington, Joseph	Nile	12	6	Farmer	England	1862
Jewell, Richard	Goderich	LRE	15	Saw-mill Proprietor, Dep. Reeve	Canada	1846
Kernighan, John	Benmiller	"	2	Farmer	Ireland	1833
Lasham, William	Goderich	MV	18 F	Hotel	England	1859
LeTouzel, Jas. C.	Benmiller	M	7	Farmer	England	1870
McNeil, Alexander	Goderich	"	"	Farmer	Canada	1869
McCann, William	Nile	12	8	Farmer	Canada	1860
McPhee, James	"	9	8	Farmer	Canada	1849
McCorvie, Neil	Benmiller	3	9	Farmer	Canada	1854
Martin, Isaac	Carlow	8	1	Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1843
Miller, Jonathan	Benmiller	1	1	Hotel-keeper and Grocer	Canada	1848
Morrish, John	Sheppardton	13	11	Saw Mill Proprietor	Canada	1848
Morris, Charles	Goderich	"	"	Carpenter	Canada	1842
Morris, John	"	9	6	Farmer	England	1832
Morris, Joseph	"	3	D	Farmer	Canada	1837
Munnings, Benjamin	Benmiller	M	31	Farmer	England	1864
Malloy, A.	"	2	12	Farmer	Canada	1869
Morrish, Nicholas	Goderich	4	3	Farmer, Mill Owner and Lumber Dealer	England	1842
Neave, William	Auburn	7	16	Farmer	Canada	1848
Olt, C. W.	"	7	15	Farmer	Canada	1859
Otway, Robert	Sheppardton	LS	18	Farmer	England	1849
Porter, Willet C.	Goderich	10	7-8	Farmer	Canada	1874
Robertson, John	"	4	3	Farmer	Scotland	1834
Robertson, William	Benmiller	"	"	Blacksmith	Canada	"
Sallows, James	Auburn	8	16	Farmer	England	1832
Symington, James	"	8	14	Farmer	Scotland	1858
Scott, Robert B.	Carlow	8	1	Merchant	England	1866
Strachan, James	Goderich	LRE	5	Farmer	Scotland	1868
Snyder, John	Benmiller	"	1	Farmer	Canada	1864
Stewart, James O.	Goderich	10	11	Farmer	Scotland	1837
Straughan, Robert	"	4	12	Farmer	Canada	1851
Stevens, James	Benmiller	4	1	Farmer	Canada	1837
Thurlow, George	Sheppardton	LS	15	Farmer	Canada	1852
Varcoe, John	Carlow	8	5	Farmer	England	1869
Wright, J. J.	Goderich	LRW	8	Farmer	England	1854
Wells, Henry	"	"	"	Brewer	England	1866
Woodman, Jonas	Sheppardton	LRW	15	Farmer	Ireland	1849
Walter, William	Goderich	4	5	Farmer	England	1854
Wilson, A.	"	"	"	Yeoman	Ireland	1847
Willson, Jacob	Benmiller	M	10	Farmer	Canada	1832
Walters, James	"	"	"	Carpenter	Canada	"
Young, William	Carlow	8	8	Reeve	Scotland	1832
Young, Gordon	"	7	9	Farmer	Scotland	1835
Young, Richard	"	4	4	Farmer	England	1834

STANLEY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Armstrong, James	Bayfield	12	19	Farmer	Ireland	1842
Brown, Thomas	Brucefield	"	"	Saddler	Canada	1855
Biggins, William J.	Clinton	1	33	Farmer and Breeder of Short-horns	England	1860
Boyce, Robert	Brucefield	2	11	Farmer	England	1840
Baird, George, Sr.	"	2	26	Teacher	Scotland	1852
Boyce, James	Bayfield	11	20	Farmer	England	1850
Boyce, Edward	Blake	12	6	Farmer	England	1850
Callander, David	Brucefield	2	20	Farmer	Canada	1854
Cameron, Malcolm	Clinton	3	25	Farmer	Scotland	1825
Campbell, Colin	"	3	29	Teacher	Canada	1855
Connor, W. W.	Bayfield	"	"	Reeve of Bayfield	Ireland	1855
Calloway, Joseph P.	"	BRN	8	Farmer	England	1842
Castle, George	"	LRW	6	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	England	1842
Cowie, James	"	"	12	Farmer	Scotland	1863
Calwell, Joseph	Varna	"	"	Horse-shoe & General Blacksmith	Ireland	1862
Calloway, Albert	Goshen	BRN	8	Farmer	Canada	1851
Diehl, Valentine	Varna	"	5	Farmer	Germany	1854
Douglas, Robert	Blake	SB	21	Farmer	Scotland	1852
Douglas, Allan	"	"	22	Farmer	Scotland	1852
Esson, John	Bayfield	"	"	Agent	Scotland	1855
Graham, William	Brucefield	3	19	Farmer and Reeve	Canada	1841
Goodwin, Franklin F.	Clinton	4	25	Farmer	England	1878
Hood, Henry	Kippen	1	6	Farmer	England	1852
Horner, John S.	Drysdale	LRW	22	Farmer	Canada	1869
Jones, John	Kippen	3	4	Farmer	Canada	1832
Jeslin, John	Varna	"	"	Hotel	England	1844
Johnson, Edward	Bayfield	10	21	Farmer	England	1854
Johnston, James	Blake	SB	26	Farmer	Ireland	1847
Johnson, William	Bayfield	LRE	4	Farmer	Ireland	1835
Lawrence, David	Brucefield	2	22	School Teacher	Scotland	1857
Looby, Edward	Bayfield	"	"	Proprietor of Commercial Hotel	Canada	"
Laird, John	Varna	9	15	School Teacher	Scotland	1872
McDiarmid, Donald	Brucefield	3	8	Farmer	Scotland	1823
McQueen, William	"	2	22	Farmer	Canada	1843
McEwen, Duncan	"	2	23	Farmer	Scotland	1841
McEwen, Malcolm	Clinton	3	30	Farmer	Canada	1845
McTavish, Douglas	"	2	33	Farmer	Canada	1831
McCann, W. H.	Bayfield	"	"	Albion Hotel	Canada	1837
McLutosh, Joseph	"	"	"	Farmer	Canada	1865
Morrison, W. C.	Varna	"	"	Cabinet Maker	Scotland	1858
Mackid, H. G.	Brucefield	"	"	Medical Student	Canada	1820
Mackid, J. M. A.	"	"	"	Chemist and Druggist	Canada	1821
Mellis, Thomas	Kippen	"	"	Carriage Maker and Blacksmith	England	"
Manson, John	Blake	11	3	Farmer	Scotland	1862
Penfound, Henry	Brucefield	2	12	Farmer	England	1838
Peck, John	Varna	9	8	Farmer	England	1842
Pollock, John	Bayfield	10	20	Farmer	Ireland	1841
Plunkett, William	Varna	"	"	Teacher and Township Clerk	Canada	1860
Parke, James	Bayfield	10	12	Farmer	Ireland	1845
Rumball, F. G.	Brucefield	"	"	Proprietor Steam Mill	Canada	1854
Reid, Hector	"	3	7	Farmer	Canada	1847
Reid, Robert	Varna	BRN	13	Farmer and Township Treasurer	Ireland	1842
Ritchie, D. H.	Bayfield	BRS	7	Farmer	Scotland	1835
Rathwell, William	"	11	22	Farmer	Ireland	1841
Robinson, Edward	"	10	9	Farmer	Canada	1837
Stewart, James	Brucefield	"	"	Physician	Canada	1830
Shaffer, Henry	Kippen	"	"	Hotel	Canada	1844
Smith, John G.	Hill's Green	6	5	Farmer	England	1832
Sparks, Alexander	Bayfield	12	14	Farmer	Scotland	1861
Snowden, Mrs. B.	"	LRW	13	Farming	England	1855
Secord, Josiah B.	Varna	"	"	Merchant and Postmaster	Canada	1854
Simpson, Thomas	"	7	7	Farmer	England	1848
Stewart, G. & Co.	"	"	"	Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Millinery and Hardware	Ireland	1854
Turner, R. J.	Brucefield	"	"	Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1848
Tuff, J. W.	Bayfield	"	"	Watchmaker	England	1868
Tough, Charles	"	12	12	Farmer	Scotland	1854
Tough, John	"	13	12	Farmer	Scotland	1861
Talbot, Edward	Drysdale	LRW	17	Farmer	Ireland	1836
Waldron, Thomas	Brucefield	1	22	Farmer	Canada	1836
Wilson, Joseph	Clinton	2	32	Farmer	Canada	1846
Wells, James	Varna	BRS	12	Farmer	Canada	1835
Westlake, Edmund	Bayfield	LRE	10	Farmer	England	1853

TUCKERSMITH TOWNSHIP.

Archibald, Andrew	Egmondville ..	5	5	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Scotland	1855
Broadfoot, James, Jr.	Seaforth	4	21	Farmer	Canada	1837
Bell, Robert P.	Hensall	1	7	General Builder and Manufacturer	Canada .....	.....
Brown, Thomas	Brucefield .....	.....	.....	Harness Maker .....	.....	.....
Barber, Robert	"	3	34	Farmer	Ireland	1870
Brock, George	"	4	29	Farmer	Canada	1874
Brander, J. M.	Kippen	2	14	Farmer	Spain	1846
Charlesworth, M. & Co.	Egmondville ..	.....	.....	Excelsior Gristing & Flouring Mills, Egmondville	England	1853
Collins, James .....	" .....	.....	.....	General Grocer	Scotland	1862
Colbert, Henry .....	" .....	.....	.....	Brewer	Canada	1866
Cresswell, G. E.	"	2	14	Farmer and Ex-County Warden	England .....	.....
Carnochan, R. H.	Seaforth	3	20	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Scotland	1832
Carnochan, James	"	3	21	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Scotland	1832
Charters, R.	Egmondville ..	6	32	Farmer	Scotland	1842
Carnochan, William	"	4	13	Farmer	Canada .....	.....
Chesney, Hugh M.	"	4	9	Farmer	Scotland	1835
Chesney, Mrs. H.	"	4	8	Farming	Scotland	1835
Cameron, John	"	6	30	Farmer	Scotland	1847
Cook, Wilson	Brucefield .....	.....	.....	Retired Gentleman	Canada	1851
Chesney, William	Seaforth	5	6	Farmer	Scotland	1836
Dickson, Robert	"	15	2	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Canada .....	.....
Dallas, James	Brucefield	2	26	Farmer	Scotland	1843
Dale, Christopher	Seaforth	1	26	Farmer	England	1856
Davey, James	Chishurst	12	1	Farmer	Ireland .....	.....
Edwards, James	Egmondville ..	7	13	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Elcoat, Appleton	Brucefield	3	35	Farmer and Stock Breeder	England	1852
Emerson, John	Clinton .....	.....	.....	Stock Breeder	Canada	1876
Fowler, William	"	1	19	Farmer and Stock Breeder	England	1842
Gibbings, William	"	1	25	Farmer	Canada .....	.....
Grieve, William	Egmondville ..	8	8	Farmer	Canada	1849
Hills, Thomas .....	" .....	.....	.....	Blacksmith	Scotland	1862
Heffernan, Michael	Kippen	2	12	Farmer	Ireland	1846
Hannah, John	Egmondville ..	2	16	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Canada .....	.....
Hicks, Samuel .....	" .....	.....	.....	Teacher	England	1850
Hugill, John	Seaforth	1	23	Farmer	England	1851
Harvey, James	Kippen .....	.....	.....	Washing Machine & Wringer Factory	Canada	1862
Ingram, George	Hensall	2	5	Farmer and Builder	Scotland	1842
Ireland, W.	Egmondville ..	4	14	Farmer	Scotland	1840
Johnston, James	Seaforth	2	17	Farmer	Canada .....	.....

TUCKERSMITH TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Keating, Stephen	Seaforth	6	1	Farmer	Ireland	1847
Kyle, James, Jr.	"	8	3	"	Ireland	1847
Kaiser, Benjamin	Brucefield	7	6	Hotel-keeper	Canada	1828
Keefe, Michael	Chiselhurst	7	6	Farmer	Ireland	1846
Landsborough, James	Seaforth	3	23	Farmer	Scotland	1834
Logie, Rev. John	Rodgerville	"	"	Presbyterian Minister	Scotland	1849
McKay, John F.	Egmondville	8	4	Farmer	Scotland	1854
McKay, Alexander G.	"	8	6	Farmer	Scotland	1856
McKay, Hugh	"	4	24	Farmer	Scotland	1848
McConnell, William	Seaforth	3	13	Farmer and Township Clerk	Scotland	1852
McLean, Robert	Egmondville	6	29	Farmer	Scotland	1834
McEwing, James	"	6	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1843
McIntosh, D.	Brucefield	2	6	Veterinary Surgeon	Canada	1843
McGeoch, William	Egmondville	2	6	Farmer	Scotland	1845
McCartney, Hugh	Brucefield	3	30	Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1859
McTavish, Peter	"	3	31	Farmer	Scotland	1848
McCa, Alexander	"	5	28	Farmer	Scotland	1851
McKay, William	Egmondville	10	3	Farmer	Scotland	1848
McMichael, R.	Seaforth	2	3	Farmer and Cattle Dealer	Canada	1848
McKay, William	"	10	3	Farmer	Scotland	1851
Mullin, James	Belfast	"	"	Contractor and Builder	United States	1855
Menary, Thomas S.	Egmondville	"	"	Teacher	Canada	1850
Manson, David	"	8	12	Farmer	Scotland	1850
Mundell, W. S.	"	8	8	Farmer and Township Councillor	Ireland	1853
Nigh, Joseph	"	2	1	Farmer	Canada	1845
Newell, Robert	Chiselhurst	12	2	Farmer	Ireland	1845
Oldfield, William	Egmondville	2	5	Farmer	Ireland	1845
O'Neil, W.	Brucefield	8	14	Saddler	Canada	1852
Papple, Edward	Seaforth	5	25	Farmer	Canada	1854
Ross, Andrew	Egmondville	4	26	Farmer	Scotland	1852
Routledge, Charles	Seaforth	4	23	Farmer	England	1862
Ross, William	"	2	13	Farmer	Scotland	1843
Ramsay, Mrs. E.	"	2	23	Farmer	Scotland	1874
Robb, William	"	2	23	Farmer	Scotland	1874
Rattenbury, John	Brucefield	1	27	Farmer	England	1807
Ross, Rev. John	"	11	10	Presbyterian Minister	Scotland	1851
Robb, Charles	Kippen	1	33	Farmer	Scotland	1845
Ross, Neil	Brucefield	1	33	Farmer	Scotland	1831
Ross, John W.	"	1	39	Medical Student	Canada	1852
Ransford, R.	Clinton	12	3	Saltworks	Scotland	1842
Robertson, Donald	Chiselhurst	3	18	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Scotland	1842
Sproat, George	Seaforth	1	5	Farmer	Scotland	1842
Sutherland, James	Constance	6	10	Farmer	Scotland	1842
Sproat, William	Egmondville	5	26	Farmer	Ireland	1851
Simpson, Hugh	"	5	26	Farmer	Canada	1868
Smillie, James	Brucefield	1	24	Farmer	Canada	1855
Sproat, James	Kippen	3	20	Farmer	Scotland	1855
Stevenson, J.	Clinton	1	50	Farmer	Scotland	1828
VanEgmond, C. L.	Egmondville	"	"	Retired Gentleman	Germany	1870
Webber, Jacob B.	"	"	"	Potter	Canada	1839
Walker, David	Brucefield	5	31	Farmer and Township Reeve	Scotland	1838
Walker, George	"	5	30	Farmer	Scotland	1838
Wallace, Samuel	Egmondville	4	2	Farmer and Brick Mason	Ireland	1824
Young, John	Brucefield	1	29	Farmer	England	1870
Young, James	"	1	38	Farmer	Canada	1870
Yule, Alexander	Chiselhurst	10	2	Farmer	Scotland	1866

HULLETT TOWNSHIP.

Aitken, James	Auburn	MB	5	Miller	Scotland	1877
Armstrong, William	"	14	39	Farmer	Ireland	1871
Atkinson, Thomas	Harlock	13	3	Farmer	Canada	1861
Adams, Henry	Londesboro'	8	21	Farmer	Canada	1862
Butt, Lionel	Auburn	MB	12	Farmer	England	1856
Bear, Cornelius	"	"	"	Farmer and Brickmaker	Germany	1873
Barr, James	Blyth	14	28	Farmer	Canada	1852
Britton, John	Constance	7	7	Farmer	England	1850
Brown, James	Clinton	1	22	Farmer	Ireland	1845
Cullis, John	Auburn	MB	5	Miller	England	1865
Campbell, Walter	Constance	10	1	Farmer and Stone Mason	Scotland	1873
Crosbie, John	Harlock	12	5	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Caldwell, James	Londesboro'	11	30	Farmer	Canada	1872
Cornish, James	Clinton	4	29	Farmer	Canada	1871
Crossman, George	"	6	27	Farmer	England	1848
Cartwright, James	Bandon	9	19	Farmer	Canada	1859
Coates, John	Constance	6	8	Farmer	England	1850
Carter, Mrs. C.	Seaforth	3	3	Farmer	Canada	1842
Clark, Reuben	"	1	7	Farmer	Canada	1861
Dale, Christopher	Constance	7	10	Farmer	England	1854
Elkin, Eneas	Auburn	14	45	Farmer	Ireland	1850
Eno, George, Sr.	Londesboro'	10	35	Farmer	England	1868
Fair, James	Clinton	2	23	Farmer, Merchant, Miller, and Lumber Manufacturer	England	1855
Farrow, Henry	Auburn	14	37	Farmer	England	1854
Floody, Charles	Blyth	13	20	Farmer	Ireland	1878
Fairservice, Thomas	Londesboro'	10	17	Farmer	Scotland	1858
Fear, Thomas	Clinton	7	25	Farmer	England	1848
Fowler, John	Seaforth	3	4	Farmer	England	1842
Fowler, Charles	"	2	5	Farmer	England	1842
Fowler, Francis, Jr.	"	1	4	Farmer	England	1842
Gray, Stephen	Londesboro'	13	23	Farmer	England	1850
Gagen, R. S.	Constance	9	6	Farmer	England	1863
Hannah, William	Harlock	12	4	Farmer	Scotland	1852
Howson, Joseph	Londesboro'	12	34	Farmer	England	1855
Hiles, William	"	13	25	Farmer	England	1854
Huber, D. S.	"	10	26	Miller and Lumber Dealer	Canada	1873
Hunter, Benjamin	"	8	24	Farmer	England	1859
Holland, James	Clinton	1	11	Farmer	Canada	1848
Irwin, Josiah	Seaforth	3	6	Farmer	Canada	1851
Jackson, William, Sr.	Auburn	13	39	Farmer	England	1854
Jackson, David	Londesboro'	9	32	Farmer	Canada	1856
Knox, John	Auburn	MB	3	Farmer	New Brunswick	1850
Lawson, John	"	MB	4	Farmer	Scotland	1850
Lockie, Alexander	Londesboro'	14	35	Farmer	England	1858
Lear, Elias	"	13	21	Farmer	England	1852
Lee, Thomas	"	11	23	Farmer	Scotland	1861
Lowrie, Charles	Constance	8	5	Farmer	New Brunswick	1852
McDonald, Andrew	Auburn	14	44	Farmer	Scotland	1851
McMillan, John	Constance	5	2	Farmer and Reeve	Scotland	1843
McMichael, Gilbert	"	4	3	Farmer	Canada	1842
McMichael, Thomas	Seaforth	2	2	Farmer	Canada	1852
McDermid, Angus	"	1	10	Farmer	Canada	1852
McVittie, Simon	Londesboro'	11	15	Farmer	Canada	1850
Morgan, John	Auburn	MB	6	Farmer	Ireland	1858
Millin, Solomon	Londesboro'	13	29	Farmer	England	1852
Moore, George	"	13	28	Farmer	Canada	1852
Mason, John	"	9	5	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Canada	1853

HULLETT TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Moon, Thomas	Londesboro'	10	18	Yeoman	Canada	1860
Martin, Joseph	Constance	8	4	Farmer	England	1874
Neilans, Thomas	Harlock	12	6	Farmer and Postmaster	Scotland	1857
Pope, Mrs. G.	Clinton	2	19	Farming	Ireland	1864
Robertson, Robert	Auburn	13	40	Farmer	Canada	1850
Rose, E. A., M.D.	Londesboro'	"	"	Physician	Canada	1876
Riddell, Walter	"	13	14	Farmer	Canada	1851
Radford, Hugh, Jr.	"	10	33	Farmer	England	1852
Shipley, John	Clinton	1	19	Farmer and Cattle Dealer	England	1851
Sprung, John	Auburn	NB	1-2	Farmer	Canada	1867
Sprung, Gabriel	"	13	33	Farmer	Canada	1849
Snell, Humphrey	Clinton	7	26	Farmer	England	1848
Smith, Alexander	Harlock	12	1	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Smith, William	"	13	1	Farmer	Scotland	1855
Snell, Edward H.	Londesboro'	8	31	Farmer	Canada	1848
Smith, Robert	Harlock	11	1	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Southcombe, Elizabeth	Clinton	6	25	Farmer	England	1853
Scott, Robert	Londesboro'	11	22	Farmer	Scotland	1857
Stanley, Thomas	Constance	6	6	Hotel-keeper	Canada	1848
Schoales, Jane	"	6	5	Retired Lady	Canada	1852
Stewart, Wm.	Bandon	8	16	Farmer	Canada	1858
Tamblyn, John	Londesboro'	12	19	Farmer	England	1874
Taylor, Abraham	Constance	3	6	Farmer	England	1850
Tiplady, David	Clinton	3	26	Farmer	England	1873
Taylor, Henry	Constance	8	7	Farmer	England	1850
Walker, Thomas	Clinton	1	18	Farmer	England	1833
Watt, John	Harlock	14	6	Farmer	Scotland	1852
Watt, Alexander, Jr.	"	13	7	Farmer	Scotland	1855
Watt, George	"	13	10	Farmer	Scotland	1851
Way, William	Blyth	14	8	Farmer	England	1869
Watson, James	Londesboro'	8	30	Farmer and Stock Breeder	"	"
Watson, Edward	Clinton	10	38	Cattle Breeder	Canada	1868
Woodman, Arthur	Londesboro'	"	"	Merchant Tailor	England	1860
Wymouth, William	"	8	22	Farmer	England	1866
Young, John A.	Blyth	14	13	Farmer	Canada	1868

ASHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Andrew, John F.	Lucknow	12	12	Farmer	England	1852
Agar, John	Belfast	10	12	Farmer	Ireland	1869
Andrew, Edmund	Lucknow	12	11	Farmer	England	1852
Armstrong, Robert	"	12	4	Farmer	Ireland	1854
Anderson, Thomas	Dungannon	6	12	Farmer, Breeder of Durham Cattle	Canada	1849
Allin, B. & J.	Lucknow	14	8	Farmers	England	1866
Barnby, Thomas	"	12	2	Farmer	England	1855
Bell, Joseph	"	13	3	Farmer	Ireland	1864
Baird, James	"	14	8	Farmer	Scotland	1860
Brown, K. E.	Dungannon	"	"	Teacher	Ireland	1862
Burrows, George	Sheppardton	1	3	Farmer	Ireland	1846
Boyd, Donald	Amberley	14	17	Farmer, Lumber Lath and Shingle Mills	Scotland	1854
Bayne, John	"	13	15	Farmer	Scotland	1850
Boyd, John	Kintail	LSR	21	Artificial Limb Manufacturer	Scotland	1859
Beausang, Rev. R.	Kingsbridge	LSR	14	R. C. Clergyman	Ireland	1876
Brown, Samuel	Amberley	12	12	Farmer	Canada	1861
Barkley, John	Belfast	11	11	Farmer	Canada	1856
Cooke, John	Dungannon	"	"	Township and Division Court-house Clerk	Ireland	1847
Clare, Patrick	Lanes	8	4	Farmer and Township Councillor	Ireland	1851
Clendinning, A. E.	Dungannon	"	"	Postmaster and General Merchant	Canada	1859
Cranston, Robert	Belfast	10	7	Farmer	Canada	1810
Campbell, George	"	16	7	Farmer	Ireland	1853
Courtney, David F.	Port Albert	"	"	Milling	New Brunswick	1872
Chambers, Hugh	Amberley	14	11	Farmer	Canada	1864
Currell, George	Kingsbridge	LSR	9	Farmer, Breeder of Leicester Sheep	England	1855
Cuthbertson, John	Lucknow	14	1	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Cameron & Miller	"	"	"	Manufacturers of Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs; Livery	Canada	1851
Cowan, John	Kintail	11	9	Farmer	Canada	1854
Dougherty, William	Sheppardton	1	1	Farmer	Ireland	1836
Dalton, James	Kingsbridge	LSR	12	Farmer	Ireland	1850
Dalton, John	"	LSR	11	Farmer	Ireland	1850
Dalton, Maurice	Kintail	8	8	Farmer	Ireland	1850
Echlin, John	Nile	1	9	Farmer	Ireland	1872
Finlay, William	Lanes	10	5	Farmer	Canada	1859
Griffin, Joseph	Kingsbridge	LSR	16	Farmer and Township Councillor	Canada	1849
Gourley, William	Dungannon	3	9	Farmer	Ireland	1848
Girvin, Hugh	Nile	1	12	Farmer	Canada	1845
Graham, Thomas	Sheppardton	1	6	Farmer	Ireland	1844
Graham, James	"	1	1	Farmer	Ireland	1841
Harrison, Robert	Belfast	9	7	Farmer and Township Treasurer	Canada	1869
Hamilton, Robert	Amberley	13	12	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Ireland	1858
Hunter, Thomas	Lucknow	13	9	Farmer, Pres. of Agricultural Soc'y	Scotland	1864
Hackett, Joseph	Belfast	11	9	Farmer	Ireland	1849
Hagen, James	Dungannon	5	3	Farmer and Township Collector	Ireland	1844
Hernden, Charles F.	Lucknow	"	"	Teacher S. S. No. 5	Canada	1871
Harris, William	Dungannon	4	7	Farmer, Flour Mill	Canada	1837
Harlow, James	"	5	5	Farmer and J.P.	Canada	1869
Holland, William	"	3	10	Farmer	Canada	1851
Hayden, W. J.	Sheppardton	LSR	6	Farmer	England	1850
Hagen, Robert	Dungannon	5	4	Farmer and Division Court Bailiff	Ireland	1845
Hawkins, A. C.	Port Albert	"	"	Land and Commission Agent	Canada	1842
Hawkins, Thomas	"	"	"	General Merchant and Postmaster, Montreal Telegraph Office	Ireland	1841
Johnston, John	Lanes	11	4	Farmer	Scotland	1854
Jamieson, John	"	11	3	Farmer	Scotland	1862
Jephson, John	Port Albert	5	1	Farmer	Ireland	1868
Johnson, John	"	"	"	Proprietor of Royal Hotel	Canada	1849
Jamieson, Rev. George	Lanes	"	"	Presbyterian Minister	Scotland	1875
Kilpatrick, William	Dungannon	8	6	Farmer	Ireland	1859
Kennedy, Alexander	"	6	10	Farmer	Canada	1876
Long, M. D.	Kingsbridge	"	"	Teacher	Canada	1855
McPherson, Alexander	Dungannon	"	"	Tailor	Nova Scotia	1863
McBrien, Moses	"	3	12	Farmer	Ireland	1847
McWhoney, John	Nile	1	11	Farmer	Ireland	1840
McArthur, William	Dungannon	"	"	Builder and Contractor	Scotland	1861

PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF THE

ASHFIELD TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Murdoch, Alexander.	Lucknow.	13	4	Farmer.	Scotland.	1864
Matheson, John.	"	12	2	Farmer.	Prince Ed. Island.	1850
Martin, John.	Dungannon.	"	"	Hotel Proprietor.	Canada.	1843
Mallough, William.	"	4	12	Farmer and J.P.	Ireland.	1843
May, George.	Nile.	1	11	Farmer.	Canada.	1835
Maize, William.	Port Albert.	5	1	Farmer.	Ireland.	1863
Milroy, Roger.	"	4	1	Farmer.	Canada.	1860
Mahaffy, James.	"	"	"	Flour, Saw, Staves, Heading and Shingle Mills.	Canada.	1867
Murdoch, William.	Lucknow.	14	1	Farmer and Builder.	Scotland.	1859
Munro, Neil.	Amberley.	13	14	Farmer.	Scotland.	1867
Otway, Henry.	Port Albert.	"	"	General Merchant.	England.	1850
O'Connor, Patrick.	Kingsbridge.	5	4	Farmer.	Ireland.	1840
Pagan, William.	Lanes.	11	4	Farmer.	Scotland.	1854
Pellow, W. T.	Port Albert.	"	"	Lumber and Shingle Mills.	England.	1863
Pritchard, Hugh.	Amberley.	13	15	Farmer and Saw Mill Owner.	Wales.	1866
Pierce, Edward.	Port Albert.	"	"	Farmer and Shipping Agent.	Ireland.	1848
Quaid, James.	"	LSR	1	Farmer.	New Brunswick.	1863
Quaid, Robert.	"	LSR	1	Farmer and Builder.	New Brunswick.	1864
Ritchie, William.	Lucknow.	13	11	Farmer.	Canada.	1875
Reed, William H.	Lanes.	11	4	Farmer and J.P.	Ireland.	1859
Robertson, George S.	"	11	4	Farmer.	Canada.	1856
Runciman, John.	Dungannon.	4	10	Farmer and Flour Mill Owner.	Scotland.	1836
Ryan, Jacob.	Nile.	2	12	Farmer.	Canada.	1849
Richards, Jane.	Lucknow.	14	5	Farming.	Canada.	1858
Stothers, John.	Belfast.	10	9	Farmer.	Ireland.	1841
Shackleton, William.	"	9	10	Farmer and Builder.	Canada.	1853
Stothers, William.	Dungannon.	"	"	Carriage and Waggon Manufactory.	Canada.	1844
Stevenson, John.	Port Albert.	"	"	Farmer and Shipping Agent.	Canada.	1874
Sullivan, Denis.	"	LSR	2	Farmer.	Ireland.	1848
Sullivan, Patrick.	Kingsbridge.	LSR	7	Farmer.	Ireland.	1848
Treleaven, Richard.	Dungannon.	7	10	Farmer.	England.	1847
Twamley, George.	Belfast.	8	9	Farmer.	Ireland.	1847
Tweedie, R.	Nile.	1	10	Farmer.	Scotland.	1863
Vrooman, W. M.	Port Albert.	"	"	Farmer and Builder.	Canada.	1877
Webster, Robert.	Lucknow.	13	8	Farmer and Township Reeve.	Ireland.	1862
Whitley, John.	Dungannon.	4	3	Farmer.	Canada.	1864
Whitty, Martin.	Kintail.	LSR	22	Merchant and Postmaster.	Ireland.	1851
Webster, Daniel.	Lucknow.	14	12	Proprietor of Copeland's Hotel.	Ireland.	1854
Whitley, R. J.	"	"	"	Farmer and Miller.	Canada.	1840
Yule, D. D.	Kintail.	"	"	Hotel Proprietor.	Scotland.	1853
Young, Alexander.	"	"	"	"	Canada.	1849

WAWANOSH TOWNSHIPS—EAST & WEST.

Anderson, Archibald.	St. Helen's.	13	19	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Agnew, James.	Lucknow.	14	23	Farmer.	Ireland.	1869
Addison, Robert.	St. Helen's.	13	24	Farmer.	England.	1855
Alton, Samuel.	Belfast.	10	13	Farmer.	Ireland.	1848
Armstrong & Cullis.	Nile.	2	19	Lumber and Shingle Mill.	England.	1869
Agnew, James.	Marnoch.	9	35	Farmer.	Ireland.	1852
Agnew, Thomas.	"	8	33	Retired Farmer.	Ireland.	1852
Auld, James W.	Blyth.	4	37	Farmer.	Scotland.	1862
Barbour, William.	St. Helen's.	10	24	Farmer.	Scotland.	1856
Brophy, Edward.	Westfield.	7	23	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Brophy, George.	"	7	23	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Brophy, John.	"	7	22	Farmer.	Ireland.	1853
Baile, W.	Nile.	2	14	Farmer.	Canada.	1851
Brandon, James.	Wingham.	10	41	Farmer.	Ireland.	1862
Bone, John.	Marnoch.	8	35	Farmer.	Scotland.	1865
Budge, John.	Belgrave.	7	41	Farmer.	Scotland.	1867
Bennett, John.	"	7	37	Farmer.	England.	1866
Buchanan, Robert, Sr.	Westfield.	4	30	Farmer.	Ireland.	1854
Blackbrough, John.	Blyth.	2	35	Farmer.	England.	1854
Brown, William.	Auburn.	2	29	Retired Farmer.	Canada.	1855
Currie, Robert.	Wingham.	14	40	Farmer and Deputy Reeve.	Scotland.	1854
Crow, James, Jr.	Ulster.	13	30	Farmer and Township Councillor.	Scotland.	1860
Cameron, R. D.	Lucknow.	13	16	Teacher.	Canada.	1857
Campbell, James.	St. Helen's.	13	21	Farmer.	Ireland.	1853
Campbell, Peter.	Belfast.	11	15	Farmer.	Scotland.	1855
Cameron, Donald.	St. Helen's.	12	15	Farmer.	Scotland.	1850
Craig, John, Jr.	Westfield.	7	24	Farmer and Saw-mill.	Canada.	1851
Crawford, Benj. J.	Dungannon.	"	"	Merchant.	Canada.	1857
Coad, Richard.	Marnoch.	12	33	Retired Farmer.	Ireland.	1853
Coultes, Robert.	Wingham.	11	39	Farmer, Breeder of Durham Cattle and Cotswold Sheep.	United States.	1861
Cummings, George.	Marnoch.	10	36	Farmer.	Scotland.	1853
Coultes, George.	Belgrave.	11	42	Farmer.	Canada.	1861
Campbell, John.	"	7	42	Farmer.	Canada.	1865
Coultes, John.	"	7	40	Farmer & Breeder of Leicester Sheep.	United States.	1862
Campbell, Hiram.	Westfield.	5	28	Farmer.	Canada.	1870
Dey, Alexander.	Auburn.	"	"	Blacksmith & Carriage Maker, Manchester.	Scotland.	1860
Durnin, Charles.	Dungannon.	6	15	Farmer and Township Councillor.	Ireland.	1848
Durnin, William.	"	6	15	Farmer and Township Treasurer.	Ireland.	1845
Durnin, William.	St. Helen's.	9	17	Farmer.	Ireland.	1841
Dow, James.	Fordyce.	10	29	Farmer.	Canada.	1871
Deacon, John.	Marnoch.	11	33	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Drost, John.	Wingham.	12	41	Farmer.	New Brunswick.	1854
Dunbar, Joseph.	Belgrave.	6	41	Farmer.	Scotland.	1856
Dobbin, William.	"	6	39	Farmer.	Canada.	1877
Deusmore, W. H.	Westfield.	6	30	Farmer.	Nova Scotia.	1851
Ellis, Jason.	Blyth.	4	38	Farmer.	Ireland.	1857
Ellis, William.	Lucknow.	14	13	Farmer.	Ireland.	1870
Forster, Joseph.	"	14	21	Farmer.	Scotland.	1863
Farrier, Benjamin.	St. Helen's.	11	24	Farmer.	Canada.	1857
Farrier, W. W.	"	11	22	Farmer.	Canada.	1863
Farrier, David.	"	11	23	Farmer.	Canada.	1857
Finigan, John.	Dungannon.	4	20	Farmer.	Ireland.	1847
Ferguson, James.	Belgrave.	10	41	Farmer.	Ireland.	1861
Fells, Samuel.	"	7	37	Farmer.	England.	1851
Fothergill, George.	Marnoch.	6	34	Farmer.	England.	1862
Farquharson, William.	Fordyce.	9	28	Farmer and Postmaster.	Scotland.	1863
Girvin, Charles.	Nile.	2	13	Farmer, Township Reeve and County Warden.	Ireland.	1841
Girvin, Charles, Jr.	"	2	13	Farmer.	Canada.	1848
Gaunt, Edwin.	St. Helen's.	12	17	Farmer and Township Deputy Reeve.	England.	1850
Gordon, John.	"	"	"	Farmer, General Merchant and Postmaster.	Scotland.	1849
Girvin, David.	Nile.	2	13	Farmer.	Canada.	1867
Gibson, James.	Dungannon.	4	21	Farmer and House Builder.	Canada.	1843
Gillespie, John.	Ulster.	14	29	Farmer.	Scotland.	1869
Grigg, James.	Belgrave.	8	41	Farmer.	England.	1868
Hoare, Thomas.	Auburn.	2	28	Farmer.	England.	1855
Humphrey, William.	St. Helen's.	11	20	Farmer.	England.	1861
Hickingbottom, John.	Dungannon.	5	24	Farmer, Breeder of Durham Cattle & Cotswold Sheep.	Canada.	1869

WAWANOSH TOWNSHIPS, EAST & WEST—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Horan, Thomas.....	Westfield.....	7	22	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1850
Hamlen, John.....	Dungannon.....	6	19	Farmer and Stock Grower	England.....	1847
Harrison, W. A.....	Westfield.....	5	27	Farmer.....	England.....	1858
Henry, James.....	Marnoch.....	8	34	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1859
Hoover, Joseph B.....	Westfield.....	5	32	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1850
Hoover, Adam D.....	".....	5	31	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1850
Inglis, John.....	Ulster.....	13	25	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1859
Johnston, James.....	Auburn.....	3	24	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1848
Jackson, John.....	Marnoch.....	10	35	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1856
James, Edward.....	".....	11	37	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1857
Jamieson, Thomas.....	".....	8	32	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1861
Kinahan, William.....	St. Helen's.....			Commissioner, Township Councillor and J.P.....	Ireland.....	1852
King, William.....	Auburn.....	1	32	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1874
Leask, Rev. Robert.....	St. Helen's.....			Presbyterian Minister.....	Scotland.....	1865
Lockhart, Robert.....	".....	10	25	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1875
Lockhart, Matthew.....	".....			School Teacher, S. S. No. 12.....	Canada.....	1853
Lougheed, William.....	Westfield.....	6	26	Farmer and Veterinary Surgeon.....	Canada.....	1870
Leddy, William.....	Dungannon.....	5	22	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1858
Louttit, Magnus.....	Wingham.....	11	46	Farmer and Stone Mason.....	Scotland.....	1853
Linklater, William.....	".....	13	39	Farmer and Builder.....	Scotland.....	1855
Linklater, Magnus.....	".....	13	41	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1855
Linklater, John.....	".....	13	41	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1854
Linklater, Andrew.....	".....	13	41	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1854
Leishman, Richard.....	Marnoch.....	9	32	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1853
McIlwain, David.....	Nile.....	1	15	Farmer and Township Councillor.....	Ireland.....	1840
McDonald, Malcolm.....	Lucknow.....	14	16	Farmer.....	United States.....	1858
McPherson, Hugh.....	St. Helen's.....	12	22	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1850
McDonald, Angus.....	Lucknow.....	13	14	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1856
McCrostie, John.....	Belfast.....	11	15	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1856
McCrostie, Hugh.....	".....	11	14	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1856
McLean, Edward S.....	St. Helen's.....	9	18	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1850
McLean, Arthur.....	Lucknow.....	13	13	Farmer and Drover.....	Ireland.....	1848
McLean, John.....	Dungannon.....	4	14	Farmer and General Stock Grower.....	Ireland.....	1863
McKay, James, M.D.....	".....			Physician, &c.....	Scotland.....	1858
McDougall, Alexander.....	Wingham.....	12	39	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1854
McCallum, John.....	Belgrave.....	8	38	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1871
McCallum, James.....	".....	8	39	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1862
McClinton, John.....	Westfield.....	5	33	Farmer and Teacher.....	Ireland.....	1862
McGowan, Walter.....	Blyth.....	3	39	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1852
McGowan, Gregor.....	".....	3	39	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1852
McGill, James.....	".....	3	40	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1860
McGowan, James.....	".....	2	38	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1856
McGowan, Robert.....	".....	2	40	Farmer and J.P.....	Canada.....	1859
McGowan, George.....	".....	2	39	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1854
McGowan, George, Jr.....	".....	4	39	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1852
Murray, Robert.....	St. Helen's.....			Commissioner and Township Clerk.....	Scotland.....	1865
Milner, Charles.....	Westfield.....	7	25	Farmer.....	England.....	1855
Medd, Robert.....	Auburn.....	2	25	Farmer, Breeder of Durham Cattle & Cotswold Sheep.....	England.....	1869
Moreland, Hugh.....	".....	3	20	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1850
Martin, James.....	Ulster.....	12	28	Farmer and General Agent for Jos. Hall Manufacturing Works.....	Canada.....	1858
Martin, Archibald.....	Fordyce.....	10	28	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1856
Martin, William.....	Ulster.....	12	28	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1865
Mitchell, T. R.....	Westfield.....	4	28	Blacksmith and Postmaster.....	Scotland.....	1869
Mitch, Robert.....	Auburn.....	3	28	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1871
Marshall, Samuel.....	".....	1	30	Farmer.....	England.....	1807
Nicol, Walter.....	Belgrave.....	7	38	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1865
O'Callaghan, P.....	Ulster.....	12	27	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1859
Owens, John.....	Belgrave.....	9	41	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1853
Owens, James.....	".....	8	42	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1854
Potter, James.....	Blyth.....	2	40	Farmer and Township Reeve.....	England.....	1862
Purdon, Robert.....	St. Helen's.....	12	23	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1876
Pentland, Alexander.....	Dungannon.....	6	13	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1844
Pentland, John.....	Nile.....	1	14	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1843
Perdue, James.....	Wingham.....	11	39	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1859
Rintoul, William.....	Fordyce.....	11	27	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1856
Rintoul, John.....	".....	11	27	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1856
Ramage, James.....	St. Helen's.....	10	22	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1861
Rutherford, Charles.....	Belfast.....	10	14	Teacher.....	Canada.....	1854
Robinson, James.....	Westfield.....	7	25	Farmer.....	England.....	1857
Radford, Ebenezer.....	Dungannon.....	6	19	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1850
Roberts, J. M.....	".....			General Merchant and Conveyancer.....	Canada.....	1854
Rutledge, Thomas.....	Auburn.....	1	21	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1845
Rintoul, Alexander.....	Fordyce.....	10	29	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1867
Rintoul, Charles.....	".....	10	27	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1865
Redmond, John.....	Westfield.....	5	29	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1856
Stewart, George.....	Blyth.....	4	42	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1860
Sherriff, John.....	Lucknow.....	14	18	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1850
Smith, Cornelius.....	St. Helen's.....	10	26	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1863
Somerville, T. B.....	Belfast.....	10	16	Farmer and Flouring Mill.....	Scotland.....	1851
Somerville, James.....	Lucknow.....			Conveyancer.....	Scotland.....	1851
Smyth, Robert.....	Belfast.....	8	16	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1847
Scott, Archibald.....	Westfield.....	4	26	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1851
Scrimgeour, Alexander.....	Auburn.....	4	25	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1856
Stewart, W. & A.....	Dungannon.....	5	13	Farmer, and Saw Mill.....	Canada.....	1870
Sutherland, William.....	Ulster.....	13	31	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1861
Scott, Walter.....	Belgrave.....	7	36	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1858
Scott, David.....	".....	7	35	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1862
Shorts, Enoch & Wm.....	Westfield.....	7	32	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1861
Thom, William.....	St. Helen's.....	12	18	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1870
Taylor, Thomas.....	".....	11	25	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1851
Todd, T. & D.....	".....			Farmer, Saw Mill.....	Scotland.....	1853
Taylor, John H.....	".....	11	24	Farmer.....	England.....	1854
Thompson, John.....	Westfield.....	6	22	Farmer.....	England.....	1871
Taylor, Walter.....	Auburn.....	4	24	Farmer, Breeder of Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.....	Canada.....	1870
Taylor, Henry G.....	".....	4	24	Farmer, Breeder of Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.....	Canada.....	1872
Taylor, Thomas H.....	Marnoch.....	6	32	Farmer, Ex-Reeve.....	England.....	1855
Weatherhead, George.....	St. Helen's.....	12	19	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1859
Webb, John.....	".....	13	20	Farmer.....	England.....	1854
Wellwood, John.....	".....	11	26	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1857
Wellwood, William.....	".....	11	26	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1857
Webster, George.....	Westfield.....	10	26	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1853
Wallace, Thomas.....	Westfield.....	7	26	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1866
Wilson, John.....	St. Helen's.....	6	22	Teacher.....	Scotland.....	1859
Woods, Thomas.....	Belfast.....	8	13	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1851
Willson, Richard C.....	Dungannon.....	4	14	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1853
Wilson, William.....	".....	4	19	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1847
Washington, John.....	Auburn.....	3	25	Farmer, Breeder of Durham Cattle.....	England.....	1869
Wightman, John.....	Belgrave.....	8	36	Farmer.....	England.....	1867
Wightman, Thomas.....	".....	8	36	Farmer.....	England.....	1867
Wightman, E. & J.....	".....	8	36	Farmer.....	Canada.....	.....
Wightman, Henry.....	Marnoch.....	7	34	Farmer.....	England.....	1865
Wilson, William.....	Auburn.....	1	28	Farmer.....	England.....	1873

COUNTY OF HURON—CONTINUED.

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TURNBERRY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Anderson, W.	Glenannan.	10	13	Farmer and Postmaster	Scotland	1861
Anderson, Samuel.	Bluevale	1	38	Farmer.	Scotland	1858
Black, Samuel.	"	1	35	Farmer.	Scotland	1855
Boydton, James.	"	"	"	Carpenter and Builder	Canada	1858
Blackwell, George.	Wingham.	9	24	Plasterer and Farmer	England	1865
Clendinning, William.	"	11	19	Farmer.	Ireland	1840
Curry, Christopher.	Glenannan and Belmore.	11	6	Farmer.	Ireland	1855
Curry, Luther.	Glenannan.	12	11	Farmer.	Canada	1855
Deans, Peter.	Wingham.	9	22	Farmer.	Scotland	1858
Douglas, Robert.	Wroxeter.	A	1-2-3	Farmer.	Scotland	1861
Eadie, Agnes.	Glenannan.	10	16	Farming.	Scotland	1857
Elliott, James.	Wingham.	8	23	Brick Manufacturer.	England	1874
Edwards, W. H.	Wroxeter.	C	26	Farmer.	England	1862
Fleming, Robert.	Glenannan.	11	13	Farmer.	Canada	1859
Forge, Gilbert.	Bluevale	5	11	Farmer.	Canada	1857
Gray, William B.	Wingham.	8	18	Farmer.	Canada	1853
Griffin, Caleb.	"	"	"	Farmer and Councillor.	Nova Scotia.	1863
Gemmell, John, Sr.	Wroxeter.	1	21	Farmer.	Scotland	1854
Henning, James.	Bluevale	6	7	Farmer.	England	1853
Hastings, Thomas.	Wingham.	8	10	Farmer.	Scotland	1857
Hastings, David.	Glenannan.	9	10	Farmer.	Scotland	1856
Hogg, James.	Wingham.	1	13	Farmer.	Ireland	1853
Irwin, F. W.	Belmore.	C	1	Farmer and J. P.	Ireland	1856
Johnston, James.	Bluevale	6	12	Farmer & Township Clerk & Treas.	Ireland	1857
Johnston, William.	Wingham.	8	16	Farmer.	Ireland	1857
Jobb, Christopher.	"	9	7	Farmer.	Canada	1860
Jeffray, William.	Belmore.	12	2	Farmer and Stock Dealer.	Canada	1838
Jenkins, Thomas.	Bluevale	1	15	Farmer.	England	1855
Kelly, John.	Wingham.	9	26	Farmer.	Scotland	1856
King, Duncan.	Bluevale	1	31	Farmer.	Scotland	1861
Kay, J. P., M.D.	Belmore.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon, Coroner, Capt. No. 7 Comp. 32 Batt., Bruce	Scotland	1846
Little, John.	Wingham.	12	21	Farmer.	Scotland	1856
Little, Robert.	"	12	21	Farmer.	Scotland	1856
Leech, W. H. & Jos.	Bluevale	"	"	Grist and Saw Mill—Wholesale and Retail Lumber Dealers.	Canada	1856
McDougall, Hugh.	"	7	9	Farmer.	Scotland	1855
Moffat, George.	Wingham.	1	7	Farmer.	England	1867
Mitchell, William.	Glenannan.	10	22	Farmer.	Scotland	1854
Mitchell, John.	"	10	15	Farmer.	Scotland	1860
Mulvey, James.	Belmore.	C	4	Farmer.	Ireland	1874
Mitchell, W. E.	Wingham.	12	25	Farmer.	England	1863
Mitchell, James.	Bluevale	1	25	Retired Farmer.	Scotland	1855
Martin, David.	Wroxeter.	5	1	Farmer.	England	1853
Musgrove, John.	Bluevale	4	9	Farmer.	Ireland	1858
Nicholson, George.	Wroxeter.	6	2	Farmer.	Canada	1856
Phair, Edward.	"	6	5	Farmer.	Ireland	1861
Pateron, John.	Bluevale	"	"	Prop. of the New Dominion Hotel.	Scotland	1870
Pope, Thomas.	Morrisbank.	A	10	Farmer.	England	1857
Robison, John.	Wingham.	8	13	Farmer.	Ireland	1859
Sanson, William.	Wroxeter.	9	1	Farmer.	Scotland	1856
Stokes, Thomas.	Glenannan.	11	3	Farmer.	England	1857
Sheppard, George.	Wingham.	12	26	Farmer.	Canada	1855
Scott, F. B.	Bluevale	"	"	Blacksmith.	Canada	1847
Smith, William.	"	1	29	Farmer.	Canada	1873
Stothers, Hugh.	"	5	7	Farmer.	Ireland	1855
Thyane, Elliot.	"	"	"	Teacher.	Scotland	1873
Wells, Patrick.	Glenannan.	10	14	Farmer.	Ireland	1854
Weir, James.	Belmore.	11	2	Farmer.	Scotland	1860
Wylie, James.	Wroxeter.	6	6	Farmer.	Scotland	1855
West, Thomas.	Bluevale	"	"	Proprietor of Royal Hotel & Livery.	Canada	1870

STEPHEN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Amy, Thomas.	Crediton.	9	18	Farmer	England	1854
Baker, William.	"	"	"	Hotel Proprietor.	England	1844
Braun, Charles.	"	"	"	Merchant	Germany	1856
Brookshire, Samuel.	Exeter.	9	21	Farmer and Breeder of Horses	England	1852
Banes, William.	Crediton.	9	9	Farmer and Pump Maker.	England	1850
Buchanan, Donald.	Shipka.	16	12	Farmer.	Scotland	1859
Brown, B.	Crediton.	"	"	Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.	Canada	1858
Blake & Co.	Brewster.	"	"	Lumber Dealers, Port Blake.	Canada	1876
Beckenhauer, Henry.	Grand Bend.	"	"	Proprietor of Taunton Hotel; Dealer in Horses.	Germany	1864
Baker, Jno. & Wm.	Harpley.	21	6	Farmers, and Breeders of Clydesdale Horses.	England	1876
Coughlin, Timothy.	Offa.	S B	19	Farmer; Reeve and M.P.	Canada	1850
Clark, James.	Crediton.	"	"	Harness Maker and Livery.	Canada	1849
Chambers, Edmund.	"	8	4	Farmer.	England	1855
Clark, Alexander.	"	6	6	Farmer.	Canada	1849
Casselman, H. M.	Harpley.	22	13	Saw Mill Proprietor.	Canada	1875
Dearing, William.	Exeter.	N B	4	Farmer, and Breeder of Thoroughbred Stock.	England	1844
Dierlamm, Rev. H.	Crediton.	"	"	Minister, Evangelical Association of North America.	Germany	1878
Dalziel, John.	Grand Bend.	"	"	Flour Mills.	Scotland	1854
Dickson, John H.	"	"	"	Merchant.	Canada	1877
Eilber, Charles.	Crediton.	"	"	Saw Mill; Township Councillor.	Germany	1851
Faiszt, Bernhardt.	"	7	18	Farmer.	Germany	1851
Ford, John.	Harpley.	20	7	Farmer.	Scotland	1868
Fulton, William.	Brewster.	N B	23	Farmer and Breeder of Durham Cattle.	Scotland	1852
Greenway, Thos., M.P.	Centralia.	"	"	General Merchant.	England	1848
Hobkirk, Archibald A.	Crediton.	"	"	School Teacher; Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.	Scotland	1855
Hill, James.	"	"	"	General Dealer in Stoves, Tinware and Copper.	England	1856
Hogarth, Septimus.	Exeter.	2	13	Farmer and Breeder of Durham Cattle.	England	1849
Halls, William.	Crediton.	5	12	Farmer and Brickmaker.	England	1839
Hartleib, Christopher.	Grand Bend.	"	"	Proprietor of Western Hotel.	Canada	1878
Handford, Caleb.	"	"	"	Teacher, S. S. No. 12.	Canada	1854
Heitzman, Frederick.	Shipka.	17	10	Merchant and Postmaster.	Germany	1855
Hall, Alonzo.	Corbett.	"	"	Hotel Proprietor.	Canada	1873
Hayter, Thomas N.	Harpley.	21	7	Farmer, Shoemaker & Postmaster.	Canada	1852
Ironside, John.	Grand Bend.	"	"	Postmaster; Agent for Canada Company.	Canada	1871
Kibler, Frederick.	Dashwood.	"	"	General Dealer in Boots and Shoes.	Canada	1856
Kraft, William.	"	"	"	Harness Maker.	Germany	1865
Kelly, Rev. M.	Offa.	"	"	R. C. Clergyman.	Ireland	1868
Lewis, William.	Exeter.	9	19	Farmer; Breeder of Horses, Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.	England	1853
Lampert, James.	Crediton.	6	4	Farmer.	Canada	1855
Lampert, Henry.	"	7	4	Farmer.	Canada	1855

STEPHEN TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Love, Hugh, Jr.	Harpley.	20	12	Farmer.	Scotland	1849
Lawson, William.	Crediton.	9	6	Farmer.	England	1851
McCoy, Robt. & Sam'l	Centralia.	1	6	Farmers, and Dealers in Horses.	Ireland	1850
McKeever, James.	Crediton.	S B	14	Farmer.	Ireland	1867
McCann, Henry.	Dashwood.	"	"	Proprietor of Commercial Hotel.	Canada	1856
McKenzie, Alexander.	Shipka.	17	11	Farmer, and Saw Mill Foreman.	Scotland	1856
McLeod, William.	"	17	11	Engineer.	Canada	1856
McKenzie, Thomas.	Crediton.	15	11	Farmer.	Scotland	1855
McDougall, Walter.	Grand Bend.	"	"	Saw Mill.	Scotland	1860
Murray, Thomas.	Centralia.	"	"	Retired Farmer.	Ireland	1846
Morlock, Julius.	Crediton.	"	"	Blacksmith and Carriage Maker.	Canada	1859
Motz, Henry.	"	5	9	Farmer and Stock Grower.	Canada	1849
Mitchell, John.	"	5	17	Farmer and Brickmaker.	Canada	1830
Mawhinney, George.	"	11	13	Farmer.	Ireland	1864
Mollard, James.	Grand Bend.	22	4	Farmer.	England	1861
Neville, Michael.	Offa.	"	"	Hotel Keeper.	Ireland	1866
Parsons, John.	Crediton.	"	"	General Merchant and Conveyancer.	England	1852
Prouty, C.	Hay.	2	6	Farmer and Township Clerk.	Canada	1856
Pfaff, George H.	Dashwood.	"	"	Blacksmith and Carriage Builder.	Canada	1854
Quarry, J. G.	Offa.	"	"	General Merchant and Postmaster.	Canada	1868
Rollins, J. A., M.D.	Crediton.	"	"	Physician, Township Treasurer.	Canada	1872
Read, Isaac.	"	"	"	Flour and Feed Store.	England	1872
Ross, John & Mrs. M.	Centralia.	2	6	Farmers.	Canada	1861
Rogers, Thomas.	Crediton.	"	"	Teacher, S. S. No. 2.	Canada	1856
Ratz, J. & Sons.	Offa.	14	10	Farmers; Saw Mill and Bending Factory.	Canada	1876
Reith, John.	Grand Bend.	L R W	4	Farmer and Stock Grower.	Canada	1852
Schnarr, Werner.	Crediton.	"	"	Flax Mill and Saw Mill; Township Councillor.	Germany	1873
Sweet, John.	Exeter.	N B	4	Farmer.	England	1835
Snell, John.	"	2	17	Farmer.	England	1833
Saunders, William.	Crediton.	8	15	Farmer.	England	1851
Sims, Job.	"	S B	13	Farmer.	England	1848
Sims, James.	"	S B	13	Farmer.	Canada	1858
Sims, Robert.	"	6	3	Farmer.	England	1858
Stevens, Michael.	"	7	9	Farmer.	England	1853
Sanders, John.	"	5	14	Farmer and Brickmaker.	England	1842
Shunk, Jacob H.	Sarepta.	N B	16	Farmer.	Canada	1874
Stanley, Robert.	Crediton.	5	8	Carpenter and Builder.	Canada	1853
Sparr, Miss Eliza.	"	"	"	Royal Hotel.	Canada	1874
Trivitt, Thomas.	Centralia.	"	"	Division Court Clerk.	England	1848
Truemmer, Andrew.	Sarepta.	N B	19	Farmer; Breeder of Horses and Cotswold Sheep.	Germany	1854
Well, Henry.	Crediton.	"	"	Proprietor of Crediton Planing Mill; Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, &c.	Germany	1856
Winer, Matthew.	"	5	7	Farmer.	Canada	1861
Yearley, Thomas.	"	11	8	Farmer.	England	1847
Young, John G.	"	5	18	Farmer and Canvasser.	Canada	1866

HOWICK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Aylesworth, P. P.	Gorrie.	6	6	Farmer.	Canada	1871
Anderson, William.	Belmore.	B	1	Farmer.	Canada	1854
Anderson, Joseph.	"	A	11	Farmer and Dealer in Pianos and Organs.	Canada	1854
Blair, James.	Morrisbank.	C	16	Farmer.	Scotland	1856
Belden, Jeremiah.	Molesworth.	C	26	Farmer.	Canada	1870
Ballentine, Duncan.	Gorrie.	11	2	Farmer.	Scotland	1862
Boddy, Thomas K.	"	12	6	Farmer.	England	1856
Bunting, J. H.	"	"	"	Photographer.	Canada	1878
Brompton, W. J.	Fordwich.	"	"	Merchant.	Canada	1878
Cook, B. S.	"	"	"	Loan and Real Estate Agent, Dep. Township Reeve.	Canada	1854
Campbell, John.	Gorrie.	"	"	Teacher.	Canada	1854
Cheves, William.	Lakelet.	13	21	Farmer.	Scotland	1859
Cummings, David.	Gorrie.	8	6	Farmer.	Canada	1878
Carson, William.	"	10	9	Farmer.	Canada	1854
Cook, John T.	Lakelet.	"	"	Cabinet-maker, Carpenter & Builder.	Canada	1861
Culliton, John.	Belmore.	"	"	Hotel-keeper.	Canada	1876
Dane, William.	Gorrie.	"	"	Township Clerk, Farmer, and Proprietor Maple Leaf Hotel.	Canada	1854
Days, H. M.	"	"	"	Proprietor Albion Hotel.	Canada	1864
Deachman, R.	"	10	13	Farmer.	Canada	1854
Donley, James.	"	"	"	Teacher.	Canada	1854
Dane, William.	"	11	4	Farmer.	Canada	1854
Dane, Matthew.	"	10	7	Farmer.	Canada	1854
Dane, Thomas.	"	10	18	Farmer.	Canada	1854
Dane, James.	"	10	19	Farmer.	Ireland	1854
Dane, John, Jr.	"	14	4	Farmer.	Canada	1854
Dailey, John, Jr.	"	"	"	Merchant.	Canada	1857
Edgar, James.	"	5	10	Farmer and President of Howick Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	Scotland	1869
Ellis, George.	"	"	"	Farmer and Blacksmith.	Ireland	1860
Farrend, Charles.	Newbridge.	"	"	Proprietor Newbridge Mills, Farmer and J. P.	Canada	1860
Foster, James.	"	6	30	Farmer.	Ireland	1860
Ferguson, Edward.	Gorrie.	10	17	Farmer.	Ireland	1862
Ferguson, William.	"	13	3	Farmer.	Ireland	1862
Gibson, Alexander L.	Wroxeter.	"	"	Proprietor Flour, Woollen, and Oat Mills, Reeve of Wroxeter.	Scotland	1859
Galbraith, William.	Gorrie.	13	8	Farmer.	Scotland	1858
Griffin, Thomas.	Lakelet.	12	25	Farmer.	Canada	1863
Giles, William.	Fordwich.	13	23	Farmer, Director & Agent Howick Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	Scotland	1856
Green, David D.	Belmore.	18	5	Farmer, Secretary of Cheese and Butter Co.	Canada	1854
Haddock, James.	Gorrie.	"	"	Dealer in Stoves and Hardware.	Ireland	1878
Hogg, Frank.	"	"	"	Photographer.	Canada	1858
Heinstock, George.	Fordwich.	"	"	Albion Hotel.	Canada	1854
Hastie, William.	Wroxeter.	8	1	Farmer.	Scotland	1858
Hepinstall, Peter.	Molesworth.	1	12	Farmer.	Canada	1866
Hubbard, Thomas.	Lakelet.	"	"	Hotel-keeper.	England	1869
Halliday, George.	"	"	"	Merchant.	Canada	1858
Harris, Daniel.	Fordwich.	10	20	Farmer.	Canada	1867
Henry, George.	Clifford.	13	29	Farmer and Township Collector.	Ireland	1865
Harding, John.	Gorrie.	11	9	Farmer.	Canada	1869
Harris, Nelson G.	"	11	11	Farmer and Builder.	Canada	1878
Jacques, John W.	"	13	16	Farmer and Councillor.	New Brunswick	1854
Johnson, George.	Lakelet.	"	"	School-teacher.	Canada	1861
Johnson, John.	Belmore.	18	4	Farmer & President Belmore Cheese and Butter Factory.	Ireland	1857
Johnson, Edward.	"	18	8	Farmer.	England	1857
Kaine, John.	Gorrie.	8	3	Farmer and Conveyancer, Township Reeve.	Ireland	1853

PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF THE

HOWICK TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
King Stephen	Gorrie	13	12	Farmer	England	1856
Keating, Patrick	"	12	2	Farmer	Ireland	1855
Linklater, J. C.	Wroxeter	"	"	School-teacher	Canada	1857
Leech, R. & Sons	Gorrie	"	"	Dealers in General Merchandise, Proprietors of Saw and Grist Mill	Canada	1857
Leech, James	"	"	"	Retired	Canada	1855
Laing, Robert	Wroxeter	B	24	Farmer	Canada	1870
Leiper, William	Molesworth	C	35	Farmer	Scotland	1854
McMichael, A., M.D.	Gorrie	"	"	Physician and Surgeon, Coroner for Huron Co.	Scotland	1867
McKercher, William	Wroxeter	4	1	Farmer and Secretary Howick Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	Scotland	1858
McGrath, Richard	Gorrie	"	"	Proprietor of Livery Stable	Canada	1854
Murchison, Duncan	Newbridge	"	"	Wagon and Carriage-maker	Canada	1878
Magee, Lizzie A.	Molesworth	"	"	Teacher S.S. No. 10	Canada	1857
Montgomery, John	Gorrie	11	17	Farmer	Ireland	1855
Milne, David S.	Fordwich	11	21	Farmer	Canada	1854
Milne, William	"	12	21	Farmer	Canada	1859
Miller, John	Wroxeter	"	"	Carpenter	Canada	1868
Orr, James	"	"	"	Proprietor Royal Hotel	Canada	1860
Overend, Joseph	"	5	1	Farmer	Ireland	1859
Padfield, George C.	Gorrie	10	13	Farmer and Township Assessor	England	1858
Patton, Andrew	Wroxeter	"	"	Hardware Merchant	Canada	1854
Powell, John H., Jr.	Bluevale	"	"	Teacher S.S. No. 18	England	1854
Phair, Ezekiel	Lakelet	13	25	Farmer and Councilman	Ireland	1860
Ross, Richard	Gorrie	"	"	Blacksmith	Canada	1861
Ross, James R.	"	2	7	Farmer and Hotel-keeper, Royal Canadian Hotel	Scotland	1844
Rigg, James	Fordwich	8	25	Hotel-keeper, Half-way House, 9th Con.	Scotland	1878
Rogers, Joel	"	8	21	Farmer	Canada	1853
Rush, John	Gorrie	13	5	Farmer	Canada	1861
Rush, George	Clifford	14	32	Farmer	Canada	1869
Ritchie, James	Belmore	17	4	Farmer	Canada	1874
Strong, James	Gorrie	9	5	Farmer	Ireland	1854
Strong, George	"	10	9	Farmer and Township Treasurer	Ireland	1855
Spence, William	Newbridge	5	30	Farmer	Ireland	1854
Smith, Henry	Gorrie	4	8	Farmer & Director Howick Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	England	1854
Smith, J. D.	"	4	6	Farmer and Insurance Agent	Canada	1854
Scott, John	Lakelet	"	"	Builder	Canada	1863
Scott, Thomas	Fordwich	11	24	Farmer	Ireland	1861
Scott, Adam	Lakelet	14	21	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1862
Turner, Robert	Gorrie	"	"	Dealer in all kinds of Agricultural Implements	Canada	1865
Williamson, J. B.	Lakelet	16	19	Farmer	Canada	1857
Wilson, Thomas	Fordwich	"	"	Proprietor of Fordwich Flouring Mill	Scotland	1857
Wiggins, David	Gorrie	"	"	School-teacher	Canada	1851
Yeo, Chammon	"	"	"	Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent	Canada	1851
Zimmerman, Henry	"	8	11	Farmer	Canada	1867

HAY TOWNSHIP.

Allan, Robert	Blake	NB	26	Farmer	Scotland	1863
Buchanan, Geo., M.D., M.C.P. & S., Ont.	Zurich	"	"	Physician, and President Reform Association of Hay	Scotland	1849
Buchanan, William	Hensall	3	21	Farmer	Scotland	1848
Brooks, George	Hay	4	6	Lumber, Barrel Heading and Stave Manufacturer	Canada	1860
Broderick, John	Zurich	10	7	Farmer and Teacher	Canada	1861
Bean, Isaac	Dashwood	12	3	Farmer	Canada	1853
Ball, William W.	"	"	"	Carpenter	England	1871
Bushey, Louis	Johnson's Mills	LRE	10	Farmer	Canada	1848
Boller, Henry	"	"	"	Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner	Germany	1862
Bissett, Robert	Exeter	SB	8	Farmer	England	1833
Collins, John	"	2	2	Farmer	England	1876
Creiman, Charles	Zurich	"	"	Tinsmith and Dealer in Stoves and Iron Ware	Germany	1855
Collins, William H.	Clinton	"	"	Mason and Farmer	England	1872
Cook, Henry	Blake	"	"	Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1845
Dick, Thomas	Kippen	3	28	Farmer	Scotland	1848
Deichert, N.	Zurich	"	"	Hotel-keeper Commercial Hotel, and Farmer	Germany	1865
Douglas, Alexander	Blake	NB	21	Farmer	Scotland	1851
Dirstein, H. V.	Zurich	12	15	Farmer and Manager Hay Township Fire Insurance Co., and Commissioner Court Queen's Bench	United States	1860
Eacrett, Richard	"	"	"	Teacher	Ireland	1853
Foster, Samuel	"	9	9	Township Clerk	United States	1869
Faust, D. S.	"	"	"	General Merchant and Postmaster	Canada	1854
Fried, Noah	Dashwood	"	"	Miller, Farmer and Postmaster	Canada	1869
Fee, Edward	Zurich	11	27	Farmer	Ireland	1847
Fee, Walter	"	11	26	Farmer and J. P.	Ireland	1847
Geiger, John B.	"	12	17	Farmer and Township Reeve, Pres. Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	Canada	1852
Hess, Frederick	"	"	"	Carriage and Wagon Maker	Germany	1865
Hess, George	"	"	"	Watchmaker, Photographer and Telegraph Operator	Germany	1855
Holtzman, Gabriel	"	"	"	Planing and Saw Mill, Sash and Door Factory, Furniture Wholesale and Retail, and Contractor	Canada	1862
Happel, H.	"	"	"	Cattle Buyer	Germany	1865
Hostetler, David	Blake	NB	22	Farmer	Canada	1869
Hunter, John	"	"	25	Farmer	Scotland	1855
Haycock, Henry	Johnson's Mills	LRE	12	Farmer, Mill Owner & Postmaster	Germany	1854
Johnston, Robert R.	Zurich	"	"	Clerk	Ireland	1863
Kalbfleisch, H. & J. C.	"	14	25	Farmers, Millers; Door and Sash Factory	Germany	1856
Klopp, William	"	"	"	Saddle and Harness Maker, Agent for Wanzel and New York Singer Sewing Machines	Germany	1870
Louttit, Peter	Hensall	2	24	Farmer	Scotland	1845
Lammie, William, Jr.	Rodgerville	3	11	Farmer	Canada	1846
Leslie, John	Blake	"	"	Manager of Store	Scotland	1866
Lehman, Abraham	Zurich	12	14	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1859
McEwen, Alexander	Hensall	2	18	Farmer	Canada	1856
McColl, Daniel	Rodgerville	2	11	Farmer	Canada	1846
Moir, George	Hensall	3	23	Farmer	Scotland	1862
Mason & Hudson	"	"	"	Insurance, Commission and Real Estate Agents	Canada	1872
Moritz, John F.	Zurich	"	"	Tanner and Shoemaker	Germany	1860
Nicholson, Robert	Blake	13	25	Farmer	Canada	1848
Orth, Henry	Dashwood	"	"	Hotel-keeper and Auctioneer	Canada	1871
Petty, John	Hensall	2	27	Farmer	England	1851
Petty, G. & J.	"	1	21	Pork Packers	England	1854

HAY TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Reith, William	Hensall	2	23	Farmer	Scotland	1851
Reynolds, Richard	"	"	"	Hotel-keeper	Ireland	1844
Reynolds, W. H.	"	"	"	Builder	England	1874
Roedding, Justus	Zurich	"	"	Shoemaker	Germany	1869
Regan, James	Johnson's Mills	LRE	15	Teacher	Canada	1854
Stouffer, W.	Zurich	"	"	Miller	Canada	1877
Snell, Joseph	Dashwood	"	"	School Teacher	Canada	1854
Smith, Adam	Blake	"	"	Mill Owner	Germany	1871
Snider, William	Dashwood	SB	21	Farmer and Township Councillor	Canada	1876
Spencer, David	Johnson's Mills	LRE	11	Farmer and Deputy Postmaster	England	1864
Schneider, Rev. A. V.	Drysdale	"	4	R. C. Clergyman	Germany	1877
Turnbull, Thomas	Brewster	"	29	Farmer	Canada	1856
Thomson, George	Kippen	1	27	Farmer	Canada	1850
Wilson, T. J.	Hensall	1	26	Farmer, Lumber Dealer and Mill Owner	Canada	1840
Wilson, William S.	Johnson's Mills	LRW	17	Farmer and Township Councillor	England	1852
Warring, Richard	Kippen	2	26	Farmer	England	1870
Weir, James	Hensall	3	22	Farmer	Canada	1871
Willson, Alfred	Toronto	"	"	Engineer Canada Company, Toronto Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishings, Groceries, &c.	Germany	1860
Wagner, C. F.	Zurich	"	"	Saddler and Harness Maker	Canada	1854
Well, Herman	"	"	"	"	Canada	1853
Walper, S.	"	"	"	"	Canada	1853
Wambold, Abraham	"	13	13	Farmer	United States	1868
Webster, Alex. W.	"	"	"	Merchant Tailor	Scotland	1867
Zeller, Michael	"	77-8	"	Township Treasurer, Conveyancer, &c.	Germany	1856

GREY TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, Adam	Brussels	6	9	Farmer	Scotland	1874
Ames, Samuel	"	4	17	Farmer	England	1855
Anderson, John E.	Ethel	"	"	Teacher S. S. No. 5	Canada	1858
Armstrong, Joseph	Molesworth	1	32	Farmer	England	1855
Armstrong, John	"	1	36	Farmer	England	1855
Avedy, George	Cranbrook	15	14	Farmer	Canada	1859
Bennett, James	Brussels	"	"	Contractor and Builder, Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings	Scotland	1872
Brown, Robert	Grey	10	17	Farmer	Scotland	1873
Burgess, A. W.	Brussels	12	1	Farmer	Canada	1853
Boynton, Oscar C.	"	"	"	Carpenter	Canada	1858
Buttery, Henry	Grey	11	20	Farmer	England	1862
Buttery, Henry	Cranbrook	12	23	Retired Farmer	England	1862
Bower, Robert	"	13	34	Farmer	England	1869
Bishop, John	Ethel	5	14	Farmer	Scotland	1853
Barker, John	Brussels	5	16	Farmer and Stock Dealer	England	1857
Bates, William	Jamestown	3	6	Farmer	Canada	1858
Bishop, William	Brussels	5	12	Farmer and Township Assessor	Canada	1855
Broadfoot, John	Molesworth	2	25	Farmer	Canada	1843
Bishop, Peter	Brussels	5	14	Farmer	Canada	1855
Bernath, Conrad	Ethel	10	29	Farmer	Switzerland	1859
Caddy, E. C., P.L.S.	Brussels	"	"	Surveyor and Civil Engineer	Canada	1878
Chanter, John	"	"	"	Furniture Dealer, Upholsterer and Undertaker	England	1875
Caldwell, D. & Sons	Galt	"	"	Nurserymen	Scotland	1875
Cameron, John	Grey	11	16	Farmer	Scotland	1875
Cober, John	Ethel	7	23	Carriage Maker and Manufacturer of Windmills	Canada	1872
Cardiff, John	Brussels	8	3	Farmer	Canada	1860
Crooks, George	"	8	4	Farmer	Canada	1848
Crerar, John	"	9	7	Farmer	Canada	1871
Clemens, Moses	Grey	13	11	Farmer	Canada	1876
Campbell, Duncan	Walton	16	7	Farmer	Canada	1848
Campbell, David	"	17	3	Farmer	Scotland	1863
Chapman, Richard	Brussels	6	12	Farmer	England	1854
Coombs, Joseph	Jamestown	1	9	Farmer	England	1859
Cathers, Robert	Molesworth	"	"	Proprietor of Molesworth Hotel	Ireland	1861
Drewe, James	Brussels	"	"	Hardware	England	1875
Deadman, G. A.	"	"	"	Druggist	Canada	1876
Dulmage, A.	"	"	"	Station Agent	Canada	1873
Davies, Edwin C. K.	Henfryn	"	"	Manufacturing Lumber, Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1873
Dark, George	Grey	11	9	Farmer	England	1853
Duke, William	Cranbrook	11	26	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Dobson, Lawrence	Ethel	7	21	Farmer	England	1853
Douglas, James	Walton	15	9	Farmer	Scotland	1852
Regar, Anton	Ethel	"	"	Proprietor of Swiss Hotel	Switzerland	1876
Elliot, Robert	Molesworth	1	60	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Fralick, B.	Brussels	"	"	Division Court Clerk	Canada	1855
Frayne, Elijah	"	"	"	Constable	Canada	1857
Fagan, W. L.	Ethel	"	"	Station Agent	Ireland	1874
Fishleigh, W.	Brussels	"	"	Hardware Merchant	Canada	1858
Fergusson, James	"	9	3	Farmer	Scotland	1851
Forbes, John	"	8	6	Farmer	Canada	1872
Ferguson, David	Walton	17	9	Farmer	Scotland	1853
Fraser, Findlay	Jamestown	2	13	Farmer	Scotland	1844
Graham, William	Brussels	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Scotland	1854
Grant, J. R.	"	"	"	Postmaster and Agent for Montreal Telegraph Co.	Canada	1844
Gill, J.	Ethel	10	25	Farmer, Hotelkeeper, Ethel Station	England	1853
Garrow, Edward	Grey	11	15	Lumber Manufacturer, Cranbrook	Canada	1875
Govenlock, Walter	Brussels	8	5	Farmer	Scotland	1855
Green, John	Ethel	10	22	Farmer	England	1861
Harrison's Bank	Brussels	"	"	"	Canada	1876
Holmes, Thos. G.	"	"	"	Physician	Canada	1848
Holmes, W. J. R.	"	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1842
Harris, William	"	"	"	Conveyancer, Dealer in Musical Instruments and Magistrate	England	1854
Hunter, A., J.P.	Grey	"	"	J.P., Conveyancer, Auctioneer, T.P. Clerk, Ins. Agent, Notary Public, Real Estate Agent, Cranbrook	Canada	1860
Halliday, John	Brussels	"	"	Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Furniture	Canada	1865
Hill, John	"	10	8	Farmer	England	1853
Hislop, Thomas	"	13	3	Farmer	Scotland	1852
Hislop, John	"	14	2	Farmer	Scotland	1852
Hislop, Andrew	Walton	15	3	Farmer	Scotland	1852
Horitage, Thomas	Brussels	6	7	Farmer	England	1855
Hutchinson, W. H.	Ethel	5	18	Farmer	England	1855
Henry, Alexander	"	7	27	Farmer and Stock Grower	Ireland	1854
Jones, John	Brussels	10	9	Farmer	England	1853
Kelly, Thomas	"	"	"	Nurseryman and Treas. of Brussels	Ireland	1851
Knechtel, John N.	"	11	2	Farmer	Germany	1854
Leckie, John	"	"	"	Reeve of Brussels, Grain and Produce Merchant, Loan and Real Estate Agent	Canada	1854

GREY TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Leadbeater, W. T.	Brussels			Merchant.	Canada	1857
Laidlaw, Robert.	"			Livery.	Scotland	1877
Lamont, Hugh	"	7	8	Farmer.	Scotland	1852
Lamont, Malcolm	"	8	15	Farmer.	Scotland	1852
Leckie, Robert	Cranbrook	12	22	Farmer.	Scotland	1854
Laing, B.	Brussels	5	8	Farmer.	Scotland	1869
McGillivuddy Bros.	"			Publishers of the Brussels Post.	Ireland	1873
McColl, A. J.	"				Canada	1876
McIntosh, Duncan.	"			Woolen Factory—Custom Work		
McLauchlin, Donald.	"	7	2	Solicitor	Scotland	1870
McDougall, John.	"	8	9	Collector of Grey.	Scotland	1853
McKinnou, Hugh.	"	7	11	Farmer.	Scotland	1852
McIntosh, John.	"	7	12	Farmer.	Scotland	1856
McDonald, James.	Walton	16	1	Farmer.	Scotland	1852
McLeod, Roderick.	"	17	15	Farmer.	Scotland	1854
McFadzean, Thomas.	"	17	4	Farmer.	Scotland	1852
McLachlan, William.	Grey.	10	21	Farmer.	Scotland	1858
McLauchlin, Duncan.	Brussels	6	1	Farmer and Breeder of Heavy Draught Horses	Canada	1853
McCutcheon, William.	"	5	9	Farmer.	Canada	1857
McInnes, Arthur.	Jamestown.	4	9	Farmer.	Ireland	1877
McDonald, Alexander.	Brussels	4	6	Farmer.	Scotland	1858
McCartney, John.	Ethel.	3	20	Farmer.	Canada	1842
McDonald, Robert W.	Morrisbank.	1	17	Farmer & Breeder of Leicester Sheep	Scotland	1856
McRae, Rev. D. B.	Cranbrook			Presbyterian Minister.	Canada	1876
McAllister, Robert.	"	2	18	Farmer and Saw Mill Owner.	Scotland	1852
McDonald, Archibald.	Molesworth.	2	16	Farmer and Ex-Reeve.	Scotland	1854
McDonald, Duncan.	Jamestown.	2	14	Farmer.	Canada	1843
McAllister, Alexander.	"	1	30	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer.	Canada	1854
McInnis, Robert.	"	1	20	Farmer.	Ireland	1872
McDonald, Allan.	"	2	6	Teacher.	Canada	1855
McGeorge, Samuel.	Molesworth.	1	66	Farmer.	Scotland	1853
McKelvey, William.	Jamestown.	1	7	Farmer.	Canada	1859
McEwen, Thomas.	"			Hotel Proprietor.	Canada	1852
McLennan, William.	Molesworth.	1	26	Farmer.	Ireland	1856
McKelvey, A. M. D.	"			Physician and Surgeon.	Canada	1859
McKelvey, James.	"	7	24	Farmer.	Ireland	1859
McCutcheon, Joseph.	Brussels.	6	9	Farmer.	Ireland	1857
Moxley, William.	"			Flax Manufacturer.	Canada	1875
Moore, P.	"			Retired.	Canada	1852
Mories, S. B.	"			Builder.	Canada	1860
Macnair, A.	Grey.			Postmaster & Merchant, Cranbrook	Scotland	1855
Milne, William.	Ethel.	8	24	Manufacturing Lumber.	Canada	1855
Menzies, James.	Brussels.	9	29	Farmer.	Scotland	1873
Moore, Thomas.	"	10	11	Farmer.	England	1862
Mitchell, Thomas.	Grey.	9	15	Farmer.	England	1862
Maguire, D.	Brussels.	6	10	Farmer.	Canada	1871
Miller, Francis.	Ethel.	3	21	Farmer.	Scotland	1855
Maginn, M. S. B.	"	8	29	Farmer.	Canada	1878
Milne, David.	"	8	23	Farmer.	Canada	1855
Nott, John.	Brussels			Veterinary Surgeon—Graduate of the Ontario College, Toronto.	Canada	1873
Oakley, Georgina.	"	13	1	Farming.	Canada	1876
Oliver, James E.	Ethel.	7	29	Farmer.	Canada	1875
Pennington, J. D.	Brussels.			Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture and Undertaker.	England	1870
Parker, John.	"			Proprietor Queen's Hotel.	Canada	1868
Poett, John L., V.S.	Stratford.			Veterinary Surgeon—Graduate of the Edinburgh College	Scotland	1870
Plrie, Robert.	Trowbridge	4	33	Farmer.	Scotland	1855
Reddaway, William.	Grey.			Wagon Maker, Cranbrook	Canada	1876
Rogers, F. C.	Brussels			General Merchant	England	1874
Ross, David.	"			Merchant Tailor.	Scotland	1857
Richardson, Neil.	"	7	5	Farmer.	Scotland	1852
Robertson, John.	Grey.	13	12	Farmer.	Scotland	1853
Raymann, Anthony.	"	11	20	Farmer.	Canada	1853
Rose, Robert.	Ethel.	5	23	Farmer.	England	1857
Ross, Alexander.	Jamestown.	2	11	Farmer.	Scotland	1849
Raynard, Christopher.	Ethel.	8	27	Farmer.	Canada	1858
Seager, Edwin E.	Brussels.			Solicitor, &c., Fishleigh's Block.	England	1874
Sretton, James.	"			Auctioneer.	Ireland	1854
Smale, Samuel.	"			Merchant Tailor	England	1861
Smith, J. G.	"			Merchant.	Canada	1861
Scott, F. S.	"			Merchant and Village Clerk	Canada	1848
Stewart, Daniel.	"			Farmer.	Canada	1853
Spence, William.	Ethel.	8	22	Manufacturer of Earthenware.	Scotland	1866
Strachan, Thomas.	Brussels	3	2	Farmer and Township Reeve	Scotland	1833
Shine, Michael.	"	12	5	Farmer.	Canada	1854
Stevenson, W. W.	Grey.			Merchant, Cranbrook	Canada	1878
Shiel, J. W.	Brussels.	9	3	Farmer.	Canada	1860
Slemmon, Samuel.	Grey.	12	14	Farmer and Deputy Reeve.	England	1852
Stewart, Alexander.	Brussels.	8	2	Farmer.	Canada	1853
Smith, Marsden.	"	7	4	Farmer.	Canada	1859
Smith, William.	Walton.	16	2	Farmer.	Canada	1863
Sholdice, Adam.	"	15	1	Farmer.	Canada	1850
Slemmons, John.	Ethel.	9	22	Farmer.	Ireland	1854
Sanders, John.	"	10	23	Farmer.	England	1865
Smith, Charles.	Brussels.			Livery and Exchange Stables	Canada	1875
Speiran, Luke.	Moncrieff.	14	27	Farmer.	Ireland	1861
Sparling, Richard.	"	16	25	Farmer.	Ireland	1851
Sample, John.	Brussels	6	3	Farmer.		
Smith, Thomas.	"	5	5	Farmer, Planing Mill, Sash & Door Factory.	Scotland	1853
Smith, Thomas S.	"	4	7	Farmer.	Scotland	1863
Scott, Alexander.	Molesworth.	1	61	Farmer.	Scotland	1853
Simson, Andrew.	Jamestown.	1	3	Farmer.	Scotland	1857
Simson, James.	"	1	1	Farmer.	Scotland	1857
Thomson, Peter.	Brussels			Contractor and Builder.	Canada	1860
Town, Thomas.	"			Lime Manufacturer.	England	1874
Tuck, Isaac J.	Grey.			Book-keeper, Cranbrook	Canada	1855
Tuck, R. W.	"			General Merchant, Cranbrook	Canada	1855
Tait, John.	Brussels.	10	3	Farmer.	Canada	1862
Vanstone, William.	"			Flour, Grist and Saw Mill.	England	1843
Waddell, D. A.	"			Harness Maker.	England	1876
Wynn, John.	"			Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer	Canada	1861
Warner, William.	"	12	4	Farmer.	England	1851
Tindall, Abel.	Ethel.	9	19	Farmer.	Canada	1853
Turnbull, Andrew.	Walton.	15	10	Farmer.	Scotland	1861
Taylor, Duncan.	Jamestown.	3	4	Farmer.	Canada	1855
Turnbull, James.	"	4	5	Farmer.	Canada	1865
Taylor, John.	"	1	12	Farmer.	Canada	1851
Tindall, Benjamin.	Ethel.	8	19	Farmer.	Canada	1855
Wright, James.	Heafryn.	12	32	Farmer and Saw Mill owner.	Canada	1873
Wright, Charles H.	Brussels.	5	6	Saw Mill Owner.	Canada	1864
Woodburn, Thomas.	"	6	11	Farmer.	Scotland	1858
Welsh, A. G.	Ethel.	6	18	Farmer.	Canada	1861
Welsh, Joseph.	Brussels.	3	13	Farmer.	Canada	1856
White, William.	Jamestown	2	7	Farmer.	Ireland	1876

MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Aldrich, M. L.	Blyth			Editor & Propr. of Blyth Review	United States	1877
Armour, John.	"	7	1	Teacher and Farmer.	Canada	1860
Armstrong, William.	Brussels	6	29	General Farmer	Canada	1866
Armstrong, William.	Sunshine	6	8	Farmer.	Ireland	1853
Anderson, Thomas.	Belgrave.	4	4	Farmer.	Scotland	1866
Armstrong, Robert.	"	4	6	Farmer.	Ireland	1853
Armstrong, Henry.	Brussels.	3	25	Farmer.	Ireland	1855
Abbey, Oliver.	"	3	23	Farmer.	Canada	1874
Agar, George.	Bluevale.	3	18	Farmer.	England	1860
Brownlee, Robert.	Blyth.			Proprietor of Mansion House.	Canada	1853
Brandon, Thomas.	Belgrave			Postmaster and General Merchant—Township Treasurer.	Canada	1853
Barrie, William.	Brussels	6	25	Farmer.	Canada	1874
Burgess, Margaret.	"	7	30	Farming.	Canada	1854
Baines, Henry.	Belgrave	5	7	Farmer.	England	1859
Brandon, J. P.	"	4	3	Farmer.	Ireland	1853
Brewer, George.	Brussels.	4	22	Farmer.	England	1855
Black, Malcolm.	"	4	21	Teacher.	Canada	1871
Barker, John.	"	4	25	Farmer.	Ireland	1855
Boynton, Oscar C.	"			Carpenter.	Canada	1858
Bosman, Edward.	Bluevale.	2	15	Farmer.	England	1854
Bell, Daniel.	"	3	15	Farmer.	Ireland	1854
Bloomfield, Robert.	"	2	10	Farmer.	Ireland	1854
Brant, A.	Wingham	1	2	Farmer.	Ireland	1853
Carter, Jonathan.	Blyth.			Builder, Doors and Sash Blinds.	Canada	
Clegg, W.	"			General Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Nails, &c.		
Colles, Sir W. H. G., Kt.	"			Solicitor and Genealogist, Foreign Estate Claim Agent.	Ireland	1873
Carder, D. D., M.D.	"			Physician and Surgeon.	Canada	1877
Campbell, John.	"				Canada	
Cook, R. J.	"			Hotel Proprietor.	Canada	1843
Cookson, Joseph.	"	1		Builder & Contractor—Brick Mason	England	1877
Clark, William.	"	9	13	Farmer and Township Clerk	Canada	1855
Campbell, James.	Walton			General Merchant.	Scotland	1853
Cockeline, William.	Blyth			Carpenter and Joiner—Farmer	England	1854
Carter, Thomas.	Walton.	8	28	Farmer.	England	1832
Craig, James.	Bushfield	7	7	Farmer.	Scotland	1861
Caister, John A.	Sunshine.			General Blacksmith	Canada	1876
Cardiff, George.	Brussels.	5	17	Farmer.	Canada	1860
Currie, Donald.	"	4	28	Farmer.	Scotland	1849
Campbell, Alexander.	Wingham.	2	7	Farmer.	Scotland	1854
Duncan, William.	Blyth.			Foundry—Door and Sash Manuf.	Scotland	1876
Drummond, W.	"			General Merchant.	Scotland	1854
Davidson, George.	"			Photographer.	Canada	1877
Dear, E.	Wingham.	2	4	Farmer.	England	1870
Elston, John.	"	2	8	Farmer.	England	1861
Fulton, James.	Walton.			General Blacksmith.	Ireland	1858
Forsyth, Alexander.	"	4	29	Farmer—Director of the Howick Farmers' Fire Insurance Co.	Scotland	1847
Frey, Frederick.	Brussels			Proprietor of the Central Hotel.	Canada	1878
Ferine, W. T.	Blyth.			Cabinetmaker & Builder, Dealer in all kinds of Agricultural Implements.	Canada	1854
Forrest, W. B.	Jamestown			Teacher.	Scotland	1857
Fraser, Lauchlin.	Bluevale.	2	14	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1858
Fowler, Peter.	"	1	13	Farmer.	Scotland	1855
Fowler, John.	"	1	15	Blacksmith and Farmer	Scotland	1857
Gosman, John.	Blyth.			Carpenter and Builder.	Canada	
Grosch, George.	"			Boot and Shoe Manufacturer	Germany	1860
Grimoldby, Reuben.	Walton.			Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer	England	1861
Gray, Thomas.	"			Carpenter, Joiner and Builder.	England	1873
Garvie, William.	"			General Farmer.	Scotland	1857
Gosman, Henry.	Bushfield.	8	11	Farmer.	Canada	
Gosman, Thomas.	"	8	11	Farmer.	Canada	
Hayward, W. J.	Blyth.			Barriester-at-law.	England	1871
Howard, R.	"			Bricklayer and Plasterer.	England	1870
Hawshaw, W.	"			Hotel Proprietor.	Canada	1848
Hamilton, C.	"			Land, Loan and Insurance Agent—General Dealer.	Canada	1870
Hewitt, John.	Walton.			Farmer.	England	1846
Hyslop, Alexander.	Brussels.	7	21	Farmer.	Scotland	1855
Holland, James.	Bushfield	8	11	Farmer.	Ireland	1855
Hood, George.	Sunshine.	5	10	Farmer.	Scotland	1870
Hingston, W. G.	Brussels.	5	29	Farmer.	England	1858
Harris, Chas. B.	"	4	25	Farmer.	England	1866
Henderson, David.	"	4	28	Farmer.	Scotland	1854
Hill, Thomas.	"	3	22	Farmer.	Canada	1865
Hill, Peter.	Bluevale	1	38	Farmer.	Canada	1861
Henderson, William.	Wingham	1	10	Farmer.	Scotland	1859
Isbister, John.	"	3	3	Retired Teacher	Scotland	1863
Johnston, W. J.	Bluevale.	2	23	Farmer and Reeve.	Canada	1835
Jackson, Abraham.	"	1	27	Farmer—Director of the Howick Farmers' Fire Ins. Co.	Canada	1858
Kelly, P.	Blyth.			Miller and Reeve of Blyth.	Ireland	1852
Kirkconnell, David.	Brussels	5	19	Farmer.	Scotland	1877
Knight, David.	Walton	9	28	Farmer.	Canada	1859
Kelly, John.	Bushfield.	8	13	Farmer.	Ireland	1853
Kelly, Daniel.	"	7	8	Farmer.	Ireland	1853
Kelly, James.	Brussels.	9	23	Farmer and Stone Mason.	Ireland	1860
Logan, James.	Blyth.	10	3	Farmer.	Canada	1863
Lees, Andrew.	Brussels.	8	29	Farmer.	Scotland	1858
Laidlaw, Thomas.	Blyth	9	8	Farmer.	Scotland	1850
Laundy, Henry.	Bushfield.	7	11	Farmer.	England	1869
Lynch, Jeremiah.	"	7	13	Farmer.	Ireland	1861
Lawrence, C. W.	Belgrave	5	1	Farmer.	Canada	1870
McDonald, Lewis.	Walton.			Farmer and Lumber Manufacturer, Saw and Shingle Mill.	Scotland	1870
McDonald, Neil.	Blyth	10	16	Farmer.	Scotland	1854
McLeod, Daniel.	Brussels.	5	21	Farmer.	Canada	
McArter, William.	"	8	21	Farmer.	Canada	1853
McKinney Bros.	"			Proprietors of the American Hotel.	Canada	1876
McCalla, George.	Walton	8	26	Farmer.	Ireland	1854
McDonald, Robert.	Belgrave	3	10	Farmer.	Canada	
McEwen, John A.	Wingham	1	11	Farmer and J. P.	Scotland	1849
Mitchell, R. W.	Blyth.			General Grocer, Harness Maker and Express Agent	Ireland	1863
Moffatt, George H.	Morrisbank.	1	51	Farmer.	Scotland	1853
Mulholland, William.	Walton			General Blacksmith.	Canada	1876
Murchie, Charles.	"			Farmer.	Scotland	1852
Murray, James.	"	10	28	Farmer.	Canada	1861
Moore, Jonathan.	"	9	26	Farmer.	Canada	1857
Moore, David B.	"	9	24	Farmer.	Canada	1861
Maguire, Joseph.	Blyth.			County Constable.	Ireland	1875
Miller, Thomas.	Brussels	5	15	Farmer.	Scotland	1853
Michie, William.	Sunshine.	6	11	Farmer.	Scotland	1858

PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY OF HURON.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Moses, Matthew.....	Jamestown.....	3	27	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1856	Smeltzer, N.....	Blyth.....	10	15	Farmer.....	Canada.....	.....
Moses, James.....	".....	3	27	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1856	Stubbs, Joseph.....	Belgrave.....	5	8	Farmer.....	England.....	1859
Maguire, Charles.....	Wingham.....	2	8	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1855	Sheriff, Charles.....	Brussels.....	6	19	Farmer and Miller.....	England.....	1865
Mills, William B.....	".....	3	6	Farmer.....	England.....	1870	Sample, John.....	".....	4	29	Farmer and Stock Breeder.....	England.....	1853
Murphy, Arthur.....	Bluevale.....	1	18	Carpenter.....	".....	.....	Smith, Oliver.....	".....	.....	.....	Carpenter.....	Scotland.....	1866
Newcombe, William.....	Sunshine.....	5	12	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1858	Spence, Magnus.....	Bluevale.....	1	35	Farmer and Carpenter.....	Scotland.....	1870
Nott, Robert.....	Brussels.....	.....	.....	Tailor & Clothier—Gents' Furnish- ing Goods.....	Canada.....	.....	Smillie, Joseph.....	".....	1	43	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1863
Oliver, Thomas.....	Blyth.....	.....	.....	Carpenter and Joiner.....	Canada.....	1877	Truax, James.....	Blyth.....	.....	.....	Groceries, Millinery & Fancy Goods	Canada.....	1864
Oliver, E.....	Bluevale.....	4	16	Farmer.....	England.....	1858	Trewin, Thomas.....	".....	.....	.....	Clothing Made to Order, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishings.....	Canada.....	1856
Petch, James.....	Blyth.....	.....	.....	Carpenter, &c.....	Canada.....	1873	Thompson, Robert.....	Brussels.....	7	20	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1852
Procter, Charles.....	Belgrave.....	5	7	Farmer.....	England.....	1856	Taylor, John.....	Blyth.....	8	3	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1861
Perdue, John.....	Wingham.....	1	15	Farmer and Carpenter.....	Canada.....	1857	Tucker, William.....	Belgrave.....	6	1	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1876
Quigley, James.....	Blyth.....	.....	.....	Retired.....	Canada.....	1856	Tasker, Lancelot.....	".....	4	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser.....	England.....	1857
Rymal, E. F.....	".....	.....	.....	Photographer.....	Canada.....	1878	Taylor, Archibald.....	Brussels.....	4	30	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1855
Rogerson, D. M.....	".....	.....	.....	Builder and Merchant Tailor.....	England.....	1857	Thyne, John.....	Bluevale.....	3	16	Retired Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1866
Rogerson, Isaac.....	Sunshine.....	.....	.....	Saw Mill—Lumber Manufacturer.....	England.....	1857	Vanalstine, David.....	Wingham.....	1	4	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1867
Robb, John.....	Brussels.....	7	26	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1851	Wilson, William.....	Blyth.....	.....	.....	Conveyancer, Magistrate and Com- missioner of the Queen's Bench— Marriage Licenses.....	Ireland.....	1853
Russell, James.....	Sunshine.....	6	9	Farmer.....	Canada.....	.....	Wilkins, Rev. W. T.....	Belgrave.....	.....	.....	.....	Canada.....	.....
Ross, William.....	Brussels.....	5	27	Miller and Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1862	Walker, Samuel.....	Brussels.....	6	28	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1853
Ronald, John D.....	".....	.....	.....	Proprietor Brussels Steam Fire Engine & Agricultural Works.....	Scotland.....	1878	Walker, Mary.....	".....	.....	.....	Farming.....	Canada.....	1861
Sloan, W.....	Blyth.....	.....	.....	M. D.....	Canada.....	1851	Watson, James.....	Belgrave.....	5	9	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1854
Smith, Alex. C.....	".....	.....	.....	Architect and Builder.....	Scotland.....	1876	Wilkinson, Thomas.....	".....	4	8	Farmer.....	England.....	1856
Sterling, R.....	Belgrave.....	.....	.....	Waggon and Carriage Builder.....	Canada.....	1849	Wilkinson, James.....	".....	4	10	Farmer.....	England.....	1858
Shortreed, John.....	Walton.....	9	19	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1859	Wheeler, Charles.....	".....	5	10	Farmer and Blacksmith.....	England.....	1864
Strutton, T.....	Brussels.....	.....	.....	Proprietor of Queen's Hotel.....	Scotland.....	.....	Wray, William.....	".....	4	3	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1864
Strachan, Mrs. A.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	Canada.....	1861	Wilson, John.....	Jamestown.....	2	29	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1868
Skelton, Thomas.....	".....	8	17	Farmer.....	England.....	1861	Walton, Fenwick.....	Belgrave.....	3	1	Farmer.....	England.....	1861
Sloan, A. W.....	Blyth.....	9	1	Farmer.....	England.....	1851							
Scott, W. P.....	".....	9	9	Farmer.....	United States.....	1865							

